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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

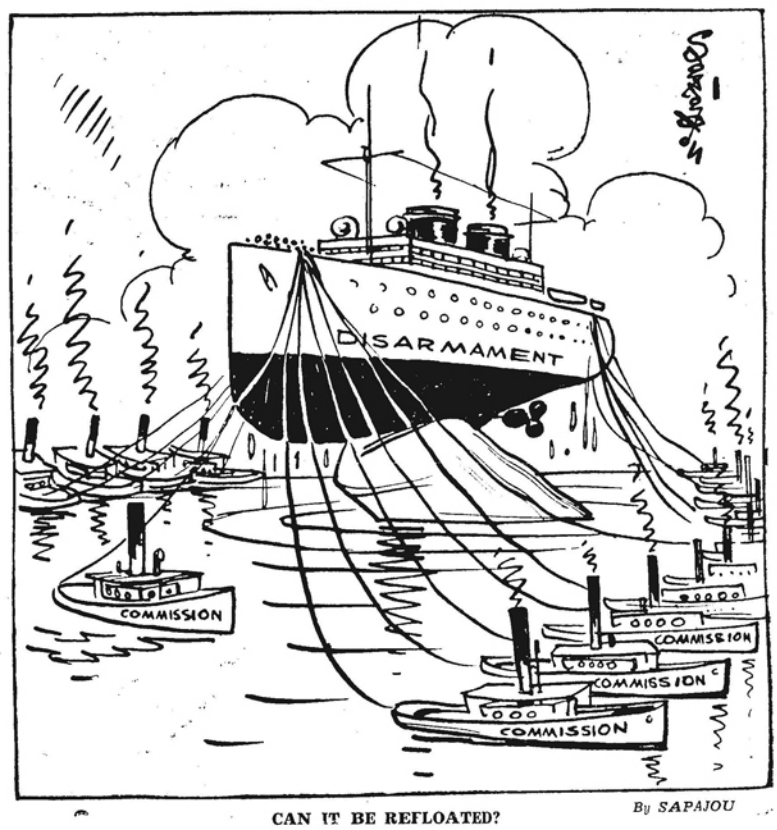
AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Registered at the P.O. under Class B. | Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News" | (Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 刊週期星林字)

VOL. CXCI. No. 3467. | SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1934. | CHINESE $18 PER ANNUM, $0.40 PER COPY

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL NOTES—
New Finance 333
Admiral Togo 333
Far Eastern Opium 333
Bravo, Taimoshan! 333
Honours List 333
Another Dispute 333
CHINESE POLITICS—
Mr. Ariyoshi Returns 334
Railway Agreement This Month 334
Monopoly in China Dangerous .. 334
China and the Opium Menace .. 334
Foreign Loans to China 334
LEADING ARTICLES—
Hospital Needs 335
New Loan 335
Taxi Strike 335
"As You Were!" 335
Poor Advice 336
WAY OF THE WORLD—
Foreboding 337
Union Day 337
Potted Experience 337
Account Rendered 337
Preserving a Movement 337
Bolivia Protests 337
Late Governor Rolph 337
Musical Films 337
SHANGHAI NOTES—
Chinese Oarsmen 337
New British Coaster 337
Big Success, A 337
OUTPORT NEWS—
Death of the "Nelson of Japan" 338
China's Health Services 338
Suicide Epidemic in Hongkong .. 338
More Soviet Manchoukuo Friction 338
Conditions Improving in Kiangsi 339
Yunnan Province Quiet 339
Rural Conditions Improve Slowly 339
Canton Railway Developments .. 339
Canton Concerned Over Japan .. 339
New Life in Kwangtung 339
Taimosan Arrives at Dartmouth 340
Bandits Overturn Train 340
Canton Revests to Older Policies 340
Hongkong and Cancer Fund .. 340
Sven Hedin Party Arrested .. 340
Boxer Funds Apportionment .. 341
Dr. Kung Satisfied with Sessions 341
Hongkong Air Mail Route .. 341
Retiring After 27 Years in Ichang 342
Hongkong Observes Empire Day 342
Japanese Diplomats Kept Busy 343
Kuling's Empire Day Celebration 343
31 Dead in K.M.A. Coal Mine .. 343
China's Tribute to Great Sage .. 343
British Post Office "Supreme" .. 343
Creation of a New Canton Port 344
Evil Omens Before Death .. 344
Mongols in Battle with Reds .. 344
Nantungchow and "New Life" .. 344
United States and Japan Linked 344
Shipping Troubles in Swatow .. 344
Giant Invades Peking 345
Trade Improves in Malaya .. 345
Changchow Rains Come Too Late 345
Another Sensation in Japan .. 345
Concerted Drive on Bandits .. 345
SHANGHAI NEWS—
King's Birthday Celebration .. 346
Old Commission Claimed 346
New U.S. Court Judge Arrives 346
Lt.-Comdr. Settle in Shanghai .. 346
New H. M. Counsellor of Legation 346
Loan Three Times Oversubscribed 346
Relics Committee Revived .. 346
Biggest Dock in Shanghai .. 347
Carnegie Endowment Library .. 347
Taxicab Strike Now Spreading 347
First Casualties in B.C.C. Strike 347
Death of Jackie the Kangaroo .. 347
Direct Wireless Service to Japan 347
Naval Changes 347
Permanent Phone Pact Sought 348
Memorial Service in Cemetery .. 348
South Africans in Shanghai .. 348
Appeal to British Women .. 348
Gold Bar Broker Said Missing .. 348
Manchoukuo Trade Office Here .. 348
Local Yacht Sails for Nagasaki 349
Lester Chinese Hospital 349
Medical Society Conference .. 349
Mr. Mei Invited to Moscow .. 349
Cost of Living in Shanghai .. 349
Japanese Sailing Vessel Here .. 350
Quiet May 30 Anniversary .. 350
Panchen Lama Entertained .. 350
Public Transport Discussed .. 350
Foreign Lighters Inspection .. 350
School Free Grant Discontinued 350
China Navigation Co.'s New Ship 351
No More New Public Rickshaws 351
Wedding 351
Obituaries and Funerals 351
Personal Notes 351
S.M.C. GAZETTE 351
COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
Money and Exchange 354
Week's Markets Reviews 355
Chinese Financing Reconstruction 356
Manchurian Foreign Trade .. 356
Company Meetings 357
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 358
SPORTS AND PASTIMES 359
SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS—
Action Over Soda Ash Shipment 361
Suspect in Jewel Theft Case .. 361
Inquest Over Ludwig Niemann 361
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
Three British Arms Suggestions 362
New Japanese Naval Demands 362
King's Birthday Honours List .. 363
U.S. Farmers Facing Total Ruin 363
Labour Unrest in the U.S. .. 364
FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF 364
FROM THE FOUR WINDS 365
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Sentimental Journey 366
Desolation on Paracel Island .. 366
Battle of Tsushima Island .. 367
Appreciation of Adm. Togo .. 367
China's Skies for June 367
Shanghai Recreation Grounds: VI 368
Sixty Years Ago 368
London Cross-Word Puzzles .. 368
A COUNTRY DAIRY 369
IN PARENTHESIS 369
BOOK PAGE 369
WOMAN'S PAGE 371
SHIPPING NEWS 372
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 372



By SAPAJOU

CAN IT BE REFLOATED?

NEW FINANCE

The statement published this week in connection with the formation of the China Development Finance Corporation shows that the undertaking is exclusively Chinese, and thereby puts at rest many ill-informed rumours which have been current as to the manner certain financial developments were to be controlled in the future. The new organization is in fact a bringing together of the principal Chinese financial institutions and some prominent individuals for the purpose of collaborating in private and public enterprises for the development of commerce and industry for which long term credits will be necessary, and in this connection the Corporation is particularly concerned with large scale joint financing, and facilitating an ordered flow of capital into the work of China's reconstruction. While the undertaking is purely Chinese in character and control, it should be pointed out that it is not intended to limit financial operations solely to Chinese money. Working on the lines of usual financing houses the Corporation will seek to arrange for financing with Chinese or foreign money any enterprise which it may consider offers suitable opportunity for investment. Its formation is to be welcomed for there has been a very apparent need in the past for some sort of organization which would permit of the possessor of money for investment being brought into close contact with those industrialists, etc., who could best make use of the facilities the investor has available. Vis-a-vis of the foreigner the Corporation offers a medium to foreign finance to co-operate with Chinese financiers in the assistance of Chinese enterprises. It is still open to question whether, the state of the Chinese law being what it is, foreigners will be very eager to take advantage of what the Corporation has to offer, though there is every possibility when the Government removes some of the disabilities under which foreign investments in Chinese undertakings have had to labour, a readier supply of money will be forthcoming. At the present moment it has to be noticed that the new Corporation does not assume anything in the nature of a political character, but being a purely business enterprise may have opportunities of serving industrial and commercial China well as opportunity arises.

ADMIRAL TOGO

The sincerest condolences will be extended to Japan on the loss of her great son, Fleet Admiral Marquis Togo. The name of the Japanese Nelson has been one to conjure with in naval circles since he proved his worth in the Russo-Japanese War when he secured victory for Japanese arms both at Port Arthur and later at the battle of Tsushima. He was a man possessed with that wonderful gift, which after all is the true source of genius, the capacity for taking pains in all that he did. The magnitude of his services to the island Empire, the unassuming manner in which he accepted the honours conferred upon him by an Emperor who thus unerringly interpreted the veneration in which he was held by the people whom he had served so well, and indeed his general worth made him a character capable of attracting not only the admiration of his own countrymen but of all able to realize the qualities which went to make up so fine a character. There is something in the passing of this great man which comes home to the average Briton very closely indeed. As a young naval officer he received his training in England and applied the principles which he there learned in achieving the victories which later added so much lustre to his own and his nation's glory. He was moreover a true servant of the Empire actuated by a selfsacrificing desire to render it the greatest possible service which is one of the fundamental motives of the real patriot. His passing will necessarily be a grievous loss to Japan, but there is some comfort in the idea that he leaves behind him an example and a tradition of which his fellow subjects may well be proud, the example and tradition of a great and gallant officer.

FAR EASTERN OPIUM

The difficulties attendant on the existence of Manchoukuo are brought once again into the lime-light by the debates of the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva. That the Manchoukuo government has established a monopoly in the cultivation and sale the drug is common knowledge; whatever the announced policy of the new state may be, the facts support the contention that it relies on an official business in opium for a large part of its revenue. That this problem is brought up at Geneva therefore raises a number of major political issues. In the eyes of the League, Manchoukuo is non-existent. Japan, through founding a separate state in what was formerly the Four Eastern Province of China, has no official responsibility for what the new government does. China cannot possibly be held to blame for the present condition of affairs. The question then is: who is responsible? The answer is obvious—Manchoukuo. But Manchoukuo is non-existent, therefore it cannot be responsible. The argument there resolves itself into another vicious circle. Are opium exports from Manchoukuo debited to China or Japan? The point should be made clear before judgment is given on the discussions at Geneva. Opium cultivation in China proper is still as widely spread as it was a few years ago. This is admitted by officials of the National Government. General Chiang Kai-shek has, however, recently issued the most stringent orders against the traffic and the intentions of the present National Government cannot be questioned, though their ability to stamp out the traffic may be open to doubt. But so long as official eyes are closed to what is going on in Manchoukuo, there can be no hope of improvement.

BRAVO, TAIMOSHAN!

Almost a year to the day of her departure from Hongkong, the 24-ton yacht Taimoshan, manned by five British naval officers who preferred to spend their leave in a leisurely trip around the world, has arrived at Dartmouth. This must be one of the most daring voyages in many years for it entailed crossing the Pacific and the Taimoshan has proved herself to be one of the smallest boats ever to do this. Built in Hongkong at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, it was designed by Mr. H. S. Rouse, Vice-Commodore of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and Mr. E. Cox, manager of the Hongkong Dock. All the officers are well-known on the China Station, especially Lieut.-Commander M. B. Sherwood and Surgeon-Lieutenant Ommaney Davis. The tale of their adventure, which was marred by only one accident and that was when they ran aground in the Bahamas but afterwards succeeding in refloating the vessel and continuing, will be long and interesting but it will yield no more amusing story than that related regarding their arrival in Formosa. With that characteristic over-zealous attitude of officials in that country, the yacht was immediately searched and particular attention was paid to the ship's library. The word "Secrets" on the cover of one book attracted the eye. It was seized and confiscated. When the crew examined their library they found "Secrets of a Showman's Life" by Charles B. Cochran, the famous London theatre manager, was missing from the shelf.

THE HONOURS LIST

His many friends both inside and outside the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will be gratified with the honour the King has thought fit to confer upon Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms, formerly commandant of the Volunteers who has been granted the Order of the British Empire. For not only was the late Commandant a man who made many friends by his attractive personality, but he displayed a degree of efficiency which earned for him the admiration of those best able to appreciate it, and tightened up the Corps in a manner which rouses the enthusiasm of its members. It is no easy matter to command a volunteer unit such as that of Shanghai with the different questions which must necessarily arise because of its commopolitan membership, but Col. Thoms handled matters from the very day he took over office in a thoroughly efficient way and proved himself a veritable tower of strength in those days which gave the authorities all round very grave anxiety. His departure from Shanghai was a matter of great regret on the part of those who would have liked to have seen him remain here for a longer period, but that regret will be to some extent modified by the realization that the good work he did here has been properly recognized at home. The conferring of the order of St. Michael and St. George upon Commissioner David Lamb of the Salvation Army, has perhaps no immediate significance, save to a comparative few, in Shanghai, but those who have been fortunate enough to have seen the great work that he and his wife have performed during the many years of his long career will fully realize that probably no man better deserved the honour which has been conferred on him. The Commissioner has been mentioned as in the running for succession to General Higgins, but he is no longer a young man, and if he does not get that promotion within the Salvation Army that some of his friends would like to see him obtain, the honour which comes to him from the King may in some sort serve as a recompense.

ANOTHER DISPUTE

Though for some months matters between the Soviet and Manchoukuo have held fire, it has all along been apparent that the materials for a first class dispute were always available. Thus the recent incident on the Amur when the Soviet guards fired on a Manchoukuo vessel is indicative of the type of incident which can at any time create serious trouble. Navigation on the Amur has always been a matter of difficulty, and the disputes which have arisen are innumerable as indeed they must be when an important water thoroughfare also constitutes the boundary between two countries not on the best of terms with each other. If indeed the vessel fired on, was carrying men who were taking photographs of the Russian defences along the Siberian bank of the river, those responsible have only themselves to blame for what occurred. But if the Japanese are unreasonable about the whole matter the Soviet appears to be in just as bad a case, for a warning that surveillance of the Soviet shores must stop or those guilty of it would have to take the consequences, means that navigation on the Amur can only be undertaken at very considerable risk. The Amur can be made safe for the very considerable traffic which travels upon it by the scrupulous regard for the laws of the territory through which ships, by reason of the conformation of the rivers, have o pass, and it does not seem unreasonable for the Soviet to insist that photographic surveys of their positions along the river amounts to a course of conduct which must inevitably arouse its resentment. It would truly seem that a little forbearance by both parties would be the best means of preventing the occurrence of further incidents.

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CHINESE POLITICS

JAPANESE MINISTER TO CHINA RETURNS

Better Relationship with Japan: Through Traffic Scheme for the North: Settlement Imminent

Shanghai, May 31.

After a month's absence, Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Mrs. Ariyoshi returned here from Tokyo yesterday afternoon in the ss. Nagasaki Maru. Mr. Ariyoshi's party, which included Mr. Y. Yamada, Third Secretary to the Japanese Leagation and his bride, was greeted on the wharf by many officials and civilian leaders, both Chinese and Japanese, including Mr. Wang Chang-chun of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Chow Chueh of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. K. Horiuchi, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, Mr. Y. Suma, Consul-General at Nanking, Mr. H. Yokotake, Commercial Counsellor, Mr. M. Yonesato, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Rear-Admiral T. Sugisaka, commander of the First Destroyer Flotilla, Capt. O. Sato, naval attache, and others.

Better Understanding

When interviewed by representatives of the press, Mr. Ariyoshi said that as a result of many discussions in Japan with the leaders in many walks of life, including the military, he felt that a better understanding between China and Japan is desired and even to some extent already attained, through the visits of Chinese officials to Japan. He believes that Mr. Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister, understands him quite satisfactorily.

"Japan is prepared to improve her relations with China and even has many concrete plans to promote the friendship based on the realization of the interdependence of both countries," he stated, "but we must wait for a time when China in turn will come to a similar realization."

Neither a meeting in Shanghai with Mr. Huang Fu nor a visit to Nanking is immediately contemplated by Mr. Ariyoshi. He only hopes to go to Nanking in the near future, but has not set a date. After receiving the reports of his staff here, he will make any necessary plans.

"No remarkable change in the Japanese policy vis-a-vis China," he said, "can be expected on the ground that I have just come from Tokyo. I have not received any new instructions as yet."

Traffic and Postal Problems

Asked about the northern problems of through traffic and postal communications, he was very noncommital, saying that he has no knowledge of the proposed settlement of the problems, which "are not Japan's business but China's. These will have to be settled eventually between the Kuantung Army and the Chinese northern authorities as they are local in nature and will have to be settled as such. As regards the Chinese tariff revision problem," he said, "we will not make any new representations to China, but will wait calmly for her answer, as China must have considered the matter by this time."

He stated that he had no idea regarding the report that Japan was looking towards a rapprochement with China economically. In conclusion he admitted that he was encouraged by the general attitude in Japan towards her continental neighbour.

Pressure in the North

Sharghai, May 30.

Chinese despatches from the north say that the Japanese are bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese authorities in the north for an early settlement of the through railway traffic. Japanese troops along Shanhaikuan are reported to have been increased, while the number of the special Chinese police for the demilitarized area, which was agreed upon by both sides to be 8,000, has now been limited to 6,000 by the Japanese, and the constables are not allowed to carry light machine guns, as agreed.

Mr. Chien Hsing-tse, banker, who called on Mr. Huang Fu recently, categorically denied the rumour that Mr. Huang had asked him for a loan of $300,000 for the establishment of a tourist service in the north to handle the Peking-Mukden through traffic. The call was purely social, he told local press representatives yesterday.

Draft Scheme Drawn Up

Peking, May 27.

The draft scheme for through traffic between Peking and Mukden, settled by Mr. Yin Tung, Managing-Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and Mr. Ohta, Managing-Director of the Fengshan Railway, at Shanhaikuan recently, has now been submitted to General Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peking Political Council, who is at present in Shanghai.

The scheme will next be submitted to the Central Political Council for final approval.

As soon as the scheme has been approved by the Council, General Huang will return to Peking with Mr. Yin Tung, probably about June 10.

The lines of the draft scheme are stated in the Chinese press to be as follows:—

1.—The through trains will use S.M.R. locomotives.

2.—Both ends, Peking and Mukden, will sell tickets up to Shanhaikuan.

3.—An International Tourist Bureau will be organised to look after passenger traffic, goods traffic, etc.

4.—The number of trains running will be decided by a technical committee.

5.—Rolling-stock is to be interchangeable.

6.—Separate accounts are to be kept for the through traffic and the revenue from tickets etc. to be adjusted.

7.—No flags whatever are to be displayed and no notices of any kind to be posted.

8.—The Peking-Shanhaikuan section and the Shanhaikuan-Mukden section will keep their own railway guards.

9.—The staff of the International Tourist Bureau will comprise Chinese and Japanese railway experts. The headquarters will be at Shanhaikuan with branches at Peking, Tientsin and Mukden. —Reuter.

Chinese Official View

Nanking, May 29.

"The Chinese Government has not entered into any negotiations with Japan *vis-a-vis* the postal question regarding Manchuria nor has it considered any measures in the light of general principles recently adopted by the League of Nations at Geneva on postal transit through Manchuria," declared a spokesman of the Ministry of Communications.

Following the loss of the Northeastern provinces and Jehol, the Ministry, due to obvious difficulties involved, ordered the suspension, on July 25, 1932, of all postal organs in Manchuria in order to avoid any complications with the puppet "Manchoukuo," he recalled. Simultaneously, notifications were issued to the member States of the International Postal Union to despatch mails, hitherto transmitted via Manchuria, by the sea-route. Steps were also taken to speed up the postal service between Europe and Asia by inaugurating the Eurasia Airway. Although the airline is not yet in full operation, postal communication by the sea-route has been uninterruptedly maintained. This policy the Ministry has not deviated from.

With regard to the three general principles relating to the postal question determined by the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the 16th inst., they are merely technical measures formulated to meet the needs of the various foreign countries. Strictly speaking, he said, these principles are in the nature of recommendations and are not binding.

Referring to various reports concerning Sino-Japanese negotiations, the spokesman characterized them as sheer speculation, to which no credence should be given. "All mail matter being smuggled outside the Great Wall will, upon discovery, be confiscated," he announced in conclusion.—Kuo Min.

Mr. Sun Fo's Pessimism

Shanghai, June 4.

That stability would be restored in North China after the resumption of through railway traffic on the Peking-Mukden line was doubted by Mr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan.

In a press interview yesterday morning, Mr. Sun said that it was very hard to say whether or not the resumption of through railway traffic between China and Manchuria would be able to guarantee the stability in the North.

According to the head of the law-making organ, the through traffic question was not discussed at the last meeting of the Central Political Council. Mr. Sun claimed he had no knowledge of what would be the Central Government's decisions in regard to this question. Whether or not the through railway traffic on the Peking-Mukden line would eventually become a fact would all depend upon future developments, Mr. Sun said.

Questioned whether, granted that certain measures relating to the resumption of through railway traffic had been devised by the northern or the railway authorities, these would go to the Legislative Yuan for approval, Mr. Sun said this was unnecessary. If these measures concerned the railway authorities, the Ministry of Railways would have to make a report to the Executive Yuan. So far he had not heard of any measures having been decided upon, Mr. Sun said.

AGREEMENT EXPECTED THIS MONTH

Lt.-Col. Shibayama's Views: Jehol Situation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, June 1.

Lt.-Col. Shibayama, Assistant Military Attache to the Japanese Legation here, in an interview granted to me to-day regarding through traffic between China and Manchoukuo stated:

"An agreement will be implemented before the end of June. An arrangement regarding railway guards has been reached although the details cannot be divulged as yet. I understand that negotiations regarding Customs and Postal services are proceeding satisfactorily although nothing has as yet been decided."

Questioned ragarding the present situation in Jehol, he said. "Development of our two main railway lines, from Chaoyang to Chihfeng and Chaoyang to Chengteh, is proceeding, but there are no immediate plans for linking Chengteh and Dolonor by rail. The roads leading westward are, however, being improved for automobile traffic. The situation on the Jehol Charhar frontier remains quiet. In general I expect the settlement of the through traffic problems to ameliorate the relations between Japan and the North-China authorities."

Col. Shibayama denied the reports of Japanese intentions to divert Chihli trade to Manchoukuo although he admits the new state's desires to replace Chihli as a source for supplying Jehol's imports.

The statements of Col. Shibayama generally displayed optimism regarding the future and showed no intention of any action being taken in view of the general admission of the Japanese demands.

MONOPOLY IN CHINA DANGEROUS

Italy Seeks Explanation of Tokyo Statement

Rome, June 1.

The Italian press, in an apparently inspired statement, revealed to-day that the Italian Ambassador to Japan, Signor, Auriti, is asking the Japanese Government for a further explanation of the Foreign Office spokesman's statement of April 17 warning the foreign powers not to make loans or aid China without first consulting Japan.

This Japanese "hands-off-China" statement was later declared officially non-existent and a modified policy promulgated in its place as a result of world-wide opposition to such a strong policy concerning the activities of the world powers.

In the latter statement, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, stated that Japan had no intentions of violating any of the existing treaties, including the Nine-Power Treaty, which was particularly affected by the Japanese policy.

The statement in the Italian press to-day said:—

"Italy notes Mr. Hirota's assurance of Japan's determination to respect the existing treaties but, while expressing admiration for the great Japanese people, feels it its duty to state frankly that a policy of monopolizing China would be dangerous.

"Italy's attitude towards China is based upon human, civil solidarity which, we believe, will result beneficially for the interests of peace in China and the rest of the world," said the statement.—United Press.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM MENACE

Indictment at League Advisory Commission: Dr. Hoo's Reply: Manchoukuo's Status

Geneva, May 29.

Extremely serious charges were levelled to-day against China in connection with opium traffic, by Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, American delegate to the Opium Advisory Commission, who was formerly U. S. Consul-General in China.

Mr. Fuller declared that, four years ago, opium production in China was at least seven times that in the rest of the world together, and that it had increased greatly since then. Such extensive production was an intolerable menace to the world, he added.

Mr. Fuller suggested that the Chinese Government should permit a more complete report on the situation, particularly detailed information regarding provincial monopolies together with the revenues derived from them.

China's Reply

May 30.

A reply to the strictures of Mr. Fuller was made by Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, when the Opium Advisory Commission re-assembled to-day.

Unfortunately, he said, he was not able to record an improvement in the situation, which had been aggravated recently.

Dr. Hoo went on to emphasize that China was more menaced by foreign drugs clandestinely introduced into her territory than other countries were by Chinese products.

He made two proposals:—

1. That the Powers should afford no protection to any of their nationals engaging in illicit traffic; and

2. That measures should be taken against foreign vessels employed in coastal and river navigation engaging in this traffic.—Reuter.

World Co-operation Urged

According to Mr. Garfield Huaing, general secretary of the National Opium Suppression Association of China, opium had been cultivated extensively in the bordering provinces of China under military encouragement in the past years, especially in Yunnan, Szechuan, Kweichow, Kansu, Shensi and Jehol. It was impossible to tell exactly how much opium is produced every year on account of the fact that there are no reliable statistics, but he thought it true that opium production in China in recent years was more than the rest of the world together, although he did not think the amount was as big as seven times of the world production, as Mr. Fuller claimed. The amount of opium taxed by the Special Tax Bureau of Hankow from 1929 to 1933 reached the alarming figure of 418,616 piculs. This represented but part of the total production.

The extensive production of poppy was capable, if unchecked, of undermining not only the health of the greater part of the Chinese population, but would, in a more serious way, ruin the moral integrity of the Chinese nation. The world must cooperate with China in a sincere effort to stamp out the evil, said Mr. Huang, for, in the long run, it was but natural that not only China, but the whole world would be affected. Mr. Huang believed that, under the pressure of an enlightened public opinion, the Chinese Government is now taking adequate steps to check the evil. He added that opium revenue usually forms a great obstacle towards the execution of practical suppression measures.

"Manchoukuo" Case

Geneva, May 31.

In a private sitting to-day, the Opium Advisory Committee discussed the question of import certificates for Manchoukuo.

The majority of the Committee, in order to avoid raising the political aspect of the question, favoured the retention of the existing system by which consular permits were used.

Sir Malcolm Delevigne, British delegate, maintained that these permits did not offer the same guarantees as import certificates. The Committee then decided that it was not qualified to judge the question of what authority should issue import certificates, and also that the matter would be referred to in a report to the Council.

Mr. Yokoyama, Japanese delegate, stated that the situation in Manchoukuo was the legacy left by former rulers, but that he had been informed by his Japanese friends that the situation would continue to improve.

Dr. Hoo's Retort

Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, then asked Mr. Yokoyama who his friends were, he having previously said that Japan had nothing to do with Manchoukuo.

Mr. Yokoyama described them as advisers, whereupon Dr. Hoo retorted that, if they were able to deal with the opium problem, they must have more standing than advisers.

The Committee adopted the report of the sub-committee on seizures. Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, American delegate to the Opium Conference and rapporteur on seizures and clandestine manufacture of drugs in China, stated that seizures occurred, in a great many cases, in ships from Dairen.

Seizures in China and Hongkong, he declared, indicated that there was considerable clandestine manufacture in China of morphine and heroin coming principally from Szechuen, Shanghai and Peking, with secondary centres in Mukden and Harbin.

The extension of clandestine manufacture of drugs was viewed by the Committee as a serious menace not only to China, but also to the rest of the world.—Reuter.

Drug Reports Passed

Geneva, June 2.

The Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations yesterday adopted a number of reports and resolutions, among which were the report submitted by the United States representative, Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, and the resolution proposed a few days ago by Dr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Minister to Switzerland, on the co-operation of foreign powers for the suppression of drug traffic in China and on sanctions against foreign vessels carrying narcotics to China, or in Chinese waters.—Havas.

FOREIGN LOANS TO CHINA

Not Valid Unless Approved by Nanking

Nanking, May 30.

No foreign loans contracted by the Central Government organs or the Local Governments shall be valid unless they are previously approved and authorized by the Central Political Council. This is the intent of a mandate of the National Government issued to-day.

In pursuance of the mandate which is based upon a decision of the Central Political Council, the Executive Yuan will shortly issue a circular telegram, enjoining strict observance of the order by the various ministries under the Yuan and the Provincial Governments.

For the imformation of foreigners, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also be instructed to notify all the Foreign Legations in China to the above effect.—Chekiai Agency.

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Postal Union Countries	28	" "

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HOSPITAL NEEDS

May 30.

The occasion of the annual general meeting of the Lester Chinese Hospital affords an opportunity of referring at some length to the excellent work which that old institution has been doing practically ever since the International Settlement of Shanghai was founded. Sir John Brenan in his speech referred to the manner in which the activities of the hospital have grown since its inception, and a reference to the annual report gives a wider idea of the enormous amount of work which is being done in these present days. Figures in a hospital report mean so much. They are positive in their nature, and open no road for invidious comparisons, are capable of no manipulation, but represent a straight tale of tasks performed. That is the case with the figures of the Lester Chinese Hospital. For example 158,219 persons availed themselves of the services of the out-patient department, or about 500 a day. Of these over 120,000 were men, the balance women and children. About three attempted suicides were handled and about thirty emergency cases were dealt with daily, while the daily average of chit and special cases dealt with in the same department amounted to no less than about forty-five. In the in-patient side of the hospital 225 beds cared for 3,853 patients. The number of patient days totalled 72,672, amounting to about 200 years for one person, 3,521 operations were performed, or about ten a day, 2,444 patients were examined by radiography, and the clinical laboratory made no less than 15,090 examinations exclusive of those carried out in the laboratories of the Henry Lester Institute. These are imposing figures which become all the more impressive when it is realized how much work has to be done in each individual case. As the report itself says of the out-patient department:—"To see that each individual is duly registered, sent to the proper section, interviewed, examined and prescribed for, and the necessary medicines, dressings, minor operations, injections, etc., all seen to, is no small task. . . It is hardly to be wondered at that our doctors and nurses have at times to strain to guard themselves from forgetting that each one who comes is an individual, with his own worries and woes, and requiring sympathy and help for his mind as well as medicine for his body."

This report is a standing monument to the excellent work done. Unfortunately expenditure for the year under review exceeded income by no less a sum than $71,720.36. It is regrettable that this should be so and a perusal of some of the figures given seems to indicate that those making very considerable use of the facilities which the hospital provides do not in the donations they make reflect what should be a very proper gratitude. Thus in the chit clinic report a list of firms whose employees have made more than fifty visits during the year is given, and on another page the contributions which they make to the institution. It is to be presumed that the firms concerned pay for the treatment of the employees they send, but even then some of the contributions are woefully low. The gifts of some firms appear to run as high as $1 per head of the visits made while one institution whose employees availed themselves of the clinic's services over a thousand times made a contribution of about fifteen cents a visit. It is, perhaps, not a particularly gracious act to criticize the amount an individual or a firm dispenses in charity: it would be a very improper thing for the hospital authorities to do, but it does fall within the province of an outside observer to suggest that some of those who only too willingly avail themselves of the hospital's services are somewhat lacking in the amount of appreciation they show. This applies as much to donors within the Settlement, as to those who are making use of the hospital, but residing outside the boundaries of the Settlement, give nothing at all.

It is not a pleasant thing to reproach people with ingratitude, but it can be justified in this instance when the peculiar position of a hospital is considered. No consideration of payment or non-payment can be allowed to interfere with the duty of a hospital to the sufferer who comes to its doors. It is obvious that, in the case of the Lester Chinese Hospital, the amount of absolutely charitable work must be large, and the obligation of the community to it is of correspondingly imposing proportions. The demands on the hospital are increasing. Out-patient visits have increased by 25,000 since 1931. In the in-patient department, where the hospital is strictly limited by the number of beds available, it has almost reached its maximum, and but for the fact that it has not yet a sufficiency of trained staff to open all the wards, it would have dealt with fully 4,000 patients during 1933, the year under review. Shanghai is still growing. Because of that very fact alone its hospital accommodation cannot be allowed to stand still. Yet it must do if sufficient financial support is not forthcoming for its development at a pace equal to the growth of the needs it is designed to meet. It is probable that no city in the world is as fully hospitalized as is necessary, and there is no suggestion that Shanghai is any better, if as well equipped as many another city of equal size. No attempt is made here to suggest what should be done to develop the hospitals of Shanghai at a pace equal to its residential growth. What it is sought to do is to point to the present necessities and the possibility of their becoming greater in the not too distant future. There is a fear that some sources of income may be drying up, handsomely as they have supported such institutions as hospitals in the past, and the time has undoubtedly come when the best minds of Shanghai should be considering what can be done for the hospitals and similar institutions which will be increasingly in need of support as the years go by.

THE NEW LOAN

May 31.

It will be interesting to see what happens with regard to the new Shanghai Municipal Council Loan the subscription lists to which will be opened this morning, for it envisages a novel departure in such matters so far as Shanghai is concerned. The terms on which it is proposed to issue it involve a recognition of the change which has occurred in the matter of Chinese currency, and indeed seems to go somewhat farther than China itself has yet gone, for it really means the raising of a loan in terms of currency as against a commodity loan. The Chinese dollar has not yet assumed the characteristics of a token currency, because statutory provisions require that it shall contain a certain weight of silver, so that the value of the dollar still depends upon the price of the white metal. In fact all that has been done is merely to change the unit from the tael to the dollar, though it is apparent that the latter is just as much a definition of quantity as was the original tael. The terms of the new loan go a step further. Recognizing the dollar as legal tender of the country the Municipal Council invites subscriptions to the new loan in such currency irrespective of its silver value at a premium of 2½ per cent. The Municipal Treasurer's reason for such an action is clearly stated in the communique issued to the Press in which he states that to define the weight and fineness of the dollar would be to impose a potential burden upon the ratepayers in respect to the new loans in the possibility of having to provide funds for the equivalent of the silver content of the dollar at any time. The Council's credit, he said, stood higher than ever before and he considered that it should not adopt a dangerous principle and potential risk which would be involved in making the loan a silver issue instead of a currency one. On this matter there appear to be two schools of thought, the one insisting that the issue should be in silver, the other contending that a full recogntion of the changing state of affairs entails a modification in the methods by which municipal financial needs shall be met. Proponents of the first proposition point to similar loans which have been raised in the almost immediate past and contend that the precedent then established should be maintained. Supporters of the second argument indicate the possibly grievously high expense of the loan in the event of certain occurrences and maintain that in the interests of the ratepayers the only proper terms for such a loan would be those best calculated to establish the amount of the borrower's indebtedness from the moment the loan is floated.

A silver loan nowadays would have about it all the apparent dangers that would be attendant upon a municipal loan for Shanghai raised in a foreign currency. From year to year it would not be certain how much money would have to be found to pay interest accruing on the loan, while the ultimate redemption of the issue in terms of dollars might prove a heavy burden indeed upon the municipal revenue. This would, of course, depend upon whether or not the present Chinese dollar went through a process of debasing by any one of the several methods by which such a change could be brought about. The burden thus laid on posterity might very well be unconscionably heavy, and attractive as a silver loan might be to the investor, it has about it every quality unlikely to commend it to the borrower who is, in fact, asked to assume all the risks attendant upon raising such a loan. A correspondent in a letter published yesterday suggests that in the event of a depreciated Chinese standard dollar things all round would so adjust themselves that due provision could be made to meet the additional expense in dollars without there being any real hardship upon the ratepayers. His suggestion would undoubtedly work if all factors tended towards bringing about the state of affairs he so facilely visualizes. But it does not necessarily follow that merely because the value of the dollar went down the price of land would increase thus providing the necessary increased revenue from larger assessments. There is a number of other considerations which might have the effect of nullifying the result he anticipates.

Supporters of the currency loan system are able to point out with no little justice that such a loan presents no more risk than is offered by similar loans in other countries. A subscriber to a loan in Great Britain before that country abandoned the gold standard took the risk—at that time, admittedly, unseen—of the nation going off the standard and establishing the pound at a value very much lower than at the time he made his investment. That is true of loans in other countries; true indeed of all financial transactions which do not envisage money as a commodity but as a token. The principle is well known and has been established by court decisions even in Shanghai. Thus where a man took out an insurance policy prior to the Russian revolution in roubles which subsequently were completely wiped out, it was held that he could not obtain payment of his policy, when it fell due, in another currency worked out at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time he took out his insurance, but only in the legal tender in which the policy was originally drawn up. A tender of Russian roubles to the face value of the policy would be sufficient offer of payment. In all fairness it has to be admitted that the principle is not generally accepted. There is a difference between Great Britain and France on this very point over a loan made in francs to the latter during the war when the franc was around 10d. France after the War offered to pay in francs which by that time had been reduced to about 2½d. an offer which caused considerable heartburning. There is, therefore, some risk attached to all issues in token currency—and that is what the new municipal loan amounts to, for it disregards the silver content of the dollar—but it is a risk which experience has made familiar to all investors by now, without materially affecting the ability of some countries to borrow in the credit market. To-day will show how this departure, a new one for Shanghai, will be welcomed by the investing public. It involves no more than an invitation to invest in the currency of the country and to expect the promised returns in exactly the same medium and whether or not this will commend itself to the investor remains to be seen. At the same time it is an experiment well worth trying, for if it does prove popular it will have established a precedent for future loans calculated to be perfectly definite in their terms and unhampered by fluctuations in the value of a commodity.

THE TAXI STRIKE

June 1.

The strike of chauffeurs which has been carried on in connection with the Taylor Garage for some weeks has certain characteristics about it which deserve comment, and in the long run resolves itself into a struggle between employer and employee as to whether certain aspects of the squeeze problem should be allowed to continue or not. In fairness to the management of the garage it should be stated that they found themselves faced with irregularities which no prudent business executive could possibly continue to countenance, and it was upon the endeavour to enforce regulations obviating the evil that the parties eventually split. Investigation goes to show that chauffeurs in the employ of foreign garages receive treatment far better than that which they obtain in establishments run by their own countrymen, and in this respect the Taylor Garage is no exception. When their total incomings are considered they are found to be in receipt of more than many a class of worker whose tasks call for greater skill than the driving of a taxi-cab, and, though there may be some criticisms of the tipping system, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the chauffeurs employed by the Taylor Garage are able to make a very handsome thing out of their employment. Indeed, it should be strongly emphasized that there was no apparent dissatisfaction on the part of the employees in this regard and at the time they went out there were no demands formulated of any kind whatsoever; there was certainly no request for an increase of wages, and though there was at the time no apparent reason for the men's disaffection it has since become quite clear that it was caused by the very proper attitude of the management in seeking to protect itself from the squeeze which the Chinese chauffeur knows so well how to apply, and which, if allowed to run unchecked, may make all the difference between successful and unsuccessful running of an establishment such as this. It should, further, be pointed out that the parties behind the extraordinary behaviour of the chauffeurs were not men engaged in the garage business but others of whom it might justly be said their very breath is agitation.

In the absence of demands it was very plain there was nothing to negotiate upon and the management decided to fill the places of the striking chauffeurs by Russians, the greater number of whom have turned out perfectly satisfactory. The Chinese have since made endeavours to return to work on their own terms, and the counter offer has been made to reengage them on terms as good as those prevailing in a Chinese garage of the better sort. To this the chauffeurs appear to have replied that the Taylor Garage, being a foreign concern, should pay more for its Chinese labour. But that was how they were being treated prior to their walk-out, and while it is a fact that as a rule foreign employers pay their Chinese staffs better than do Chinese it has yet to be accepted as a principle that the fact of a concern being foreign entails upon it the payment of higher wages than are paid by its Chinese competitors. Matters in the past three weeks or so have not improved. Employees, whose loyalty to the garage did not permit them to join the strikes, have been eventually forced by the usual acts of intimidation to leave their jobs. One man was kidnapped within fifty yards of the garage and is still held a prisoner. The Labour Bureau has arrested men loyal to their employers and is still holding them prisoners in Nantao, apparently an official intervention which the authorities would find it difficult to justify on the grounds of either good policy or propriety. And there for the moment the matter rests. This strike has about it all the features which characterized one in which this journal was involved some few years ago. Indeed there is hardly a feature in this one which was not present in that and in the ultimate result the same principles were involved. In that instance the men went out without formulating any demands, they were intimidated by outsiders. A proportion of the older men, whose loyalty had been reinforced by a realization of the benefits attendant upon engagement by such a concern, stuck to their posts, but even they were eventually forced out, though before that had been completed one of the loyalists had had his house burned down, and the families of others were threatened.

There are at the present time two strikes which involve the same important principle proceeding in foreign owned establishments in or near Shanghai, and the only issue at stake is as to who shall control the businesses by which the strikers are employed. One case is a lock-out, the other a walk-out. They both, however, involve questions concerning the duty of the employee to the employer, and in both instances it is evident that there must be a stern struggle and the ultimate assertion by the latter of their rights. In both instances the behaviour of the employees is calculated to strike at the very prospects of successfully continuing the businesses themselves, and a peculiar feature of both is the fact that the strikers appear to have lost sight of what are, after all, their own best interests. In the case of the Taylor Garage the chauffeurs are fighting to perpetuate squeezes which if allowed to continue must militate against the fortunes of the garage and thence against the interests of the chauffeurs themselves. Whatever their demands now, it is clear that their original moves were designed to enforce upon the garage acquiescence in a form of malpractice which it would have been the height of imprudence to condone. It is reported that the strikers are contemplating endeavouring to call a general strike of the chauffeurs of all taxi-cab concerns. It will be regrettable if they succeed in so doing, but it is apparent that when such a principle is involved as that upon which the present parties have split the possibilities of compromise must be indeed small. The agitators may not succeed in extending the strike in the manner indicated, but, if they do, it will be necessary for the public to view the matter with all the patience it can. Taxi-cab companies are public utilities and taken by and large they serve Shanghai comparatively well. But this can be said of the foreign companies—they pay their chauffeurs as a rule fifty per cent. more wages than do their Chinese competitors, and if the Taylor Garage has to continue the fight to show that foreign concerns cannot consent to be the milch-cows for dissatisfied employees the management will have no little public sympathy behind it.

"AS YOU WERE!"

June 2.

Sir John Simon has not been invariably fortunate in all his doings since he has been in charge of the Foreign Office, and though in some instances the cause has been of his own making, it can hardly be contended that in this present wide separation of the British and French views on the subject of disarmament he has been entirely to blame. What British diplomats have found difficult in their endeavours to bring about some degree of disarmament has been the utterly immobile attitude taken by the French Government in demanding that guarantees of security should precede any suggestion of either

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the limitation or the reduction of armaments. The French have been entirely consistent in the matter and though it might have been hoped that some progress had been made, however small, in reconciling the two very widely diverging views of France and Germany it is now apparent that M. Barthou in his very forthright speech has indicated a point of view which is almost as far from that held by the British as it undoubtedly is from the German. M. Barthou's speech has not been altogether enthusiastically received by those who believe in the priority of security over disarmament. It is felt that it has created an unecessary feeling of antagonism at a time when the closest co-operation was desirable and has consequently tended to diminish that understanding which hitherto existed between Great Britain and France and to substitute therefor an uneasy suspicion which can do nothing but create a most unfortunate atmosphere. The speech of the French delegate has had the effect of undoing whatever had been done. It indicates that there has been no recession from the maximum demands which France originally put forward and that the question of disarmament is as far from solution as it was when the first attempts were made to relieve the world of the intolerable burden which mutual suspicions have forced upon it. That is a regrettable state of affairs, and one for which Great Britain is not at all to be blamed, or if she can be, she can be blamed by Germany as much as France, and that is often the lot of a third party endeavouring to do the impossible, namely, to reconcile the irreconcilable.

M. Barthou is not particularly happy in his metaphor. He suggests that Great Britain has appealed for the building of a bridge between France and Germany on the thesis that France would gladly pass over it but that France, however, feared the existence of a trapdoor through which she might drop. If there is a bridge in contemplation it is one over which both parties to this deplorable dispute could get into touch with each other, passage over it would not necessarily be restricted to either of them, and all that is sought is that there should be some means of communication tending towards a better understanding between the two. In other times the speech of M. Barthou would have had the effect of bolting the door against any possibility of further continuing the important discussions which have reached such an *impasse*. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the world at large is disposed to approach these great questions with more patience than would earlier have obtained, but, nevertheless, it is apparent that that patience is being strained to the uttermost, and that considerable statesmanship will be required if the whole of the long drawn out negotiations are not to end in the dismal failure that has been foreseen for them. The granting of guarantees to France alone need not necessarily convey any sense of security in Europe at all. It could rightly be contended that such a step would be a manifest demonstration against Germany, and that contention it would be very difficult to rebut. There is, consequently, no intention on the part of the British to endeavour to re-establish peace along lines of the old balance of power with all the evils attendant upon that monstrous piece of diplomatic invention. That it served its turn in other days is true, but an endeavour to set up the same mechanism to-day would rend Europe even more than it did in the past and confer upon a country outside the immediate European scope an important position which it is not at all desirable she should occupy.

If British diplomacy in this matter has failed, and it is not admitted for a moment that it has, it will be because of the existence of a state of affairs in Europe which can only be viewed with the gravest anxiety. Britain has shown the way to disarmament by making sacrifices which have been denounced by her own experts as the height of folly. It was an attempt to scale down armaments in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles which provided that the Allies should do so while denying the right of the Germans to arm. That agreement was not kept, and the German demand to be allowed a certain amount of defence in view of what is happening within the borders of her neighbours can not be denied in equity until a better atmosphere has been created by other countries following Great Britain's lead. There now seems little left. The suggestion of M. Litvinoff for a furtherance of the Russian programme of non-aggression pacts—the search for safety rather than disarmament—is not likely to content France which would naturally refuse to sign any such agreement so long as Germany insisted upon the re-establishment of her defences to a degree compatible with her national dignity and the military needs of her position. Germany would sign no such thing so long as the menace of French armaments remained at the imposing strength it does at present, and there, consequently, appears to be as little chance of the Russian proposal succeeding as there does of the British. The outlook is indeed a forlorn one. There is so small room for optimism that there seems to be little good in pursuing conversations which are foredoomed to failure so long as both France and Germany maintain their present attitude. Germany will most certainly not recede from hers. The fate of the Hitler Government might very well depend upon any retreat from the attitude that leader has taken up in his recent speeches. France will not abandon her present position unless Britain pays a price she does not feel called upon to pay, for the latter country's service is in the cause of peace and not as runner at the chariot wheels of a nation which is obviously seeking to impose its terms, and its terms alone, on the whole of Europe. It is possible that much straighter talking than that will have to be indulged in before the present deplorable state of affairs is improved. It was the school of thought, which, believing that the League of Nations was merely an instrument for ensuring of the due execution of the Peace Treaty, forced Germany to leave that body so comparatively shortly after she had gained admission. It is that same school which tends to perpetuate all the evils of an instrument which is now understood to be as bad as it was conceived to be good at the time of its drafting. The Disarmament Conference is in grave danger of breaking up because of that same set of ideas, and if they are to prevail there is no guarantee that even the League will have much of a future before it.

RELIEF FOR THE NEWSPAPER READER *By SAPAJOU*

POOR ADVICE

June 4.

Mr. E. S. Little's objection to the admission of Soviet Russia into the League of Nations on the ground that it is a godless country is by no means easy to follow, unless he is to be understood to contend that being without reverence for a deity Soviet Russia can have no real desire for peace. It also gives the impression of the existence of that same degree of intolerance which marked the black deeds of the Soviet against the Orthodox Church in their attempts to stamp it out, and to that extent betrays a mediæval outlook which may not commend itself to all who read Mr. Little's letter. Russia is not the only country which, in the processes of revolution, has sought to dispossess God of the affections of the people. It is history that other peoples have sought to banish the Almighty from their lives and have endeavoured to deify Reason as something to be worshipped rather than the ultimate manifestation of faith. The more rational mind will perceive that there is only one quality necessary to fit a nation to enter the League, and that is the possession of an earnest desire to bring about such a state of affairs in the world that a tendency towards common understanding and amity shall be fostered until the time has been reached when war shall be no more. The possibility of such an achievement may indeed be remote, but humanity would be doing itself exceeding harm if it did not make its endeavours toward the attainment of what may to a very large section of thinkers appear to be an impossible ideal. The suggestion that entry to the League should be denied Russia seems to be based upon the idea that unless a nation or a man is godfearing, it and he are not fit to associate with their fellows. And yet there are numbers of men without belief in God whose lives and characters are as immaculate as those who have the benefit which faith in a divinity undoubtedly confers. That may even yet prove to be true of nations, and while the outlook from that point of view, so far as Russia is concerned, may not be particularly bright, it would undoubtedly be wholly irrational to seek to exclude it from the councils of the world merely on that one fact.

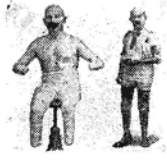
Much of the weakness of the League is due to the fact that so many important nations are content to remain outside membership, or are on the verge of relinquishing it. Another contributing factor has been the failure of Britain to ensure that the ideas which underlaid the formation of the League should prevail. In this connection an interesting point is made by Professor Zimmern, who in discussing the question of whether there was or was not an Empire foreign policy, has this to say with regard to the position of Great Britain *vis-à-vis* of the League:—

"Looking back over the past fourteen years, one can discern three principal reasons why the British idea of the League of Nations has not made more headway at Geneva. The first is that . . . we have never made clear to ourselves—and here our propagandist organizations and, if I may say so, the religious bodies in particular, have been greatly to blame—that there was any other possible way of regarding the League of Nations other than as an enlarged British Empire . . . A second reason is that, contrary to the original project the League was thrown open to all states who wished to join, whatever the character of their institutions and of their actual political aims . . . The third reason why British ideas have not prevailed at Geneva is that our closest associate, the United States, has not been at our side as was expected in 1919, and, as we have already seen, is not immediately likely to join us at Geneva."

Great Britain, in Professor Zimmern's view, does not appear to have received that assistance from the religious bodies with regard to the League, which in consideration of its ideal it was entitled to expect. Obviously to this one fact cannot be attributed much of the present failure of the League, and if Mr. Little is to consider the whole organization as ungodly and, therefore, something from which Great Britain should withdraw, the retort may very well be that religion as such has done, in this particular instance, less than was to be expected of it in the cause of peace which the churches must undoubtedly have at heart. In the circumstances a suggestion that because of the League's ungodliness Britain should withdraw comes poorly from those whose duty it was to see that the religious concept should more thoroughly pervade the activities of the League.

But there is a somewhat more impressive view to be taken of the matter. Great Britain should fight for the existence of the League to the very last ditch. The idealism which is the motive power of many of the British characteristics demands that every possible service should be rendered to the cause of amity between the nations. That Britain's views have not prevailed in the chambers of Geneva may be true, but is it to be believed that that would provide any moral justification for torpedoing the League which indeed would be the effect of Britain's withdrawal? It is the duty of the Churches to stand fairly and squarely behind the whole movement, to spare no endeavour to make it the success it should be, and must be if humanity is not to be reduced to a state of chaos which passeth the comprehension of man to contemplate. That one possible member of the League may be ungodly does not, surely, deprive the rest of the world from accepting whatever co-operation it may have to offer. To support such a contention would be to argue that a churchman should not co-operate with an atheist in endeavouring to avert a common peril. Stated in such simple terms the proposal is hopelessly absurd. To seek to exclude the ungodly, to punish them for their failure to believe, may have sounded very well in the days when religion assumed aspects not altogether to be commended in these more tolerant times, but the fact is that to do so would be to betray the very principles upon which religion itself is founded.

(Continued on page 337.)



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THE WAY OF THE WORLD

FOREBODING

The Japanese attitude with regard to the preliminary conversations preparatory to next year's Naval Conference is interesting, if it is as authoritatively described in a report appearing in to-day's issue. Japan is apparently prepared to enter upon such conversations conditional upon the limitation of activities to consideration of purely naval questions. That is apparently for the purpose of excluding all reference to the policy recently declared unofficially, but officially amended to what must after all be the keystone to any decisions that the conference must eventually take. The Japanese Foreign Minister is reported as intending to insist that the occidental conception of what constitutes security in the Far East could not be accepted by the Tokyo Government, but that Japan must be the Power to decide questions affecting the stability of Far Eastern countries. If that is the final Japanese word, it is obvious that the next Naval Conference will meet the fate that so many other conferences have met in recent years. If, as suggested, the Japanese reply to the British invitation is to include a demand for the recognition of Manchoukuo prior to the entrance upon the conversation it is a little difficult to understand why other Far Eastern questions of a non-naval character should not also be included. It is apparent that Japan is endeavouring to force the issues raised by the *ballon d'essai* so deliberately launched last month and which raised such a storm of protest. An attempt by the other Powers to deny the paramount rights which Japan claims in the Far East, it would appear, would doom the Conference to failure before it ever met, while as for the question of naval ratios the intention of Japan to secure equality with Great Britain and the United States is so apparent that it becomes a matter for increasing wonder why it should even be necessary to call such a meeting. Unless Japan gains her point the Conference will be a failure: if she does it will still be a fiasco so far as the other Powers are concerned. Hence of naivete of the Japanese naval proposals as foreshadowed in yesterday's report. It is obvious that the suggestion of special divisional agreements is designed to give Japan rights in the Pacific to which she can never have sole claim. Great Britain with her far flung Empire can never agree to geographical arrangements of the nature proposed, nor to the suggestion that the Singapore base armaments should be reduced to a minimum. The suggestion that she should is naive in the extreme. It is consequently difficult to escape the impression that a very troublesome path will have to be trod before the Conference even stands a slight chance of success, and even then it will be a very poor one.

UNION DAY

Thursday was Union Day, the anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution Act of the Union of South Africa in 1910, under which the assets and revenues of the four former British colonies of the Cape, Natal, the Orange River Free State, and the Transvaal, and the administration of native affairs in them passed to the Union Executive, and a common judiciary with common courts of Justice was set up. The first Union Parliament of South Africa was opened on November 4, 1910, and the new dominion settled down to work out its destiny under the fresh conditions. Since the war the Union has held the mandate for the territory of South-west Africa. The Union's powers of recovery were never better illustrated than by the progress it has made this year, in spite of the general world depression. In addition to suffering from the economic ills common to the rest of the world, South Africa was last year visited by the worst, most widespread, and prolonged drought in living memory. Before it broke last November it had caused the ruin of hundreds of farmers and the loss of over ten million sheep and large numbers of cattle. While the Dominion was still suffering from this scourge, its leaders were forming bonds of unity among themselves. Generals Hertzog and Smuts, opponents for many years, agreed to sink many of their differences and to seek a solution of the Dominion's problems "by the formation of a South African nation." To-day's commemoration is of the first act which set in train such a momentous development. To the small band of South Africans in Shanghai who celebrated the occasion by a dinner that night are extended the heartiest good wishes.

POTTED EXPERIENCE

The Prince of Wales will open the new Metropolitan Police College to-day at Hendon. The college is situated in beautiful grounds, with accommodation for sports like that found in public schools in England. It is hoped that those selected to attend the college—those who possess some special qualification—will in a short course of fifteen months duration acquire as much practical experience as they might in ten years service under the present system. Whether they can do so, even with the most intensive training, remains of course, to be seen. While they may not do exactly that, however, there can be little doubt that the courses they will be required to take will increase their general efficiency. These courses will include court work, instruction and practice in the use of the latest scientific aids to crime detection, the handling of traffic controls, and everything else connected with the modern policeman's duty. On the social side much is being done to give the lie to the old legend that "the policeman's life is not a happy one". Students at the college will be given the rank of probationary inspector. They will dress for dinner every night. They will wear mufti when they go out. Married men will get week-ends off and be given every consideration in regard to leave. One ex-service man will act as batman to every six students. And, best of all, there will be three months holiday in the fifteen months of the course.

ACCOUNT RENDERED

The attitude of the United States over the question of Great Britain's indebtedness has been made perfectly clear by the "account rendered" note which has just been delivered. Washington requires the payment on June 15 of all outstanding instalments and the one then due, amounting in all to G.$239,111,000. Whether it will be paid or not remains to be seen. Recent references to the matter in these columns has shown the insufferable burden placed on the British taxpayer by the necessity of meeting these demands, and the fact that debtors to Great Britain either abstain from paying, or actually refuse to meet their commitments to her. If Britain could indeed raise the money, it might be in her own best interests to make payments as they fall due despite the harmful effect such payments would have upon the recipient, a fact which was pointed out to Washington as far back as 1932. From the moral point of view it would certainly be the best thing to do as maintaining the Empire's position of which the Briton is so proud. But the recent enactment passed by Congress, having the effect of holding a pistol at the debtor's head to enforce payment has not created the best possible impression abroad, and there would undoubtedly—though regrettably—be considerable support at home for any British Government which flatly refused to make any more payments. It is devoutly to be hoped that no such thing will occur, but that payments will be made until such time as public opinion in the United States is convinced of the necessity if not of wiping out the indebtedness, at least moderating the terms. So long as the United States shuts out British goods in the way they do, so long will Britain be unable to find the money required to meet her obligations and the United States will eventually have to decide whether it is better to take goods or money when, as conditions are to-day can be nothing but sterile.

PRESERVING A MONUMENT

These are difficult times for financial appeals when human needs are so pressing but in view of the British pride in institutions the appeal of the British United Services Association at Tsingtao for funds to complete the Great War cemetery should fall on receptive ears. At Laoshan, near the spot which served as field hospital during the Tsingtao operations in 1914 are the graves of eight men of the South Wales Borderers who died of wounds. Through the generosity of the Shanghai Race Club and other friends, a beautiful little cemetery was laid out, a British tribute to war dead in this perhaps most distant of war cemeteries. Unfortunately, although well kept up, it has suffered depredations from marauding villagers who have removed the turf and, sad to relate, on two occasions stolen marble headpieces from the graves. The desire of the Association is to complete the construction of the wall around the cemetery and increase its height to preserve it against desecration. The cost of this scheme has been estimated at $800 and contributions are invited to make this possible and maintain inviolate this tiny cemetery which links Wales with the Tsingtao chapter of the Great War. Contributions may be sent to the Editor of the "Tsingtao Times" who will pass them on to the Association.

BOLIVIA PROTESTS

The possibility of the embargo which it is proposed to impose against the export of arms and munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay, not being quite so neutral as it was apparent its original proposers intended it should be, was dealt with editorially in this column a few days ago. The point now has been raised by Bolivia on the ground that not only has Paraguay accumulated greater supplies, but that she is easily able to import more along the waterways access to which is denied Bolivia, and which to very large extent have brought about this present unhappy conflict. It is unfortunate that there is a probability of the embargo not being as complete as it was originally desired, because of the refusal of some of the smaller arms manufacturing Powers to agree with it. That, indeed, opened up the first prospect of the proposed embargo ending in failure and the Bolivian protest at Geneva is the second, based as it is upon the ground that such a step would have the effect of actually assisting Paraguay. In the circumstances it can only be expected that though an embargo will be arrived at amongst the larger Powers, it will only amount to a moral gesture, which may have the result of placing the Bolivian armies at a definite disadvantage and, probably lead to their ultimate defeat. They have not been doing particularly well of late as it is, and it is more than likely that even a partial embargo will contribute substantially to their eventual defeat. It is, of course, just possible that the early defeat of one or other of the parties might end this present war, but it would by no means solve the problems which have plunged the two countries into hostility unless the League can then assert itself in a manner calculated to do justice between them. It is clear that Bolivia needs an outlet to the sea, and possibly some arrangement whereby it might make use of the Paraguay and Parana rivers would be the best way of securing a lasting settlement of a very real difficulty.

THE LATE GOV. ROLPH

With the death of Governor James Rolph of California there passes another of the picturesque figures which have decorated the politics of the middle-west and western United States for so many years. Visitors from China to California will best remember Governor Rolph's administration by the sales tax which was imposed during his term and which was collected with an apparent haphazardness that proved puzzling to many a person returning after years spent in the Far East. The salesman, having handed a purchaser whatever he had bought and having received his just dues upon the article, would continue to hold out his hand, explaining cryptically: "For Jimmy's gas." Or if that were not sufficiently clear to the stranger: "For Jimmy's bath." For in California there was a popular legend to the effect that Governor Rolph had installed in the governor's quarters in the palatial State Building a bath of fabulous cost. Its appurtenances would be described to the stranger, and would almost inevitably leave the impression that it would be a shame to use such a bath for the insignificant purpose of removing the dirt from even a governor's body. There was the equally popular story of Governor Rolph's predilection for travelling by aeroplane, with the expenditure of gasoline this involves. The Californian's sense of humour permitted him to pretend that it was for the purpose of paying for these things that the sales tax was imposed. It spoke well for Governor Rolph's esteem in the eyes of his fellow citizens that he was always referred to as "Sunny Jim," and was the subject of almost innumerable stories of a nature similar to the two here repeated.

MUSICAL FILMS

An outstanding feature of the film fare offered to the public by the producing companies this spring has been the great number of musical and semi-musical pictures. It is reminiscent in a way of that other period of a couple of years ago when the glut of shows with music was so great that the audiences rebelled. There is no question of the imitative nature of the film companies. No sooner does a successful "gangster" story reach the theatres than every other producer bends every effort to equal or surpass his competitors with a similar story. Similarly any picture "type" is copied almost before the premiere of that type is over. To a great extent, however, the present trend towards the inclusion of music of all forms in cinemas is a pleasant one. The first few, such as "Footlight Parade," "Gold-diggers of 1933," "Sitting Pretty" and the like, worked the idea of backstage rehearsals at a theatre to death. There is now a swing towards a real plot in this form of cinema production. "Wonder Bar," still showing in Shanghai, brings in a murder which adds a great deal to the plot. "Murder at the Vanities," still to come, promises a mystery as well. "Roman Scandals," "George White's Scandals" and others have attempted nothing but humour, spectacle and dancing music. "Flying Down to Rio," perhaps musically the most attractive here this year, was original in its setting, combining a really charming and coherent romance with some magnificent tropical settings. They are all "depression productions" in more senses than one. There has been no repetition of the lavishness in setting and costumery as was shown some years ago by such pictures as "The King of Jazz," for instance. But in a truer sense they are a sign of the times. They are a brave attempt to forget trouble, a veritable reading of the desires of the heart of the world's public to sing their way through the present clouds which surround them.

SHANGHAI NOTES

CHINESE OARSMEN

Prominent members of the Shanghai Rowing Club, consulted last Tuesday, expressed the greatest satisfaction over the Chinese colleges' decision to take up rowing as a sport. Only three years ago the attitude of the Chinese authorities was so obstructive that it promised to put a stop to all regattas at Henli. Arrangements were eventually come to by which the Shanghai Rowing Club secured a twenty years' lease on the property they had been using at Henli and since that time the Chinese have shown a steadily increasing interest in these events. Not long ago an attempt was made by a number of Chinese sportsmen to found a Chinese rowing club in Shanghai and a site on the banks of the Whangpoo was chosen for the purpose. Experienced coaches from the Shanghai Rowing Club co-operated in giving the new oarsmen a few wrinkles in the game. But for a number of reasons the club was not a success and its founders returned to the senior organization the boats they had purchased from them. On a grander scale, however, there is no reason why rowing should not catch on among the rising generation of Chinese athletes. It would certainly provide an admirable schooling in the most distinctive asset of foreign sportmanship—the team spirit. The oarsman can never look for individual glory. He is trained to subordinate everything that is individual in him to the necessities of the boat. The only way in which he can win applause is by sharing it with every other member of the crew, a fact which identifies rowing with all that is best in athletics. There are some who profess to see in many branches of Chinese athletics a thirst for honour and glory which they deprecate. In rowing such a thing is impossible, and the training it provides in this connection could not be surpassed. It is certain that the Chinese will have the most hearty co-operation of foreign oarsmen in their new attempt.

NEW BRITISH COASTER

To increasing facilities for travel between Shanghai and holiday resorts in the north must be added the new British steamer Shuntien, which arrived here on Tuesday and will replace the old vessel of the same name with which many who have been in this country for some time have had pleasant associations. What with aeroplanes going to Peking, an improved and quickened through train service, and the already well equipped steamers running up the coast, the holiday-maker should be adequately catered for this summer. The new Shuntien is scheduled to call at Tsingtao and her speed should make the journey between Shanghai and that port the shortest yet. The growing number of foreigners who find that a summer holiday in one of the northern resorts almost too expensive in these hard times should welcome the enlarged accommodation for second class passengers on the new vessel. Arrangements for forty-four second class passengers have been made. The new Shuntien will make her maiden trip on her Tientsin run on Saturday, and will carry with her the good wishes of Shanghai's shipping fraternity.

A BIG SUCCESS

It was only on Tuesday that the Municipal Treasurer was quoted as saying that the municipal credit stood higher to-day than it ever stood before. That was in a statement in connection with the S.M.C. Loan the lists for which were opened yesterday morning and closed in a very short space of time with applications totalling several times as much as was offered for subscription. That statement was completely justified. The result is a very definite tribute to the exceptionally able manner in which the financial affairs of the Council have been handled during times of no little difficulty. What is more important is that a very complete answer has been given to the proponents of a silver issue who seem to have believed that only by such means was it possible for Shanghai to raise the money it so manifestly needs. Indeed this new issue opens up the whole question of the form debenture issues ought to take in the future, not only from the point of view of the municipality, but in the cases of other issues which from time to time are offered on the local market. Currency loans, having the important quality of limiting the indebtedness of the debtor to definite terms, undoubtedly will commend themselves to those on the borrowing side of the transaction, though, naturally, those who desire to keep themselves whole in silver will be more readily attracted to issues in terms of that commodity. That is a question which will solve itself in time, but the immediate cause for congratulation is that the credit of this municipality stands so high as was indicated by the quick response to the invitation to subscribe which was evidenced on Thursday.

POOR ADVICE

(Continued from page 336.)

Indeed such a suggestion is neither good religion nor good politics and being neither must be irretrievably bad. If the League is irreligious, it is the duty of Mr. Little and those who may think like him to do their best to bring about a more seemly state of mind, not to demand that the one great movement for the ultimate peace of the world should be frustrated by the application of doctrines, which it is safe to say, would find little support in the teachings of the Founder of the church.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

DEATH OF THE "NELSON OF JAPAN"

Nation in Mourning for Admiral Togo: Tributes to Distinguished Naval Officer

Tokyo, May 30.

Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo died this morning at 6.35, and the whole Japanese Empire is mourning the greatest sailor this nation has produced.

Admiral Togo, who has been in failing health for some time, was in his 87th year.

In his simple, austere dwelling, reflecting the simplicity of his own life, Marquis Togo breathed his last three days after the national celebration of the 29th anniversary of his great victory over the Russians in Tsushima Straits.

His two sons, including Commander Minoru Togo, who hastened from the naval base at Kure, were at his bedside when the "Nelson of Japan" expired, while the aged Marchioness, who has been bed-ridden for several years, was brought to her husband's beside on a litter shortly before midnight.

Vice-Admiral Naganori Ogasawara, who served under the deceased in the Russo-Japanese war; Admiral M. Osumi, Minister of Navy; and Admiral Ryokitsu Arima were the only others present at the death bed.

While last night immense throngs of men, women and children of all classes spent the whole night in a vigil around the Admiral's dwelling, praying for his recovery and anxiously awaiting news of his condition, to-day witnessed the arrival of countless visitors at the residence to express their condolences.

It is officially announced in London that Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, will proceed to Japan aboard his flagship, H.M.S. Suffolk, to represent the British Government at the funeral of the late Admiral of Fleet Marquis Togo.

H.M.S. Suffolk, with the Commander-in-Chief aboard, is at present in Tsingtao, where she arrived yesterday evening.

Admiral Dreyer, who visited Japan last year, called at the modest dwelling of the late Admiral Togo and had what has turned out to be his first and last chat with him.—Reuter.

British Tribute

London, May 30.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Bolton Eyres-Monsell, has cabled Japanese Minister of the Navy, Admiral Osumi, offering his deepest sympathy with the Japanese people in the loss they have sustained with the death of Admiral of the Fleet Marquis Togo.

The British Navy, he says, recalls with pride that Admiral Togo carried out some of his early sea training in Britain and feels that it may be allowed to have a share, with the Japanese Navy, in the undying memory of the late Admiral's great achievements.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton interviewed to-day as one who, in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, knew the heads of the Japanese forces intimately, said:

"I can confidently say that there was nobody whose character of the true old Japanese type was more highly respected than Admiral Togo's."—Reuter.

American Condolences

Washington, May 29.

Two of America's foremost naval men, Admirals William H. Standley and Mark L. Bristol, paid high tributes to Admiral Togo, when advised of his death.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, immediately despatched a message to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, at Tokyo, instructing him to convey to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, the "sincere condolences of the American Government and people."—United Press.

Remains Encoffined

Tokyo, May 31.

The mortal remains of Admiral Togo, were placed in a coffin at six o'clock this evening by three Shinto priests.

Gen. Jiro Minami, eldest member of the Supreme Council of War, will command the guard of honour from the Imperial Army at the services to be held at Hibiya Chapel. This will be selected from the 1st and 3rd infantry regiments of the First Division. A similar guard will represent the Navy. Burial will take place in the Aoyama cemetery, on the outskirts of Tokyo.

The battle-cruiser Hiei will fire a parting salute on the day of the funeral and all Japanese ships throughout the world will fly their flags at half-mast on that occasion. The Court will go into mourning and practically all business and

Nihon Dempo Photo.

Admiral Marquis Togo

amusements will be at a stand-still for 24 hours.

The plan to bury the famous Admiral in the Aoyama cemetery, on the outskirts of the capital, may be changed as a result of recommendations by the Mayor of Tokyo that he should be interred in the historic Tama cemetery, near the tomb of Emperor Meiji, one of the greatest rulers in the history of Japan. Members of the family have agreed to the proposal.—United Press.

King's Message

London, May 31.

The Emperor of Japan, in a telegram to King George, expresses appreciation for the message in which His Majesty conveyed his profound regret at the death of Admiral Togo. —Wireless through Reuter.

Ten Thousand Soldiers

Tokyo, June 1.

Unprecedentedly high military honours are to be accorded to the late Fleet Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo on the occasion of his State funeral on June 5. Five regiments and three companies from the army, a total of 5,000 officers and men including military bands, and a similar number from navy, will form guards to the cortege.

The military guards will include three regiments from the Imperial Guard and the First Divisions and one regiment and one company each from cavalry and artillery corps.

An artillery salute of nineteen shots will be fired by the Imperial Guard Artillery Regiment at the time of the service.

Through the Imperial Sanction, Gen. Jiro Minami, member of Supreme Military Council, was this afternoon appointed commander of all troops and sailors attending the funeral.—Rengo.

Visiting Warships

Tokyo, June 3.

Leading the fleet of visiting foreign vessels, H.M.S. Suffolk with Admiral Sir Frederick C. Dreyer, commander-in-chief of the China Station, is scheduled to arrive today.

She will be followed by the U.S.S. Augusta, with Rear-Admiral F. B. Upham in command. The French cruiser Primauguet, with Rear-Admiral J. Richard; the Chinese cruiser Ninghai, with Rear-Admiral Wang Shou-ting and the Italian cruiser Quarto with Captain Mario Brivonesi aboard are expected to reach Yokohama by to-morrow night.

On June 6, Admiral Nagano will be host to the foreign commanders aboard his flagship, while the following day Admiral Mineo Osumi, minister of the navy, will give a banquet in their honour.—Rengo.

Shanghai's Concern

Shanghai, June 1.

Captain J. G. P. Vivian, R.N., H.M. Naval Attache to Japan and China, who has been on a visit to this country, is already on his way to Japan for the funeral. He sailed in the N.Y.K. ss. Nagasaki Maru yesterday.

An expression of profound sympathy on behalf of the British China Fleet has been despatched by Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief.

When the news of the death of Marshal of the Fleet Marquis Togo in Tokyo was received in Shanghai, Brigadier F. S. Thackeray sent a message of sympathy to Rear Admiral S. Uno, commandant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, on behalf of the forces under his command in the Shanghai Area, to which Admiral Uno replied.

****An appreciation of the late Admiral's life and character is on page 367.*

PROGRESS OF CHINA'S HEALTH SERVICES

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Interviewed in London on His Plans

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 28.

The famous Chinese plague prevention expert, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who is now visiting London, was interviewed by your own correspondent to-day on his experience in Geneva.

Dr. Wu said he had delivered an address lasting an hour and a half before the health sub-committee of the League of Nations on the health work done in China. He had been much gratified at the admiration expressed by members of the committee, who took no pains to conceal their surprise at the progress achieved.

Dr. Wu specially emphasized the value of the National Economic Council in attracting to the public service expert Chinese formerly unavailable except by means of political "pull."

He dwelt on the importance of placing Chinese in western organisations for practical experience, and expressed the view that the remitted portion of the British Boxer Indemnity might be more widely used towards this end.

Rajchmann Report

The Rajchmann Report, he continued, had created a very favourable impression in all circles in Geneva. He thought that Dr. Rajchmann would return to China, but said he must first be confirmed as head of the Health Section of the League of Nations.

Dr. Wu, who has been staying at his old college, Emmanuel, says that the Master, Professor Peter Giles, is still very vigorous despite his 88 years.

Dr. Wu hopes to acquire the Chinese libraries of Professor Giles and of the late Sir James Cantlie for the China Medical Association.

Dr. Wu is returning to China on June 8 to prepare for the meeting in Nanking next October of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, which will meet in China for the first time. "We have nothing now to be ashamed of," he said. "We can show everything."

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC IN HONGKONG

Nine Cases Reported Within Four Days

Hongkong, June 1.

A suicide epidemic appears to be sweeping the Colony.

Closely following the deaths of Mrs. Alves Guerra, wife of the Portuguese Consul-General, and Mrs. Florence Hodges, wife of an employee of the Naval Yard, three further suicides have been reported.

Mrs. Guerra was found in a dying condition, a bullet through her head, and a revolver lying beside her on the floor, while a partly used bottle of chloroform was seen on the table.

Mrs Guerra's husband was present when the discovery was made and was the first to enter the room. No letter was found and no motive could be established.

Mrs. Guerra was a beautiful woman of about 29 years of age. Of french nationality, she was a comparatively recent arrival.

Mrs. Hodges, who was 44 years of age, was a native of Suffolk.

The persons concerned in to-day's cases, which bring the total of Chinese and foreign suicides to at least nine within four days, were Fung Ning-koo, an Eurasian lady resident in Wanchai; Enrique Gray, an Eurasian resident in Kowloon; and Chan Sang, a type-setter employed by the "South China Morning Post."—Reuter.

GRUESOME SLAYING AT LHASSA

Simla, May 30.

The gruesome murder of Lung Shar, a former commander-in-chief of the Tibetan army, is reported in dispatches received here to-day from Lhassa.

It is stated that the unfortunate man first had his eyes put out and was then slain.

Lung Shar enjoyed the confidence of the late Dalai Lama and his murder is apparently one result of intrigues by a new party which is gaining power in Tibetan politics.—Reuter.

MORE SOVIET-MANCHOUKUO FRICTION

Manchu Ship Fired on by Red Soldiers: Demands for Apologies: Strong Line Taken

Harbin, May 29.

The Government of Manchoukuo to-day lodged another strong protest at the Soviet Consulate-General here charging that Soviet border patrols had again fired on a Manchurian ship.

According to this protest, the ss. Yang Hu was on its way to Heiho yesterday morning when Soviet soldiers opened fire upon her. Six bullets were stated to have hit the steamer, but no casualties were reported.

It is stated that the Manchoukuo authorities regard the episode as particularly serious in view of the fact that it follows on the heels of a similar incident which occurred on May 12. That episode was also protested at the time, but no satisfactory explanation is said to have been made to date.—United Press.

Apology Demanded

Harbin, May 30.

Manchoukuo is taking a strong line in respect to the incident on the Amur river on Monday, when Soviet troops are alleged to have fired on the Manchoukuo ss. Yang Fu. The new state has demanded an apology within three days, the request being conveyed to the Soviet Consul-General here for transmission to Moscow.

Meanwhile, two other incidents involving Manchoukuo vessels on the Amur are reported in dispatches received here to-day. Soviet soldiers are stated to have signalled the ss. Wutsan, bound for Taiheiho, to heave to, and to have fired at the vessel when the signal was ignored. Later, it is stated, Soviet troops also fired at the ss. Tsao Tan, proceeding upstream from Taiheiho. The number of casualties, if any, is not known.

It is reported that eight Soviet gunboats are now concentrated in the vicinity of Blagoveschensk and in certain quarters here it is felt that an explosive situation is developing.

Manchoukuo officials characterize the alleged action of the Soviet troops as "arrogant" and brand it as being "tantamount to an invitation for immediate war."—Reuter.

Alleged Systematic Firing

Harbin, May 30.

A serious international situation is likely to result from the alleged systematic firing of the Soviet troops on Manchoukuo shipping using the Amur River which constitutes a frontier line.

Two more are reported to have occurred to-day, when steamers proceeding to and from Taheiho were fusilladed from the Russian bank, when signals to heave to were ignored.

Eight Soviet gunboats are concentrated at Blagoveschensk opposite Taheiho.—Reuter.

Moscow's Version

Moscow, May 30.

The Soviet version of the incident on the Amur River on Monday is that they fired warning shots at the Manchoukuo ss. Yang Fu, which was steaming six yards from the Russian shore and which thereupon made for Taheiho.

The following day, the Manchoukuo steamer entered the estuary of the Saya River, in Russian territory, and steamed along for nearly a mile about 35 yards from the shore, during which time they took a series of photographs.

The steamer ignored the warning shots because of which one direct aim was levelled at her, whereupon she reversed her course and made for Taheiho.—Reuter.

Changchun Warning

Dairen, June 1.

An earnest request to the Soviet authorities to reflect on the recent attacks made on Manchoukuo vessels for the sake of Manchoukuo-Soviet friendship was made to-day by the Manchoukuo Foreign Minister.

If the Soviets continue systematically aggravating conditions on the frontier rivers and make no effort to remedy the present situation where outrages upon Manchoukuo vessels are rapidly multiplying, they should be entirely responsible should a grave incident break out, he added.—Reuter.

Red Trawler Returned

Hakodate, June 1.

The long dispute between Japan and Soviet Russia regarding the seizure of the Russian trawler Pecikov by Japanese authorities was considered definitely settled to-day, when the captured vessel was returned to Soviet officials. The craft had been seized by Japanese coastguards on the charge of violation of international maritime law.—United Press.

Japan Again Wains Soviet

Tokyo, June 2.

Mr. K. Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has decided to warn the Moscow Government that the frequent disputes along the Soviet-Manchoukuo border may develop into a serious international situation unless Soviet Russia changes its present policy.

According to well-informed circles, Mr. Hirota will deliver this warning through M. Konstantin Yurenev, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo. At the same, he will request the Russian envoy to guarantee that such incidents as the shooting at Manchurian vessels by Soviet border patrols will not occur in the future.

It was stated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the firing at ships on the Amur River is aggravating the situation. Surprise was also expressed that the Soviet Government had not yet replied to the Tokyo protest regarding the firing at a Japanese 'plane near the border last month and the recent shooting at the Japanese Consulate at Rabarovsk.—United Press.

CANTON CUTS SMOKING

Canton, May 29.

Smoking has been on a steady decrease in Canton and other Kwangtung cities, according to official statistics. It is revealed that the consumption of cigarettes has dropped from 6,000 cases (300,000,000 cigarettes) to 4,000 cases, which is the lowest mark in the last few years.

The sale of cigarettes in all interior towns has considerably dwindled, Chinese reports disclose.—Reuter.

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CONDITIONS IMPROVING IN KIANGSI

Bandit Offensive and Local Government Better: Treatment of Mission Property Good

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yushan, Ki., May 28.

Things seem to be moving at last in Northeast Kiangsi. There is no doubt that a special effort is being made in surrounding the bandits, and numerous battles take place. The Government forces are now doing what many who were not military experts would have counselled two or three years ago. They are not only recovering lost territory but are taking possession, and moving further afield, thus shortening the lines of the bandits on all sides. Before that they only chased the communists from one place to another. Motor roads are built in all directions, and fortifications and watch towers erected, as a rule only five li apart, sometimes only two or three li. The hills are simply dotted with them. And from them good work is being done. Most of them have machine guns or guns and all have a band of soldiers with good rifles. As they are all connected by telephone, the guards of one tower can quickly come to the rescue of those holding the next one, if any attack should be made.

But even with all those fortifications the smaller bands of the bandits often manage to break through at some point, and will carry away a number of people. Their courage and their resource are simply marvellous, and worthy of a better cause.

Labour Conscription

Thousands of the people are drilling daily. All form eighteen years to 45 years may be called upon at any time. They are now called the volunteers. For months the country people have been told off to give a number of days to roadbuilding. This last time it was the turn of the city folk to do their share. Each home had to give a man. If two people worked in a shop one was taken. If four, then two had to go. If not each one had to pay $3.50 for expenses, and if the headman over two homes did not go, he paid a double share About 2,000 have just returned after five or six days labour, in trying to level a high hill for the motor road leading into the strongholds of the bandits. Soldiers help them, of course, and even then the bandits came within a few li of them. The mandarin had to go with the people and oversee the work.

The local officials are not having an easy time just now, neither are the military officers, for secret detectives, inspectors of every branch, civil and military, and special envoys are sent from Nanchang every few days to investigate into all departments, and send their reports straight to Gen. Chiang. It makes a big difference, and some misconduct has been severely punished. In one case, where some military officers had kept back some of the pay for the soldiers they all had to go down a stage in rank, the colonel having to take a captain's rank, and others were punished in like manner. Some local militia, having taken money from the people, when examining the pass, were shot right away. So naturally the men in public or government service realize they have to be more careful, and must watch their every step.

Mission Better Treated

In Aween and Kucichi, the mission stations are again occupied, and the soldiers have vacated the premises. At Hokow and Shangrao they are still in possession, but there is a vast difference in their treatment of the premises. I went over those at Hokow a fortnight ago, and found them in a most fearly condition, all broken down and filthy. What was my surprise in arriving at Shangrao to find them in perfect repair, clean and white washed. The officers received us cordially and conducted us all over the house, telling me that any time we needed the premises, they would vacate them at once. One of the officers came from a Christian family, and had been brought up in a mission school, and was most friendly.

When at Hokow we found that hundreds of refugees were breaking loose from the bandits daily, and they were in a sorry condition. the Hokow people provided a certain portion of rice for each person daily. But when they kept on coming, they sent a number to cultivate the friends that had been long under bandit territory, although they were only just across the river, and close to the town.

Kiangsi Railway

The Kiangsi railway will soon begin work. It starts from Yushan, and goes via Shachi to Shangrao, on to Nanchang. It was at first thought that the line might go round by Kuangfeng, as that would mean two or three bridges less. But the latest plan, or command from headquarters is, that it must go via Shachi for the sake of quickly transporting to any of the bandit districts.

The bandits are not appreciating all these new measures and are showing it in different ways. Only five li from Hokow they descended on the roadmakers, killed one, wounded four, and carried off a number of them. They did not molest the people of the village.

On the whole there is an optimistic note in all the discussions of conditions these days. It does seem as even Kiangsi might begin to hope for better days.

YUNNAN PROVINCE QUIET

Tibetan War Rumours Spread Into China

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yea Chi, Yun. Apr. 23.

Coming up here recently from Yunnanfu, we found political conditions unusually quiet throughout central and western Yunnan. There are no robber bands at present along the highways, and but rarely one hears of solitary travellers being beset by amateur bandits. Yunnan is now said to be the most peaceful province in China.

Before leaving the capital we had been told that within one or two months one might ride in motor bus comfort from Yunnanfu to Talifu. But, to our not great surprise, we soon saw that many months were likely to elapse before that could come to pass. Motor cars have been operating between Yunnanfu and Lu Feng for about three years, and most of the way between Lu Feng and Tsu Hsiong the road bed has been graded. But most of the numerous bridges and culverts needed have yet to be constructed, and very little was being done about it when we came through. To all appearances, those responsible are in no hurry to have this second section of the highway completed. Far greater activity was seen in the upper section near Talifu, where, by means of forced labour, great gangs of country people were being used in the grading of the proposed motor highway. With the completion of this much needed road, the long journey from Yunnanfu to Tali, now requiring almost a fortnight by sedan chair or horse, will be made in comparative comfort in less than two days.

Rumours of War in Tibet

From eastern Tibet come rumours of imminent warfare. Dwelling just to the south of Gartok (Chang Ka), capital of Mar Kham province, is the powerful Bong Da tribe. Prior to the death of the late Dalai Lama, one of the brothers in the ruling Bong Da family was high in official circles at Lhasa. But, at the time of the Dalai Lama's death, he also lost his life. This led to the revolt of the Bong Da Tibetans against the Lhasa government, and they are reported to have disarmed the government troops at Gartok. The city of DraYa is said to have been burned by the Bong Da soldiers.

Various and widely varying rumours are being given widespread circulation. One is that the Batang and Szechuen troops (Chinese) are about to join with the Bong Da Tibetans in conquering eastern Tibet. Another has it that the late Gong Ka Lama's people will join with the Bong Da troops in their campaign against the Lhasa government forces. And still another rumour is current that the Gong Ka Tibetans are about to wage war against the Bong Da people.

On the 23rd day of the first month (old calendar), the once powerful Gong Ka Lama passed to his reward. For years his subjects have been notorious for their robbing propensities, as in the MacLeod-Duncan robbery in 1927. It is said that just before his death, the Gong Ka Lama called his leaders together, instructing them to cease their robbing activities and to live at peace with their neighbours. Just what effect, if any, his counsel will have in the present Tibetan unrest is a matter for conjecture.

RECOGNITION CELEBRATION

Tokyo, June 2.

A banquet in celebration of El Salvador's recognition of Manchoukuo will be held at the Imperial Hotel here on June 9 under the auspices of the Manchoukuo Legation. Invitations have been sent to members of the Government, prominent foreign residents and the Salvadorean Consul-General.—United Press.

RURAL CONDITIONS IMPROVE SLOWLY

Honan Province Authorities Active

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hwaiking, Hon., May 17.

An improved road scheme is now in progress which will connect the hsien cities of Chinyang, Wenhsien, Menghsien, Tsiyuan and Po Ai Hsien. These centres will be linked up eventually with a new ferry service at the Menghsien crossing of the Yellow River and from thence to Loyang by a new graded road of about forty li. Loyang is now an important military centre with a large aerodrome and ample barracks for sheltering soldiers. The Tsiyuan-Menghsien section of this road is now about half completed. It is to be a graded earth road about seventy li. Former famine roads between Chinyang and Tsiyuan and Chinyang and Po Ai will be easily put into good repair. They are both good, graded, drained and stone surfaced roads altogether a distance of 120 li. The Wenhsien-Chinyang road is partly graded. The Chinyang-Menghsien road leading direct to the Yellow River and from thence to Loyang is a new project and a motor bus line is being organized to operate between these points. The Menghsien magistrate is enthusiastic for new roads, bus and motor traffic. Other officials are giving their support and co-operation.

Improved Village Life

It is a new experience for the villagers to find officials taking an interest in their daily life and agricultural production, instead of constantly being asked to pay some additional military tax. The Chinyang magistrate is trained and interested in agriculture. Although just recently appointed, already draining projects have been worked out and several important ditches have been re-dug that were long neglected because of unrest and military occupation. These new draining schemes will be of great value when the summer rains come and do much to protect the autumn grain from flood and excessive water.

Local Prices Low

Labour is very cheap at present in this area because of the quantity of copper in circulation, and village labour is still reckoned in terms of copper or grain. One Mex. dollar at present changes for over 8,000 copper cash. Market produce and grain is very low priced, about 40 per cent. of the price ruling two years ago. The wheat crop now ripening is said to be above the average so that no scarcity of food is anticipated.

Two years ago a great deal of poppy was grown but although an opium tax of $8 per mow was paid when sown, an order for its total destruction was put into effect before it was harvested. There is practically no poppy land this year.

Frequent spring showers have favoured the new cotton crop and the seed has had a good start which usually insures a crop. For some years sericulture has been neglected because there has been a poor market for such products. This year, however, there is a distinct revival. The mulberry leaves are being stripped from the trees once again.

Dry land rice growing is meeting with considerable success, especially in the light soil of the Chin River. Although a little darker in colour than the water grown rice it is a good food product and gives a satisfy yield.

Merchants are complaining of the poor markets and low prices since the Chinese New Year. Foreign imported goods and goods from the industrial centres are very high in price compared with local products. Grain and cotton are cheap and because of peaceful conditions the village and hand industries are improving and increased trading is evident at the local fairs. Freedom from unrest and banditry has made a big difference for village life meantime.

REDS ENVELOPED IN KIANGSI

Canton, May 29.

General Wong Chin-pin, commander of the 44th (Kwangsi) Division, who arrived here yesterday from the "front," told reporters here to-day that the Reds in Kiangsi had but little fighting power left because of their lack of munitions and supplies.

All territories occupied by the Communists, he declared, had been completely enveloped.

Turning to the work of reconstruction in Kwangsi, General Wong Chin-pin stated that besides the organization and training of a militia in Kwangsi, the provincial authorities had been devoting their attention to the promotion of education agriculture, industry, commerce and communication. Peace, he said, was prevailing in the whole of the province.—Reuter.

CANTON RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS

Direct Express From Canton to Lokchang

Canton, May 30.

In an interview here to-day, the assistant managing-director of the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway said that a direct express service between Canton and Lokchang would be started on August 15.

The Ministry of Railways, he added, had floated a loan of £1,400,000 through Shanghai banks for completion of the Canton-Hankow line. The programme of work included four sections, the first starting from Lokchang northward, the second from Hungchow northward, the third from Hungchow southward and the fourth from Chuchow westward.

Meanwhile, he continued, a new workshop would be erected at Saichuen as soon as machinery which had been ordered abroad arrived. Construction of the Lokchang-Taishekmen section would be completed in a period of three months and the inauguration of the service on that section would probably take place early in October.—Reuter.

CANTON CONCERNED OVER JAPAN

Formosa Conference Source of Apprehension

Canton, May 30.

Concern is still felt in Chinese circles here over possible developments in the Sino-Japanese situation in South China in view of the forthcoming Japanese Consular Conference at Formosa. In spite of the Japanese denial that the conference will discuss political questions, the apprehension has not been allayed that Japan intends to extend aggressive activities to the south.

The Chinese press claims that a number of secret Japanese agents have entered Swatow and are engaged in similar spying activities as Japanese agents in Amoy.

A rather sensational report has also emanated from Chinese sources to the effect that the Japanese have succeeded in persuading a number of Chinese fishermen along the Chinese coast to become Japanese subjects and receive Japanese protection. A number of Chinese fishing junks are said to be flying Japanese flags. The authorities are asked to make a thorough investigation of the matter and to take necessary steps to stop spying and subversive activities by foreign nationals.—Reuter.

GEN. Mao Pan-chu, vice-President of the Hangchow Aviation School, is leaving for Europe and America to study aviation in July, according to a Nanking telegram. He will be away for seven months.

New Life in Kwangtung

$50 Maximum Set For Wedding Ceremonies

General Chen Chi-tang, inspired by the "New Life Movement" in China, has decided to take a more parental view of the lives of the people living within his jurisdiction, according to reports in the Chinese newspapers.

Marriage limits, the clothes to be worn, birthdays and the distribution of gifts are all included in his new set of regulations issued to the people in Kwangtung province. The object of the new ruling is to encourage the people to lead a thrifty life instead of the luxurious one to which they have been used. According to the regulations, those who disobey the stipulations are liable to receive punishment from their superior officials or from their teachers in case of students.

The most important points of the regulations are as follows:—

That no boys and girls be engaged before they reach the years of 17 and 15 respectively and then the engagement ceremony to be conducted by the parents of the young people concerned. The cost of the ceremony should not exceed $50.

The clothes of bridegrooms and brides should be made of Chinese products.

Nobody is allowed to hold a birthday celebration unless they exceed the age of sixty.

In case of marriages, child births, funerals and birthday celebrations the gifts should never exceed $2 in value.

GENERAL CHIANG EXPECTED IN NANKING

Nanking, June 2.

The Chinese papers report to-day that General Chiang Kai-shek is expected here from Kiangsi before June 15.—Reuter.

TEACHERS AS DRUG ADDICTS

Canton, May 29.

Following the discovery that a number of teachers in the government primary schools are drug addicts the authorities have issued an order prohibiting local school teachers as well as government employees from smoking opium. All educational institutions and official headquarters are instructed to warn their staffs against opium smoking and to discharge all opium smokers should they fail to discontinue their habits immediately.

From Wuchow has come a report that the Kwangsi authorities are taking measures to curb the opium evil. A provincial decree orders all opium smokers in the province to register themselves at the opium suppression bureau and to discontinue smoking before December this year.—Reuter.

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TAIMOSAN ARRIVES AT DARTMOUTH

Enthusiastic Welcome for Hongkong Yacht

London, May 30.

An enthusiastic welcome was given to the five British naval officers who started last June on a voyage from Hongkong to England in a 24-ton sailing yacht, the Taimoshan, on their arrival at Dartmouth yesterday evening.

A launch from the Royal Naval College, where the voyagers once were cadets, met them outside of Dartmouth Castle and towed the Taimoshan up the harbour, escorted by several parties of college cadets in gigs.

The Taimoshan, which was built on racing lines in Hongkong, successfully crossed the Pacific Ocean after an adventurous trip. The crew of the craft, which is one of the smallest boats ever to have made the Pacific crossing, comprised Surgeon-Lieutenant Ommaney Davis, Lieutenant-Commander M. B. Sherwood, Lieutenant G. S. Salt, Lieutenant P. S. Francis and Lieutenant R.E.D. Ryder, all of whom took this method of taking their Home leave.

The Taimoshan left Hongkong on June 1, 1933, and came to grief after departing from Kingston, Jamaica, on February 3, 1934, on the final stage of her journey, running aground on Crooked Island, in the Bahamas. The craft, however, was refloated and repaired and the five adventurers continued on their trip to England.—Reuter.

Sir Frederic Drayer's Message

Shanghai, June 2.

Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet, has sent a message of congratulation to the crew of the yacht Taimoshan, which reached Dartmouth on May 30 from Hongkong after a daring voyage lasting a year.

The Admiral's message, which was addressed to the Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, read:

"Please convey hearty congratulations to the crew of the Taimoshan from myself and all their friends on the China station."

The British naval officers who made the adventurous trip, which included the successful crossing of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, were Surgeon-Lt. Ommaney Davis, Lt.-Comdr. M.B. Sherwood, Lt. G.S. Salt, Lt. P.S. Francis and Lt. R.E.D. Ryder, all of whom took this method of taking their Home leave.

Designed by Mr. H. S. Rouse, Vice-Commodore of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and Mr. E. Cox, manager of the Hongkong Dock, the 24-ton Taimoshan was built at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock.—Reuter.

BELGIAN ENVOY RECEIVED BY JAPAN'S RULER

Tokyo, June 1.

Mr. William Thys, Chief of the Belgian mission of four who arrived here yesterday to announce the accession of King Leopold III to the Belgian Throne, presented a message from the Belgian king to the Japanese Emperor this morning.

Mr. Thys will be decorated with the First Order of the Rising Sun, while members of his suite will also receive decorations.—Rengo.

BANDITS OVERTURN TRAIN

Harbin, May 27.

Ten passengers were killed or injured when a passenger train on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway was overturned during a bandit attack, according to word received here to-day.

The brigands were on the way to the Muleng Coal Mines, 24 miles from Hsiachengtze on the eastern section of the C.E.R., when they met the train and decided to attack it instead, according to a member of the gang who was wounded and left behind.

Troops from the Japanese garrison were immediately dispatched to capture the turei.—United Press.

Harbin, May 28.

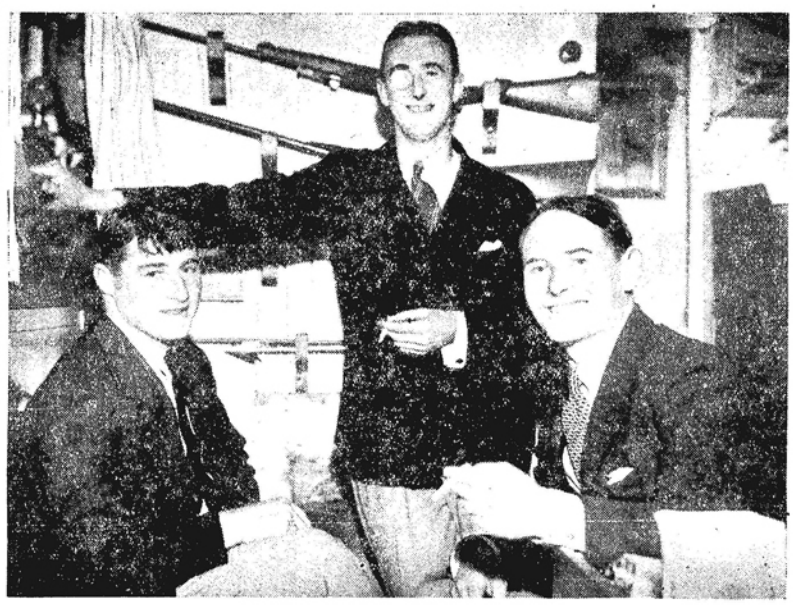
An appalling tragedy which is said to have cost the lives of 35 Japanese soldiers is reported to-day from Pamyatun.

A large force of bandits, it is reported, pulled up the tracks and derailed a Japanese troop train on the Muling branch line, near Pamyatun.

The engine driver was unable to halt the train in time to avoid running off the rails and, after the derailment, the bandits, who were ambushed near by, raked the train with rifle fire.

A hail of bullets swept the coaches as the bandits poured infusilade after fusilade and by the time the soldiers, who had been thrown into confusion by the sudden attack, rallied and went into action, the attackers had disappeared.

About 35 of the Japanese soldiers are reported to have been killed and many others wounded.—Reuter.



HONGKONG YACHT REACHES ENGLAND

The Taimoshan, manned by five British naval officers, which left Hongkong in June, 1933, has arrived safely at Dartmouth after an adventurous voyage across the Pacific and the Atlantic. Here are three of the crew, Lieut. R. E. D. Ryder, Surgeon-Lieut. C. Ommaney-Davis and Commander M. B. Sherwood.

CANTON REVERTS TO OLDER POLICIES

Negotiations with Nanking Reported Failure: Much Ink Wasted: Irreconcilables Let Loose

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 20.

After wasting much ink and much vocal power, those who bend the destinies of the South have gone back to their old *laissez faire* stand: outside warlords to keep their hands off, and avert a conflict; peace with the neighbours if they do not resort to interfering tactics. Weeks have passed by without a sentence being written, or a word spoken, from which the inference may be raised that the statesmen who maintain offices in Canton are considering a closer relationship with the National Government.

Hsiao Fu-cheng's arrival home has been a further setback to the high hopes of the Nanking party. He is the king of the faction which thrives by keeping open old wounds. In the foreground, after careful scrutiny, no *casus belli* was discernible, so telescopes were turned on the far-off horizon. "The Tangku truce was a disgraceful cessation to an aggressor, wherein Chiang Kai-shek and his like sacrificed the sacred honour of the Republic! Magnify the faded picture, repaint it, and shake it in the face of the Nanking group!"

Malcontents like Hsiao Fu-chen would, perhaps, raise an independent standard, but for the proximity, the terribly close proximity, of the serried rows of Chiang Kai-shek's armed liegemen in Fukien. So it is the tune has been changed from a challenging air to one of peace, peace for a price; "keep off our grass plot, and we will all get along jolly well." Prominently displayed, though, are the words "Verboten." Lips have curled back and teeth have been bared at the very suggestion of granting concessions which Nanking deems highly desirable if the Central Government is to function properly. A 100 percent reversal of the position six weeks or two months ago has come about, when the fundamental changes and concessions outlined by the Nanking regime were being seriously considered, a part thereof being quite acceptable to Canton, others acceptable in a modified form, or with the proviso that some changes come a while later.

The scene of the latest event to make the irreconcilables show their teeth is laid in Hunan Province. Kwangsi has built a front line facing the Hunan boundary line, and she and Kuangtung are making common cause in this dispute. To their minds, it is a vital necessity that Gen. Ho Chien be not ousted from the governorship if the provinces' friendship is to endure. His removal, they take it, would be a test to demonstrate whether Nanking cannot extend her lines about Ho's bailiwick. As they see it; Kuangtung and Kwangsi's subjugation will follow as sure as the night follows the day. In self-defence they must stick by Gen. Ho.

National Finance Congress

Every province was being counted on to take an interest in the National Finance Congress which started yesterday at the capital, sending delegates to make the congress acquainted with local conditions, the state of provincial finances, and to offer suggestions as to how national and provincial finances may be improved. Finally Kuangtung turned down the invitation which came to her, then thought better of it, and both the provincial treasurer and the municipal treasurer hurried their accredited representatives to the capital. This does not denote a change of heart, for it is not the case.

Plain-spoken officials have left it clearly understood that the one big object these delegates should go after is the recognition of the debt the Central Government contracted by borrowing from Kuangtung over $30,000,000 to make possible the big drive that swept all before the oncoming revolutionary army of Chiang Kai-shek, resulting in the establishment of the capital at Nanking. Something more than the mere recognition of the obligation, also, the funding of this debt is to be called for. If Nanking cannot pay in a lump sum, she should be pressed to arrange for the reduction of the debt in instalments.

Previously promising military students had been recommended by the Commander-in-chief of Canton, and given expense money to carry them along until they got to Nanking, where they have been enrolled in the National Military Officers' College. A hundred, more or less, were to have been hand-picked this month. An order came abruptly countermanding that which called for the sending of these young men to Nanking as Kuangtung's selections. Herein too can be seen a growing lack of confidence in the national administration.

EMPEROR KANG TEH SERIOUSLY ILL?

Peking, May 29.

Reports are current in Chinese circles this afternoon that Emperor Kang Teh, of Manchoukuo, is seriously ill with typhoid fever and that a well-known Chinese doctor of the old school has been summoned to Changchun.

According to the reports, which cannot be confirmed, the doctor at first declined to attend the patient, but reconsidered his decision when he was paid $50,000 by a Japanese bank.

With the object of screening his movements, the doctor is alleged to have gone to Tientsin, from where he sailed for Chefoo. Later, he proceeded to Dairen in a Japanese vessel.—Reuter.

Japanese Honours

Tokyo, May 29.

Prince Yasuhito Chichibu will carry to Manchoukuo the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest Japanese decoration, which he will deliver to Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo. It is further understood that the Empress of Manchoukuo will also be invested with the First Order of the Sacred Crown.—Rengo.

HONGKONG INTEREST IN CANCER FUND

Radio Popularity: The Oldest Chinese Newspaper

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 17.

The Duke of York's Empire Cancer Research Fund is not being neglected in Hongkong, for during the past week considerable interest has attached to the enterprise. In addition to the flag day which will be held next Wednesday, an excellent programme has been arranged for the benefit concert which will take place on May 26 at King's College. Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Peel, with the Hon. Sir William Shenton as president, the concert has enlisted the services of some of Hongkong's most popular artists.

The Great Hall at King's College will accommodate 1,000 and the organizers hope that it will be filled for this most worthy occasion.

Radio Popularity

The popularity which the radio has attained in Hongkong is evidenced by the fact that up to the end of last month there were 3,298 licences taken out by listeners, compared with a highest previous total of 3,278, which was attained last year.

During last month 201 licences were issued by the Government, of which total only eleven were renewals. This constitutes a record for the first month in the second quarter of any year. In March 171 licences were issued.

Nor are the pirates round about Bias Bay the only ones with whom the Government has to contend. A drive against wireless "pirates" is meeting with succees if recent prosecutions are any criterion. There are still a number of cases under review which will be brought before the Courts in the near future.

Hongkong's oldest Chinese newspaper, celebrated its 71st aniversary at a dinner party given last week. The "Wah Tsz Yat Po" received numerous gifts, mostly in the form of scrolls and tablets, from well-wishers in and outside the Colony, extolling it as a pioneer in Chinese journalism.

SVEN HEDIN PARTY ARRESTED

Taken by Rebel Leader in Sinkiang

Stockholm, June 1.

The silence which descended on the expedition of Dr. Sven Hedin last January when the great explorer led his men into the troubled province of Sinkiang was raised to-day when news reached Stockholm of their adventures since the end of last January.

Towards the end of January, the party left Edsingol for Sinkiang on their journey to map a road for the Chinese Government to give the vast northwest province a quicker outlet to the sea for its produce.

It is now learned that the party experienced extraordinary difficulties after leaving Edsingol, being made prisoners by the rebel, Gen. Ma Chung-yun, when the expedition encountered the rival forces of Gen. Ma and the Sinkiang government. They met at Korla, in eastern Turkestan and were immediately placed under detention.

Gen. Ma treated Dr. Hedin very badly and seized all his lorries. Two Swedish drivers, George Soderbohm and Effi Hill, and two Mongolian drivers were pressed into service by Gen. Ma and were forced to drive the expedition lorries for Ma for sixteen days.

When the Sinkiang government troops defeated Gen. Ma at about Easter time, the party managed to get away. After a short rest, Dr. Hedin, who is bordering seventy years of age, collected together his equipment and resumed his exploration trip, the object of which is to establish a motor road from Sinkiang to the Yellow Sea.

Difficulties and Delays

Dr. Hedin, accompanied by some members of his scientific expedition and a number of Chinese officials, including road building experts, left Peking last October on a journey to Sinkiang for the Chinese Government.

After a number of difficulties and delays, including the smashing of one car at Kueihuachang, the heavily loaded cavalcade of vehicles negotiated the difficult pass out at Kueihuachang and reached Pailingmiao in late November. There the lorries were re-loaded and preparations made for the long journey west across the desert.

The party reached the vicinity of Edsingol about Christmas time and towards the end of January left for Hami, in Sinkiang. Since leaving Edsingol, nothing was heard of them until the receipt of messages in Stockholm to-day.—Reuter.

GEN. HAN FU-CHU NOW IN NANKING

Nanking, June 3.

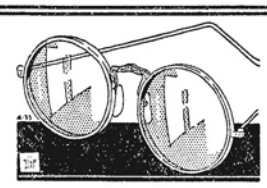
Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung provincial government, arrived here this afternoon to discuss with the leaders of the Government affairs concerning his province.

He intends to proceed to Nanchang, Kiangsi, in the course of the next two or three days to see General Chiang Kai-shek and will possibly visit Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at Hankow and return to Tsinan via the Pekin-Hankow Railway.

Interviewed on his arrival here, Gen. Han stated that conditions in Shantung were generally peaceful. The provincial authorities, he said, were taking energetic measures to stamp out the narcotic evil, especially the smuggling of heroin.—Reuter.

THE highway between Kiangshan, Chekiang, and Pucheng, Fukien, which was opened by Nanking troops during the Government campaign against the Fukien rebels, has been improved by the Five Provinces Highway Construction Department and also the Highway Construction Department of Chekiang, and will open for traffic on June 7.

AVOID SUN GLARE



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BOXER FUNDS APPORTIONMENT

Heavy Work Completed in Educational Assistance: $1,200,000 Granted as Subsidies

Nanking, May 31.

The Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Returned Indemnity Funds held its 24th meeting in Nanking on May 29 at which the disposal of $1,337,589 (Chinese currency) representing the interest funds received and available for educational and cultural purposes since the inception of the Board in 1931, was decided upon.

Prior to the Board Meeting the Educational Sub-Committee of the Board held a three-day session and went carefully through the 121 requests received from various educational and cultural institutions, such requests amounting to more than sixty million dollars. The details of the disposal of the funds available will be announced later.

Those present at the Board Meeting were Messrs. Chu Chia-hua, R. Calder-Marshall, Yen Te-ching, Tseng Yung-pu, Yeh Kung-cho, N. S. Brown, Tseng Yang-fu, E. R. Hughes, Chen Chi-tsai, J. Heng Liu, Soong Tse-liang, Li Shu-hua, and the Director of the Officer of the Board, Mr. Han Lih-wu.

In an interview the Director of the Office of the Board expressed satisfaction that there has been no default in the payment of interest and amortization on the part of those organizations making loans from the Board of Trustees and that all payments are being made regularly.—Reuter.

Railway Flotation To-day

Nanking, May 31.

To facilitate the completion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Government has authorized the flotation to-morrow, June 1, of a six per cent. sterling loan to the amount of £1,500,000, which will be secured under a special arrangement with the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund.

A mandate was issued by the National Government on Monday authorizing the issue and promulgating the regulations under which the loan is to be issued.

According to the regulations which were enacted at the 59th meeting of the Legislative Yuan, the loan will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, and will be issued at 96. Interest will be payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1: commencing from January 1, 1935, redemption of principal will be made by semi annual drawings, to be completed within a period of 12 and a half years, i.e., by January 1, 1947.

The new loan will be secured on the loan advanced to the Ministry of Railways by the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund.—Kuo Min.

Full Statement

Nanking, June 1.

The following statement, regarding the disposal of interest funds of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the indemnity funds remitted by the British Government, was issued to-day:

"Three years have elapsed ever since the formation of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the indemnity funds remitted by the British Government. In accordance with the resolution of the Central Political Council and the Notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments, the funds under the control of the Board are to be employed to establish an endowment for the rehabilitation of railways and other constructive works in the form of loans, while the interest of 5 per cent. on the loans is to be used for the subvention of educational and cultural enterprises.

"The aforesaid interest funds, up to June 30 this year, amount to $1,337,589.00. The Educational Sub-Committee of the Board of Trustees held a three-day session last month and carefully considered, one by one, all the requests for subsidies received from educational and cultural institutions since the inauguration of the board. It was resolved by the said Sub-committee that a round sum of $1,200,000 of the interest funds be used as various subsidies in accordance with the regulations governing the disposal of interest of the indemnity funds remitted by the British Government, which regulations had been approved by the Executive Yuan, and that an amount of approximately $130,000 be used to form a special reserve fund which will be given for the work of special education. At the 24th meeting of the Board of Trustees, the report of the Educational Sub-Committee was discussed in detail and it was unanimously passed. The approximate amount for disposal and distribution is as follows:

Class A

National Central Museum; National Central Library. To these two institutions a subsidy of $1,500,000 each is granted for constructive purposes and during the present year a sum of $150,000 shall be paid each in advance.

Class B

1. The board shall provide one professorship of $10,000 annually for a period of three years in each of the following six educational institutions: The National Central University, The National Sun-Yat-Sen University, National Wuhan University, National Chekiang University, Peiyang Engineering College, and the Central Hygienic Laboratory.

2. Academia Sinica: A subsidy of $100,000 to be paid in three years is granted for equipment to be used in the manufacture of scientific equipment, $30,000 each in the first and second years, and $40,000 in the third year.

3. National Peking Research Institute—A subsidy of $100,000 for the construction of buildings for its Institute of Physics, and $40,000 to the Institute of Chemistry. The payment shall be $30,000 each for the first and the second years, and $40,000 in the third year.

4. National Central University—one professorship is granted (See item No. 1).

5. National Sun-Yat-Sen University—one professorship is granted (see item No. 1) and a subsidy of $120,000 to be paid in three years in equal instalments is granted for construction purposes.

6. National Wuhan University—one professorship is granted (see item No. 1) and a subsidy of $120,000 to be paid in three years in equal instalments is granted for construction purposes.

7. National Chekiang University—one professorship is granted (see item No. 1) and a sum of $120,000 to be spread over equally in three years is granted for equipment; $50,000 to its College of Agriculture; $35,000 to its College of Engineering; and $35,000 to its Department of Physics in the College of Science.

8. Nankai University—an annual subsidy of $20,000 for a period of three years is granted to its Department of Mathematics for equipment purposes.

9. Yenching University—a subsidy of $45,000 to be spread over equally in three years is granted for equipment purposes.

10. Amoy University—a subsidy of $30,000 to be spread over equally in three years is granted for the equipment of the science library.

11. National Pei Yang Engineering College—one professorship (see item No. 1).

12. National College of Medicine, Shanghai—a subsidy of $60,000 to be spread over equally in three years is granted for construction purposes.

13. Provincial Siang Yah Medical College, Hunan—a subsidy of $60,000 to be spread over equally in three years is granted for equipment purposes.

14. Liaoning Medical College of the Scottish Presbyterian Mission in the Northeastern provinces—a subsidy of $20,000 is granted for equipment purposes.

15. Central Hygienic Laboratory—one professorship is granted (see item No. 1) and a subsidy of $60,000 to be spread over equally in three years is granted for equipment purposes.

16. National Compilation and Translation Bureau—a subsidy of $50,000 to be spread over equally in two years is granted for construction purposes.

17. Sino-British Cultural Association—a subsidy of $20,000 is granted for construction purposes.

18. China Architectural Association—a subsidy of $20,000 to be spread over equally in two years is granted for subvention of publication.

Class C

Scholarships for study in Great Britain—$180,000 (Nine students sent to England last year. 31 students are to be sent this year, and all expenses for the examination and for the scholarships shall be defrayed from this sum).

Class D

1. A prize of $4,000 to be given through a contest for the best text book for mass education.

2. A prize of $4,000 to be given through a contest for the best song book for primary schools.

3. A prize of $4,000 to be given through a contest for the best history text book for higher primary schools.

Class E

1. Special Education in the bandit-infested districts in Kiangsi now recovered: an annual subsidy of $400,000 is granted for special education in accordance with the regulations governing the disposal of interest of the indemnity funds for a period of four years. Apart from the subsidy of $262,411 available under this class, a sum of $137,589 from the special reserve fund shall be loaned to make up the sum of $400,000 for this year.

2. A subsidy of $12,000 is granted for this year to Ninghsia Province for the establishment of one primary school.

3. A subsidy of $12,000 is granted to the Tsing-hai Province for the establishment of one primary school. (The interest fund available under Class E is approximately $288,000. Apart from the above three subsidies there is a balance of $1,589 which is deposited to form a portion of the reserve fund).

The interest disposed of under the aforesaid classes amount to $1,200,000, and $137,589 are loaned under the account of the Special Reserve Fund, thus making a total of $1,336,000.

Many Requests Received

"According to the statement of a responsible member of the Board, a total of 121 requests for subsidies were received up to the date of their formal consideration, with a requested amount of over $56,000,000. In view of the great disparity between the interest available and the amount requested, the task of distribution was extremely difficult. Taking into consideration the regulations governing the disposal of interest of the indemnity funds remitted by the British Government, and with the actual requirements as well as the degree of urgency of educational and cultural work in China as guiding principles, it was decided that subsidies could be more advantageously made along the following lines:

1. As Nanking is the capital of the country and should also be the centre of culture, the board, basing upon the resolution adopted in its inception, should endeavour to assist the early completion of the Central Museum and the Central Library.

2. The ravages of communist-bandits in Kiangsi have produced desolation and bankruptcy; and in the work of rehabilitation of the districts now recovered, nothing is more urgent than to finance the work of Special Education in these districts.

3. As a large number of the requests are from institutions of higher education, and as it is not possible to make a widespread distribution of funds, the board has, in accordance with the regulations governing the disposal of interest indemnity funds remitted by the British Government, paid particular attention to institutions of agriculture, engineering, science and medicine, and to those requests accompanied with concrete schemes. In the case of two or more than two requests from the same institution, the more important one is granted by taking circumstances into consideration; for instance, in cases where subsidies are given for construction no subsidies are granted for equipment and vice versa.

4. For the development of education and cultural enterprises in the more remote parts of the country, subsidies are granted even when the requests from these parts do not entirely conform to the regulations and are not accompanied with concrete schemes.

5. In accordance with the resolutions of the 16th Meeting of the Board, scholarship students shall be annually sent to England for further and advanced studies. Apart from the nine scholarship students sent last year, the Board is planning to send this year a group of 31 students, eleven of whom will be the winners of the scholarships offered last year but not awarded. The expenses for examination and for such scholarships have been set aside in advance.—Reuter.

MR. WEDGWOOD BENN IN HANKOW

Hankow, May 28.

The Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn, former Secretary of State for India, arrived at Hankow yesterday morning and is the guest of Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Mr. Benn has travelled from England through America, stayed a while in Japan and is now touring China to study the conditions here. He will return homewards via Peking and Siberia. Mr. Benn is tremendously interested in all he is seeing in China, and came to Hankow to see Marshal Chang. They dined together privately last night at Mr. Donald's house. He is to leave for Peking to-morrow where his wife has already gone.—Chekiai.

SOLDIER STILL DETAINED

Hongkong, June 1.

It is officially stated at police headquarters to-day that the soldier who is being held in connection with the murder of Mohammed Din, an Indian constable, is still being detained.

It is understood that, unless an investigation produces evidence to justify making a charge before 6 p.m. to-day, the soldier will be automatically released, as he has already been in custody for 36 hours.—Reuter.

DR. H. H. KUNG SATISFIED WITH SESSIONS

Financial Rehabilitation Prospects Bright: Review of Financial Conference

Shanghai, May 29.

In an interview granted to press representatives at the Central Bank yesterday afternoon, Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, who arrived here from Nanking yesterday morning, declared that he was highly gratified over the outcome of the National Financial Conference, which has just concluded its sessions at Nanking.

Dr. Kung said he was particularly happy to note that local financial authorities of all parts of the country, including the remotest border provinces, had taken great interest in the Conference and, underterred by distance, had travelled to Nanking to participate in its discussions. Within the short period of seven days, Dr. Kung continued, more than a hundred resolutions had been adopted, including such important measures as readjustment of farm taxes, abolition of miscellaneous and exorbitant levies, and formulation of budgets for local governments.

In view of the satisfactory outcome of the Conference and the sincere spirit of co-operation on the part of the delegates, Dr. Kung expressed the view that prospects for financial rehabilitation of the country are very bright, despite the present national crisis.

Savings and Lottery

Asked about the question of restriction of the business activities of the savings societies offering lottery premiums as prizes, Dr. Kung affirmed that the matter was actually brought up for discussion at the Conference. He added that in view of the magnitude and complicated nature of the matter, it has been referred to the Finance Ministry for detailed consideration before appropriate action can be taken.

Questioned regarding the imposition of business tax on foreign firms, Dr. Kung stated that in foreign settlements where administrative power rests in the hands of foreigners, it is likely that foreign firms may object to the payment of the Business Tax. But the Government will take up the matter with the foreign Powers concerned and he believed that definite measures can be worked out in future for the levying of the Tax.

Replying to a further inquiry from the press representatives that in view of the decision of the Conference to allocate the receipts of Stamp Tax and Wine and Tobacco Tax to local Governments, what remedial measures will be taken by the Central Treasury in case of deficit? Dr. Kung said that the decision was made as a measure for the relief of the finances of local Governments and is a manifestation of geninue co-operation between the Central and Local Governments.

As these taxes have been allocated to the local Governments, the latter would be in duty bound to assist the Central Government in case of need. He said that if proper readjustment of these taxes can be effected, receipts will naturally increase. This will not only help to meet the local expenditure, but will also aid in the carrying out of reconstruction projects. As regards the retrenchment of unnecessary expenses and opening of new financial resources, the Central financial authorities will devise comprehensive measures to deal with them.

Local Budgets

Finally regarding the enforcement of budgets fo local governments, Dr. Kung said that the purpose of the present Conference is to carry out what has been decided. As this matter has been decided at the Conference, naturally it will be enforced, as from the latter half of the present year.

Dr. Kung declined to comment on the report that Mr. Wang I-tang, member of the Peking Political Affairs Readjustment Commission, is making arrangements with Japanese financiers in Japan for the re-opening of the Exchange Bank of China. Dr. Kung said he had received no official information regarding the matter and hence nothing could be said at present.—Chekiai Agency.

KUANGTUNG HIGHWAYS

Canton, May 29.

Highways in Kwangtung have reached the total length of 264,707 li, of which 162,78 li have been opened to traffic, according to statistics compiled by the Provincial Highways Bureau. In addition to the above, 934,87 li are now under construction and are expected to be completed before the end of this year.—Chekiai Agency.

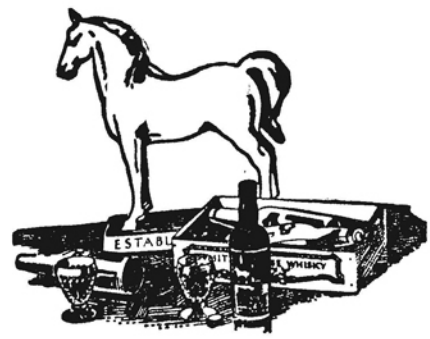
VISITORS FROM AFRICA

Peking, June 3.

The zoological garden outside Hischimen was augmented yesterday by the addition of three animals, a lion, a lioness, and a leopard, which were bought by the management from South Africa several months ago. They were brought from Shanghai on Wednesday morning.—Reuter.

STATISTICS compiled by the Rural Rehabilitation Commission of the Executive Yuan in Nanking, as reported by the "Shunpao," show that nearly all the provinces have contracted local loans from merchants in their respective areas and that since the sixteenth year of the Republic, altogether 61 kinds of local loans have been issued in the provinces of which 51 were by provincial authorities and ten by municipalities. Municipal loans are valued in sum at $17,000,000 and those by the provinces at $187,000,000.

White Horse Whisky



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HONGKONG AIR MAIL ROUTE

Survey to be Made by Imperial Airways: Military Changes: Pioneer Nurse Honoured

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 21.

Even unofficial reports possess a measure of interest when they relate to a matter as vital as the air mail, so the news that Imperial Airways will eventually despatch an aeroplane from Singapore to Hongkong, in order to survey the route, has attracted considerable attention. At least this much is known—existing plans for a feeder air mail service between Hongkong and Singapore have been taken a step further.

From unofficial, although reliable sources, it is learned that, early in November or December of this year, an aeroplane of the Astraea type will survey the proposed route between Hongkong and Singapore. Under tentative arrangements already made, Hongkong will be linked up with the existing service from London to Singapore, and with the forthcoming service from Singapore to Australia. The contract for the latter service has already been secured by Imperial Airways, Ltd.

It will be recalled that the Astraea, which may be used to make the survey, was utilized by Imperial Airways to make a similar survey along the eastern sections of the 10,000 miles air-mail route from England to Australia. No official notification of the proposed survey flight to Hongkong has, as yet, been received by the local authorities.

O. C. on Way to Colony

Brevet Lt.-Col. A. E. Williams, who is to take over command of the South Wales Borderers stationed in Hongkong, left England on May 12 by the ss. Rajputana and is expected to arrive here on June 13. Major R. S. Lochner, who has had command of the Battalion since Lt.-Col. G. T. Raikes relinquished the position to take up a post at the Senior Officers' Training School, Sheerness, left for England on Wednesday, and Major P. Gottwalz will have temporary command of the Battalion until June 13.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Marsh, Officer Commanding the 2nd Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment, went on leave last week. During his absence, Bt. Lt.-Col. H. B. D. Willcox, will take command.

The Post Office Pays

According to the annual report of the General Post Office no less than 14,084,583 stamps, and 48,500 post cards and envelopes bearing postage stamps, were sold to the general public during the year. The total value was $1,172,780.

Five cent stamps, which are used mostly for letters destined for China, were easily the most popular, no less than 4,919,040 of these being sold. Over 15,000 $10 stamps and 15,812 $5 stamps were also sold.

During the year the Chinese Delivery Section handled 7,472,549 ordinary letters, 412,033 other articles, and 10,861 postal hong packets, while 5,671 registered letters were dealt with.

A total of 6,877 steamers carried 49,449 receptacles to Hongkong, while 206,365 receptacles were dealt with in transit by the local authorities. It took 14,844 mail receptacles to deal with mail for His Majesty's ships on the China station, while foreign warships accounted for another 1,280. Outward bound, 5,801 steamers took away 46,650 receptacles of Hongkong mail.

British sailors proved poor correspondents, for while it took 14,844 receptacles to bring their mail out from Home, it required only 3,814 receptacles to carry their correspondence away.

Pioneer Nurse Honoured

Like other hospitals in China where nurses are trained for the Nurses' Association of China, the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals always hold their graduation exercises on the birthday of Florence Nightingale. Last week nine nurses received certificates at the graduation ceremony held at the Ying Wah Girls' College Hall, Bonham Road. Mr. R. M. Gibson, of the resident medical and nursing staff of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, presided. Miss M. Ward, matron of the hospitals, expressed gratification at the progress made by the nursing class. She also told of the influence of Florence Nightingale, the pioneer in nurses' training, on such work in the East, where the standard of nursing has been raised to a height comparable with that which holds in the great woman's own land.

New Canton Piers

Harbour improvements being well under way in Canton, the Municipality is giving thought to the sale and rental of wharves in the inner harbour and along the Bund. Six classes are to be marked out. The Municipality will hold and rent out those for which there is no immediate sale.

Ocean-going steamers will have the largest, or first-class piers, in the proximity of Chautauchui, on the Honan shore skirting the Back Beach. There will be two such. Hongkong steamers will tie up by the second-class docks, which are also two in number, being at Saihohau, the western extremity of the Bund.

Buddhist Art Exhibit

An exhibition of Buddhist arts and crafts, which had a special interest apart from its natural appeal to members of the Buddhist faith, opened last week at the headquarters of the local association at Lee Gardens.

Hundreds of Buddhists came from the first day, and there were other visitors, too, for as an exhibit of representative Chinese art the display possessed a special interest. The objects had been culled from many sources, and included some from temple recesses, as well as the work of modern artists. Everything was deeply steeped in the lore of Buddhism.

Canonical books and scriptural tracts; a collection of picture scrolls which had a particular appeal to those who were not deep students of Buddhism, and a number of modern water-colours, were the main features of the exhibit.

Just as art in the Middle Ages developed largely along religious lines, so it appears that many famous paintings in ancient and even modern China have had a similar source. Even the pictures which portrayed little of the physical concept of Buddha contained many illuminating Buddhist side-lights. In many cases individuality of conception had been sacrificed to accepted ideas, but as they had been intended for devotional purposes no doubt the pious monks felt that too much variety might be confusing.

The section devoted to a display of porcelain and bronze figures of Buddha was familiar enough, but the assembly of so many Buddhas, and other members of the hierarchy at one time, was quite exceptional.

Rare Collection on View

A different sort of exhibit, but one equally interesting, has been held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. recently. Paintings which originally belonged to the late Mr. Cheung Man-hoi were shown by his son, Dr. Cheung Chautau, who expects to use the proceeds for charitable purposes.

Since Chinese caligraphic art and paintings go hand in hand, there were a number of ancient scrolls in the collection. Outstanding among the compositions were a number left by Chiu Tsze-ngon, an artist who flourished 600 years ago during the Sung Dynasty.

As an opportunity for the study of basic Chinese art, this exhibition was considered without an equal in recent years.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ZONE POLICE

Peking, May 28.

Mr. Yin Ju-keng, Administrative Inspector for the Chihsien-Niyun area, left for Tientsin by the express this morning. The purpose of his trip is to make a report to General Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of the Chihli Government, on his negotiations with Colonel Shibayama, Japanese Military Attache in Peking, concerning the despatch of 8,000 newly-organized special police into the demilitarized zone.—Reuter.

HAYASHI'S RESIGNATION REFUSED

Tokyo, June 2.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. K. Hirota, to-day cabled Mr. Kyujiro Hayashi, Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro, refusing to accept the latter's resignation. Mr. Hayashi had expressed his desire to resign as he took the blame for his failure to stem the passage of the bill, which drastically limited immigration, by the Brazilian Legislative Assembly.

The measure seriously affects Japanese emigration to the South American republic.—Rengo.

HONGKONG PLANE IN CRASH

Hongkong, May 30.

An aeroplane, the property of the Far Eastern Aviation Training School, crashed into the harbour here at about six o'clock this evening.

The machine, which was being flown at the time by Mr. Tsze To, a student pilot, went into a spin at an altitude of 1,000 feet and hit the water with a terrific impact.

A Chinese ferry-boat in the vicinity dashed to the rescue, while a number of Chinese dived overboard and swam to the scene and extracted the pilot from the wreckage.

The pilot sustained a broken-leg and was suffering from shock, but he is expected to recover.—Reuter.

RETIRING AFTER 27 YEARS IN ICHANG

Community Give Splendid Farewell to Mr. Ross

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, May 26.

It is not given to many business men to represent a business firm in such a small port as Ichang for the long term of 27 years, and when that man has been Mr. Andrew Ross, his departure removes from our midst a greatly esteemed and well-beloved resident, and leaves the community so much the poorer. Coming to Ichang in 1907 as the representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., by his high public spirit and service of others given in a modest and unassuming manner, he has carved for himself such a niche in the business and social life of the community that his departure is a very great loss.

By Chinese and foreigners alike he is held in high esteem and both have taken the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his many services. His fellow-countrymen and other foreign friends gathered in the ladies' compound of the Church of Scotland Mission on May 19 and presented him with a magnificent loving cup and a sum of money, the latter to be used to purchase a gift for Mrs. Ross who preceded him to Scotland at the end of 1931. The Rev. H. J. Squire, of the China Inland Mission who has been in Ichang for upwards of 35 years, made the presentation. In doing so he voiced the sentiments of all in a gracious speech.

Community's Appreciation

In the course of his remarks he said that "while the occasion was truly a sad one yet there was an element of joy in it as it enabled us to express in a tangible manner our appreciation of Mr. Ross who during his sojourn here had seen many changes. Graves had disappeared and a new town had grown up on their site; the property of the firm had been extended by the erection of commodious godowns, and the well-known, hospitable house on Peach Flower Ridge—a house in which boundless hospitality had been dispensed to residents, officers and men of the Royal Navy and passers-by. Fond of company Mr. and Mrs. Ross were at their best when spending themselves in the service of others.

"In the public life of the community Mr. Ross was ever ready to do his bit and to his energy and foresight we owe the splendid recreation ground. He has left behind a visible monument to his memory in the beautiful cemetery which was but a wilderness when he took charge of it. During all his time here he has been a credit to his firm which he has served so faithfully. Always putting business before pleasure he lost no opportunity of advancing the claims of the 'Red Funnel', and in all his business dealings he was one of 'nature's gentlemen.'

"While we take leave of Mr. Ross we also think of Mrs. Ross a queen among hostesses and a good Samaritan whose good works were known to few outside the recipients themselves. We wish Mr. Ross God Speed and God's Blessing and ask him to accept this loving cup which bears the inscription 'Presented to Andrew Ross, Esquire, by grateful friends in Ichang in recognition of his many services rendered to the community during 27 years. 1907-34'."

Mr. Ross Returns Thanks

Mr. Ross in returning thanks for the handsome gift remarked on the extreme difficulty of saying "thanks" on such an occasion. He did not make a speech in the accepted sense of the word but, in his own inimitable conversational style, delighted the company with a few reminiscences. In his long years of residence he had met botanists and big game hunters, Admirals and others of whom he specially selected for mention the late Capt. Plant who had been a lifelong friend, and Mr. Wu, for many years the agent of the China Merchants S. N. Co. To Mr. Wu, who was one of the guests, he expressed his thanks for much kindly advice and help during his early years in Ichang.

Possessed of a retentive memory and an interesting style, many of his friends have suggested to him that in his leisure he might find time to write a book. In his remarks Mr. Ross referred to this and mentioned one or two subjects for treatment, such as "People I Have Met", "Walks and Picnics Around Ichang", and "Domestic Economy." In this last he would place some of the amusing things that happened when the men of the community had to keep house during the strike in the early days of 1927.

Mr. Ross left Ichang on the May 25 and expects to sail for home in the P & O. Rawalpindi on June 12.

HONGKONG OBSERVES EMPIRE DAY

Big Church Services: Cancer Relief Concert: Water Control Gets Commendation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 25.

Both Anglican and Catholic Cathedrals in Hongkong held services yesterday morning in observance of Empire Day. The Very Rev. Dean Swann made a short address to more than 400 school children at St. John's Cathedral.

"I want you to take away with you to-day the thought that your membership in the British Empire puts you under an obligation of loyalty, not first to King George, but first to Christ," said the Dean.

At the same time 500 children were participating in the service in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, which was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Valtorta, Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong, assisted by members of the Cathedral Seminary.

The service began with a march played by the band of the St. Louis Industrial School, and the Rev. Father O'Carroll gave an address. His subject was "Catholicism and Citizenship," and in his talk he outlined the duty of man as a citizen of his country and of the world.

This evening in the hall of King's College a group of local artists, both Chinese and European, will give a concert in aid of the British Empire Cancer Fund. This will help to swell the fund collected on Wednesday when a flag day was held in the Colony.

As the Order of St. John has for its main object the alleviation of suffering, irrespective of race, nationality or religion, it is only fitting that the local organization should do its share for the Empire appeal. The local St. John Ambulance Brigade has assisted with all these arrangements.

Hongkong Radio

There is a chance that the discussions between the Hongkong Government and Imperial Communications, Ltd., regarding a merger of the Hongkong radio communications services, may reach finality in the near future, after consideration for nearly four years. At present the local radio communication services are controlled by the Colony. A satisfactory agreement would mean that local services would become a part of the world-wide services of Imperial Communications. For a brief period the negotiations fell through, but they were reopened some months ago.

A merger between practically every British overseas communication service in the British Empire, including the beam wireless services from England to Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, and the Eastern Extension Cable Company, took place in 1928, the merger to some extent being forced by the cheaper methods of communication provided by wireless services.

Water Supply

The Government, which usually comes in for little comment until some "Vox Populi" is heard rising in bitter protest, has for once received some merited commendation. Thanks to the steady application of a service of ten hours daily, the Government has guided the Colony through the dry season, and is therefore due genuine approbation. There are people in Hongkong who remember the year when there were water queues, and coolies lined up to get water brought from Shanghai.

With reasonable rainfall this year, the Colony should be able to start the next dry season with full reservoirs.

No one has been really inconvenienced by the restriction of water to ten hours a day. Cutting off the mains during the night, when taps drip and not a little wastage occurs, might well always be the rule. The last few years have driven home one truth in Hongkong—the rainfall is always a most uncertain quality; it may begin late and end early; it way be only 40 inches. So every allowance must be made for such contingencies.

Educator Retires

Mr. Alfred Morris, for many years in the Hongkong Government Service, as Headmaster of the old Saiyingpun School, and its successor, King's College, is shortly going on vacation following his retirement.

The Old Boys' Association and their friends have entertained in honour of Mr. Morris at a farewell party and concert, when he was presented with a silver cigar box and a dressing case.

Mr. Morris has always taken a keen interest in matters of public welfare, particularly in the work of the St. John Ambulance Association, of which he is the local Commissioner. He plans to continue his association with that work on his return to the Colony after the first vacation he has taken in something like nine years.

Property Slump

No one seems to know any means by which the property slump in both Hongkong and on the Peninsula can be halted. It is proceeding apace. At several auctions held last week valuable leasehold properties were offered at what appeared to the onlookers as sacrifice rates, but in each case there were no bidders. A block of seven houses in Shamshuipo, in a good locality, were offered at $50,000, but although this worked out roughly to only $7,000 per house, there were no bidders. Five years ago it is said that these houses would have brought twice as much quite easily. Overbuilding seems to have caused the landlord much anxiety, for there are to-day many vacant Chinese flats all over the Island and the Peninsula, while the high water charges, notwithstanding the reduction of ten per cent., completes the picture of the unhappy situation. Pity the poor landlord, but the tenants haven't such a good thing either.

OBITUARY

Lieut.-Gen. Watanabe

Hiroshima, Japan, May 28.

The death occurred here last night at the age of 83 of Lieutenant-General Baron Akira Watanabe, who distinguished himself during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars

Born in Yamaguchi Prefecture, the second son of the late Mr. H. Murakami, Lieutenant-General Watanabe became the adopted son of Mr. Y. Watanabe, former Samurai or warrior.—United Press.

Rev. W. W. Clayson

London, June 1.

The funeral will take place to-morrow at Lympne, Kent, of the Rev. W. W. Clayson, of the London Missionary Society.

After having served as a professor in the Canton Union Theological College for 20 years, Mr. Clayson was invalided home a few weeks ago and died on May 29.—Reuter.

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JAPANESE DIPLOMATS KEPT BUSY

Younger Men in Saddle: Washington Post Enviable: New School Growing Up

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, May 24.

Never in history have the diplomats of Japan been so busy in so many places at the same time as they are at present. The reason is that most of the countries of the world are in a ferment against the aggressive trade methods of Nippon and where this is not so, notably in the United States and Russia, other equally vexing and pressing problems have come to the fore.

This is why the representatives of the Mikado in many countries are spending sleepless nights decoding telegrams from Tokyo which are keeping the cable and radio lines busier than they have ever been.

For, unlike the diplomats of the old school, the comparatively young men who to-day run the Gaimusho, are men of action, or at least of words. They are not waiting for the European nations to begin secret activities to tie up Japan's trade. They are not letting the grass grow beneath them in the matter of cultivating international good-will. Finally they have their hands filled with getting ready for the next arms limitation conference.

Prize Diplomatic Plum

The prize plum in the Japanese diplomatic service ordinarily is London, but at the moment it is Washington. The reason is that the outlook for American-Japanese relations is much brighter than that for Anglo-Japanese intercourse. Where the cards are all in favour of Mr. Hiroshi Saito in Washington, they are all against Mr. Matsudaira in London. In fact, were it not for his being the father-in-law of Prince Chichibu Mr. Matsudaira would be in a very ticklish position to-day.

In direct contrast to Matsudaira's unenviable plight is the position of Saito at Washington. He was given his present post just at the turn of the tide, when the feeling of antagonism towards Japan during the Manchurian and Shanghai fighting commenced to subside. No matter who went to Washington, American feeling towards Japan was bound to improve about the time of Saito's arrival. Yet Saito has received considerable credit, in his own country at least, for having brought about a noticeable improvement in the relations between the two nations.

But this is only the prelude to Saito's streak of good fortune. The future holds even brighter prospects for him. There are two problems which are perennial stumbling blocks to Japanese diplomats in Washington. The first is the immigration question. Until a few years ago it was, beneath the surface, one of the major causes of ill-feeling in Japan towards America. Now, however, as a result of the world-wide depression, the Manchurian Incident, Japan's withdrawal from the League, the arms question and other historic problems, this matter has been all but forgotten. Moreover, Japan is not particularly anxious to see the immigration question solved now, so if Saito chooses he need do nothing regarding the matter and no one will accuse him of being incompetent. If, on the other hand, Congress in the meantime acts favourably on the issue, much of the credit will go to Saito. To employ his favourite word, the problem is a "cinch."

Disarmament Question

The second question is that of disarmament. With many quarters in Japan demanding parity in naval armaments, this problem seemed likely to be the real obstacle in Saito's path. Fortune, however, is again smiling on him. The days when the roar of cannon was heard in Manchuria and Shanghai have passed into history and are all but forgotten. The moderate elements, even in the army and navy, have finally found their voices with the result that it is highly improbable that Japan will demand parity in 1936 or that she will conduct herself in such a way as to lay herself open to blame for wrecking the conference to be held then.

Besides in the United States and England, the busy diplomats of Japan have pressing duties to perform in the following countries: Brazil, Chile, and a few other South and Central American republics where she is making trade inroads; China, Soviet Russia, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, Egypt, South Africa, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. With the possible exception of Great Britain, therefore, Japan has more outstanding problems to settle in more countries throughout the world, than any other nation on earth.

Oddly enough in Sweden and Belgium, where the Japanese envoys have practically nothing on their hands, are two of the most capable men in the diplomatic service. Mr. Hachiro Arita, former vice-minister of foreign affairs, is spending a vacation in Brussels, while Mr. Toshio Shiratori, the most outspoken spokesman Japan has ever known, is an exile in Oslo. These two men were among the triumvirate which practically ran the foreign office during the height of the Manchurian and Shanghai affairs—the greatest crisis in Japanese history since the Russo-Japanese war. The third man in the group was Mr. Masayuki Tani, now counsellor of the embassy in Changchun. They are where they are to-day, it is said, because of a bitter feud between Arita and Shiratori which split up the coalition.

To-day the guiding spirit in the Gaimusho is Mr. Koki Hirota. Ulike Count Uchida, he is not letting the army or his immediate subordinates run the foreign office. He holds frequent conferences with his men and is as near to them as a Japanese foreign minister may hope to be. His doctrine is peace. He has more admirers and upholders than is generally realized.

Hirota's immediate subordinates, so far as anyone knows, have not split up into cliques as was the case during Uchida's regime. They hold a frank exchange of views each morning with Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the vice-minister. While all bureau chiefs attend this conference, the more influential and capable are Mr. Saburo Kurusu, head of the commerce bureau, one of the most important posts not alone in the foreign office but in Japan at present Mr. Eiji Amau, the foreign office spokesman, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, head of a newly created bureau; and Mr. S. Togo, head of the European bureau.

New School of Diplomacy

These are all men of the new school of diplomacy. Enlightened, moderate and liberal, they are mostly on the sunny side of forty. Also in this group are Mr. Setsuzo Sawada, who recently returned from India where he represented Japan at the Indo-Japanese trade parley, Mr. Kyujiro Hayashi, ambassador to Brazil who has turned bitter since the Manchurian Incident as a result of his experience in Manchoukuo with the army, Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, Shiratori and Arita.

Of this group the only man of foreign ministerial calibre, not potential but actual, is Dr. Sugimura, and he holds this distinction more because of his age—he has just turned 50—than for any other reason.

Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, astute diplomat of the wait-and-see school, so perfectly exemplified by Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, is about the only diplomat of the old type who is making people sit up and take notice. Perhaps the reason lies in the fact that he represents Japan in China, a land where a man who rushes matters gets nowhere.

Except in the United States and India, there has been an aggravation in the difficulties confronted by Japan. Things, in fact, are coming to a head in London and in the Dutch East Indies, two of Nippon's most important trading nations, the first a rival, the second a customer.

In her relations with Soviet Russia and China, Japan is perpetually sitting between two volcanoes. So the country is looking to its new school of diplomats to bring the nation through as critical a diplomatic crisis as any country to-day confronts.

BRITISH POST OFFICE "SUPREME"

London, Apr. 30.

Mr. Huang Nai-shu, director-general of the Chinese Postal Service, thinks that the British Post Office is supreme throughout the world.

Mr. Huang Nai-shu and three of his fellow countrymen attended the International Postal Congress and when they left Southampton for Quebec he said he had visited and studied the postal systems in Europe and Asia.

"It is my candid opinion, he said, "that the British Postal Service beats them all, but that does not mean that your Post Office is the most modern

"The buildings and equipment of some of the Continental nations are more up-to-date than yours in England, but, despite that, I am still firmly convinced that your system, as a whole, is supreme."—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR WOLFRAM

Canton, June 3.

The price of wolfram here has suddenly jumped from $70 to $120 a picul as a result of strong demands for the ore by various foreign countries. Agents of 13 countries, including France, Germany, Italy, and Japan, have arrived here to arrange for purchases.—Kuo Min.

KULING'S EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION

Tragic Deaths in Community Sadden Celebrants

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, May 26.

Empire Day was celebrated at Kuling with a fine service at the Medical Hall under the leadership of Mr. H. R. Dixon the Headmaster of the British School. The meeting was well attended by British, Americans and other nationalities.

After the singing of the opening Hymn, "Oh God our help in Ages Past", Kipling's Recessional Hymn was sung by the boys of the British School. Empire Day messages from H. M. Consul-General, Sir Meyrick Hewlett, and Rear Admiral Chilton, also a telegram of thanks from His Majesty the King sent from Sandringham, and at the close of the meeting a telegraphic message from H. M. Minister, Sir Alexander Cadogan were read by Mr. Dixon.

In his address Mr. Dixon dwelt upon the meaning of Empire Day, and the closeness of the British people to the King even in distant parts of the world.

A small detachment from H.M.S. Ladybird at Kiukiang, visited Kuling for the occasion and one of their officers, Chief Gunner Mate Glover was on the platform, and spoke a few words about the "Freedom of the Empire".

The meeting closed with a song by the British School, "God bless the Prince of Wales," followed by the National Anthem.

Altogether it was a very inspiring meeting. Sports had been arranged for the afternoon between the three schools but owing to the deaths of two members of the community as mentioned below, it was decided to postpone same to a later date.

Two Deaths in Community

Kuling has been saddened recently by the sudden deaths of two members of the community. On Saturday last a group of boys from the Kikungshan American School were out on a picnic to the Paradise Pool, when one of the boys, Ronald Beckon, managed to slip into the deep end of the upper pool.

Attempts were made to rescue him, but owing to cramp the headmaster who was with the party had to get out of the water again. After 45 minutes the boy's body was recovered but all attempts to bring back life were in vain.

A memorial service was held in the lower building of the Redcroft School on Sunday, attended by all the schools and other members of the community. The service was conducted by the Rev. Wupperfeld and the Rev. Palmer Anderson spoke a few words about the boy's life and confession of Christ which touched all hearts.

He leaves a younger brother in the School and his parents are away in Shensi in connection with the China Inland Mission.

Mr. Elliott's Death

The other death we refer to, was that of the Rev. Walter Scott Elliott, who passed away suddenly at the Library on Wednesday afternoon as the result of stroke, though he had been in failing health for some months. A very beautiful service was held at the home of Mrs. Elliott on Thursday afternoon at 3.30 also conducted by the Rev. Wupperfeld. The verandah was beautifully arranged with flowers and wreaths sent by his Kuling friends, both from Chinese and foreigners. The Rev. Walter Scott Elliott was born in Indianapolis, Ind., on March 13, 1869, and it was interesting to hear that he was converted when still a young man, on a mountain top alone.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott came to China in 1901, and in 1910 joined the American Bible Society, serving them for eleven years, and afterwards joined the Y.M.C.A. for Chinese speaking men to go to France with the Chinese labourers during the Great War, where he spent there to four years.

Later he and Mrs. Elliott did much pioneering work in Kansu, but owing to the ill-health of the latter, they had to return to America in 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott retired to Kuling last year, both giving their services freely to the community.

The Rev. Wupperfeld very suitably took as his text for the Memorial Service the words "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. To be with Christ, which is far better". Phil 1.21-23.

It would take up too much room to give the full address, which was very apt, carefully arranged and thought out, but we give the closing words:—

"A theologian who had contended manfully for the great truth of the Atonement in place where it was denied, lay dying. Before he passed away, a friend visited him and spoke warmly of what the dying man had endured in bearing witness to the redemptive sacrifice of the Son of God, but the servant of the Lord said: 'Ah my brother, I am going to a place where the Atonement is no longer the subject of controversy, but the theme of the Everlasting Song.'"

A short committal service was held afterwards at the graveside in the Kuling Cemetery, attended by hundreds of Chinese and foreigners.

31 DEAD IN K.M.A. COAL MINE

Asphyxiated After Blaze at Entrance to Pit

Shanghai, May 31.

Fire at a pit-mouth caused the death of 31 Chinese workers of the Kailan Mining Administration, on Monday, while 112 Chinese and a Belgian engineer were brought out alive.

Deaths occurred from asphyxiation, according to reports from the north, which give few other details.

The accident occurred on Monday morning, at the Tangchiachuang coal mine, near Tangshan, where 143 miners were working in the pit involved. A sudden flash, and the entrance of the pit was a sheet of flames.

Workers in the near vicinity hurried to the scene, and by rapid work extinguished the flames and commenced rescue operations. They brought out alive 112 Chinese, and M. Trigalet, a Belgian engineer. Some of these, including M. Trigalet, were unconscious, but artificial respiration revived them.

Those furthest down the pit, a party of 31, were reached too late. When they were brought out they were found to have been asphyxiated.

Tientsin, May 30.

One hundred and twelve workmen were rescued but 32 succumbed.

The situation is at present under control, and the fire has been localised.—Reuter.

MANCHOUKUO-MONGOLIA BORDER CONFERENCE

Hailar, May 29.

It is reported here that a conference of chiefs from six Mongolian Banners in Holunbair district, will be held here for one week, commencing on June 27, to settle a boundary line between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia.—Rengo.

CHINA'S TRIBUTE TO GREAT SAGE

Birthday of Confucius to Be Celebrated on Aug. 27

Nanking, June 1.

August 27 is to be officially resignated as the day for commemorating the birthday anniversary of Confucius, China's great sage. A resolution to this effect was passed at the 123rd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Sun Fo. (Confucious was born on the 27th day of the eighth moon of the 21st Year of Emperor Ling in the Chou Dynasty 551 B.C.).

The proposal to establish in Fukien a temple in memory of the 72 revolutionary martyrs, (who are buried at Sun Flower Hill, Canton); an institute for the preservation of the relics associated with them; and a school for their descendants was also approved.

The measures for readjusting the use of the Party and National Emblems were referred to the Central Party Publicity Committee and the Ministry of Interior of the Executive Yuan for execution.

Four measures relating to the establishment of a Temple for the Shensi revolutionary martyrs; burial arrangements; and compassionate grants to their families were adopted.

It was also decided that the Pension Committee fix a pension for the family of the late General Ouyang Hao, member of the Military Advisory Council, that he be given a public burial by the Kiangsi Provincial Government, and that a biography of him be preserved by the Committee for the compilation of party history.

The outline for guidance of women movements was approved.—Kuo Min.

THE Nanking District Kuomintang has decided to petition the Government severely to deal with Mr. Wang Yi-tang, member of the Anfu Party, for his alleged reactionary activities in Japan. According to Chinese reports, Mr. Wang has been dscussing with the Japanese bankers in Tokyo for the re-opening of the Exchange Bank of China. The reports could not be confirmed in authoritative circles, however.

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CREATION OF A NEW CANTON PORT

Whampoa to Dredged for Ocean Steamers: Province Schools Lose Through Strikes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, May 24.

Elaborately, a staff of Chinese engineers have put together a programme under which, over a course of 50 years, Whampoa anchorage of the clipper ships in the Factory days, will be moulded into an excellent port, Canton's harbour for ocean-going merchantmen. Only ships of very light draught can get over the mudflats and come up to the metropolis; even Whampoa has too shallow a roadstead to accommodate steamers at all sizeable. But engineering skill will improve on nature, deepen the Whampoa harbour, give the port some splendid warehouses, drydocks and all other needful facilities for handling shipping. And, by railroad, cargoes will be carried to Canton's Yuethan railway depot, where they will be distributed to city consignees, or sent over the Yuethan line to North River ports. When the extension of the line has been finished shipments will go right through to Hankow and Yangtze cities.

The initial stage calls for the driving of countless piles, the foundation for a foreshore or bund a mile in length, and the construction of many wharves along this bund. The Yuethan spur line may not be made until the final stage, years hence, but godowns will go up, and the first unit of the city of Whampoa will be laid out in the not so distant future.

What the planning commission is driving at is the creation of a third rate port with the least possible loss of time, the improvement of this port at a later day to a second rate port, and still farther along putting it in the class with the leading ports of the world. Right now at low tide in most parts of the harbour a vessel of eighteen foot draught is in no danger of touching bottom, and dredgers will scoop mud from shallow spots and keep the depth uniformly at twenty feet.

Subsequently the bottom of the Whampoa harbour is to be lowered to 27 English feet, and later to 30 English feet, over a large area. And as the port builds up with residences and business houses, care is to be exercised in isolating those types of business places which are, because of their very nature, somewhat offensive or noisy. Residential sections are to be kept clear of factories and stores, save only the few shops that cater to the daily needs of the residential population.

Schools Suffering

Politics keep their tentacles wrapped around the public schools of Kuangtung, detracting from their public utility, keeping the standard of public education low. Principals are office-seekers, and rarely efficient educators. Actual management of even the humble primary school is left to a "dean," who seldom works in complete harmony with the principal over him. Until the educational system is divorced from the spoils system, the standard cannot be elevated, perhaps, but the provincial Department of Education has firmly resolved that the student bodies are to be uninfluenced by political machinations. The scholar who takes an interest in the cause of any teacher or school officer will be *de trop*.

The pernicious spirit of restlessness engendered by the Soviet advisors back in 1925 has never died out. It still smoulders, and in spots the flames shoot forth and turn a schoolhouse into a raging inferno. Six student strikes in two months have completely closed for a spell as many of the schools in Kuangtung. Four have ended, and the Educational Commissioner has laid a heavy hand on the schoolboy ringleaders, the expulsion of several cowing their fellows, and sending them back to their studies.

Always fertile ground for radicalism, Swatow has a middle school, the 4th Provincial, that among those of its kind, has had an exceptionally excellent record. This record has been shattered by the disgraceful strike that some politicians stirred up. The strike is not being condoned, and the ringleaders may expect a hot time of it, yet a charge which was hurled at Principal Chan Ngai seemingly has been substantiated. His funds allegedly short, the principal has been forced out. There is more than that back of the strike, however, and the educational commissioner is going down to rock bottom to get at the underlying causes.

Politics Root of Trouble

In the Second Normal School of the Hokshang District, the defection of the youngsters is deep-rooted in political soil. Camp-followers of the dean, Mr. Tseng Mo-leung, they will not stand for the oppression which he claims to have suffered at the hands of the principal, Mr. Chen Chi-kan. A newcomer, the principal got on the dean's nerves, whereupon he signed his resignation. The principal forced the resignation, the pupils maintain, so they will take a holiday until their beloved dean is restored to his post.

EVIL OMENS BEFORE DEATH

Kuangtung Magistrate Took Office on Unlucky Day

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, May 24.

A daring crime was perpetrated by a band of communists on the 19th of the month in waylaying the district magistrate of Fungshun, when engaged in an inspection of a section of a new motor road at no great distance from the city, and shooting him dead, as was reported in cables published in these columns at the time. Instructions had been received from Canton to hasten on the construction of this section across a hill pass, and the magistrate had been making a daily visit to see that the work was being pushed forward. He was in his car with four guards, when fire was opened on the car from an ambush with a machine gun and rifles, and he was struck in several places and succumbed at once. One of his guards was also killed.

The perpetrators of the crime are said to have come by night from a place called the "Eight Villages", which has for years been notorious as a communist headquarters, and to have numbered a dozen or more. They lay in ambush at a lonely part of the road, and the rest was comparatively simple. Mr. Lin Pin had the reputation of being an energetic and efficient magistrate, and this no doubt was the reason why he was marked down for destruction.

Many Evil Omens

A newspaper correspondent reporting the matter avers that various omens went before presaging his death, for all of which there is good evidence. He had five dogs which were his constant companions, and two days before he met his death they began howling miserably and "weeping floods of tears". About the same time a great crow suddenly came down in front of his residence; one of his guards, the same who was killed with him, caught it, but let it go again on the advice of an official standing by, who told him that it was a bird of very evil omen. Also three days before his death he told one of his officers that he had dreamed the night before that he had been attacked by bandits when on road inspection and had been wounded and brought back to his yamen. On the night before he met his end many of the servants and attendants heard a great sound of "devils weeping" outside his bedroom. It is noted also that the day and hour of his death, 11 o'clock on the 19th, were exactly those of his assumption of office seven months and seven days ago; and astrological wiseacres assert that it was an unlucky day and hour for taking office.

MONGOLS IN BATTLE WITH REDS

Complete Soviet Company Slain

Dairen, May 30.

Soviet arms suffered a reverse in a pitch battle yesterday against a force of 500 Mongols at Chekenham, 110 kilometres southeast of Urga, in Outer Mongolia, according to information reaching Changchun to-day.

The fracas was the sequel to an order issued by the Soviet commander of the district for the sequestration of all domestic animals by May 30 for the Soviet troops at Vilvenchinsk.

Seeing that their order went unheeded, several Mongols, according to the reports, were butchered by a company of 30 Soviet soldiers, under the command of a Major Champekoff, to serve as an example to the rest.

This aroused the ire of some 500 Mongols, who rose up in arms and slew every member of this Soviet squad, including the commander.

On learning of the revolt, the Soviet authorities immediately sent a unit of Buriat troops, who are Eastern Siberian aborigines, to the city, but the Mongols successfully resisted them, and the Buriats are now said to be in full retreat.—Reuter.

NATUNGCHOW AND THE "NEW LIFE"

Modern Banking Facilities Increased

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nantungchow, Ku., May 20.

The New Life Movement is making great headway in our section. Parades and demonstrations among students and business people keep the ides before the public. The daily newspapers especially are issuing strong propaganda. Practically every day the newspapers contain articles describing at length what the movement really is, how far reaching it is in its application and how the movement is received in other parts of China.

With the beginning of warm days the city health department is working with the schools to teach the people cleanliness. Almost weekly school children parade with banners and brooms through the streets. They do no actual street cleaning nor give any demonstrations of their ability, but by their appearance, their songs, and their pleasant and ambitious appearance, the children do a fine piece of propaganda work.

Carts of the Public Safety Department are daily carrying garbage and refuse from the city streets outside of the city gates where it is carefully stacked until rotted when it is sold for fertilizer. This method is not a paying proposition, but it does help toward the cost of keeping the city clean.

Banking Facilities Increase

The Bank of Communications has recently opened a branch in Jukao with complete banking facilities in Chinese. A Chinese building has been neatly remodelled and fitted with furniture to accommodate modern banking. Four per cent. is promised on savings and three per cent. on checking account balances and as such as nine per cent. on fixed deposits for three years on more. Native Chinese banks give a still better rate of interest. Those interested in banking are carefully watching the development of this bank in this inland town. If successful no doubt other Shanghai Chinese banks will open branches here.

The Chinese Agricultural Bank has had a branch here for some time with a somewhat different motive. It is reporting fine progress and it has excellent quarters though not on the main streets.

The Bank of China has had a branch office for many years in Nantungchow.

A desperate attempt is made to suppress the opium traffic, which has developed to huge proportions. The already overful local prison has had many opium traffickers and users pressed into it.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN LINKED

Mackay Radio Agreement Announced

Shanghai, June 1.

Mackay Radio, an affiliate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, announced yesterday that it has concluded an agreement with the Japanese Government, signed on behalf of the Minister of Corporation, announced yesterday that Director General of Telecommunications, and Takeo Iino, Chief of the Foreign Traffic Department of the Department of Communications, which provides for the establishment of a new direct radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and Japan.

Additions to the powerful Mackay Radio station at San Francisco are completed and preparations for the new circuit at the Japanese end are under way, according to Ellery W. Stone, Operating Vice-President of Mackay Radio, who expects the circuit to be ready to open within a few months.

In Japan the transmitting station for the new Mackay Radio service with America is at Oyama, and the receiving station at Fukuoka, both near Tokyo.

Mackay Radio service to China was opened in 1933 as one of the major extensions of a year of widespread expansion for this company which has opened within the past year four new transoceanic circuits in addition to the eight transoceanic circuits which it operated previously. Within the United States it has recently extended its domestic network by adding Washington, Boston, Chicago and New Orleans to New York and the seven principal cities of the Pacific Coast.

CAMPAIGN FOR DAIREN'S AIR DEFENCE

Dairen, May 30.

A campaign to raise Y. 700,000 to go towards the air defence of Dairen was begun here to-day.—Reuter.

SHIPPING TROUBLES IN SWATOW

Rumours of Boycott Attempts on Butterfields: Extension of Railway Projected

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, May 19.

An attempt is being made by certain parties in Canton to stir up trouble locally for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and threats of a boycott of their ships are being flung around. It is an aftermath of the Woosung teaboys' affair, which resulted in a strict boycott maintained in Canton for months last year. Claims are now being made by various hongs in Canton for compensation for damage sustained by perishable goods which were held up in the godowns during the months for which the strike lasted, and the amount claimed is put at no less a figure than "over $800,000."

At the time when the boycott was being enforced in Canton, effort after effort was make to spread the trouble to this port, but all without avail. There does not seem, therefore, much likelihood that this attempt will meet with any better success, especially in view of what seems the mainfest absurdity of the claim made; but it is disappointing to find this kind of trouble-mongering backed up by such "public opinion" as the local newspapers may claim to represent, and apparently not discountenanced by the authorities.

Rumours of Railway Extension

The Swatow-Chaochowfu railway has been in existence now for well over twenty years, and though, when it was to form part of a much wider scheme, nothing has so far been done in the way of further developments. Now it is stated that there is a project on foot for making a branch line from some point midway between here and Chaochowfu to the district city of Kietyang, and from there continuing it northward through the Hakka country, and eventually linking it up with one of the main lines in Kiangsi. The scheme, it is stated, has received the sanction of the Ministry of Communications, and the proposed route has been surveyed three times.

The capital required for the complete scheme is reckoned at over $2,000,000 and that, no doubt, will be the rub; but it is proposed to carry through the work in sections, beginning with the branch line to Kietyang. That involves no serious engineering difficulties, as it will pass through perfectly flat country, and might well be completed in a short time. At any rate it is cheering to know that such developments are being even discussed as probable. This line would eventually join up with the projected Canton-Swatow line at Kietyang, and would no doubt become part of that main line.

Excellent Spring Weather

We have been enjoying up till now a spring of a most rare and refreshing coolness. With the exception of a very short hot spell now and then, we have reached the middle of May with the thermometer, even in the daytime, little over 70 degrees, Fahr. This cannot last much longer, but it will be a grateful memory for the rest of the summer. We have been spared also from any protracted rainy spell; indeed the rainfall had been so scanty that it was being seriously feared that there might be such another considerable failure of the first rice harvest as there was last year.

Rain came in concentrated form on the morning of the 8th of this month, when over eight inches of rain fell in twelve hours. The street drains were as usual quite unequal to coping with such a downpour, and large areas of the town were badly flooded. A certain amount of damage was done to the fields up country, and there were grave fears that if it should continue for another twelve hours at anything like the same rate there would be many breaks in the dykes between here and Chaochowfu, owing to the very sudden rise of the river. It cleared off, however, as suddenly as it had come, leaving a legacy of blessing behind it in replenished wells and water-holes and good hopes for the coming harvest.

Communists Near Swatow

The piracy of the small steamer Tai-i plying between this port and Huangkang on the north-east coast, involving the killing of four of the guards on board, which was reported in your columns by telegram from Hongkong, has naturally caused considerable excitement and disquiet here; and along with many other happenings goes to show that the "pacification" of the region in the near neighbourhood of this port is far from complete. There is a region on the coast between here and the city of Chinghai, within a few miles of the military headquarters, where there are nests of "communist bandits" which have not yet been cleared out, and they keep the whole neighbourhood in constant fear and unrest. There is still far too much sporadic attacking of villages and kidnapping reported from various places within easy reach of Swatow. It all seems to point to a weakness in the administration which ought to be more seriously dealt with.

APOSTOLIC ENVOY IN PEKING

Peking, June 2.

Archbishop Mario Zanin, the new Apostolic Delegate to China, arrived here shortly after noon to-day from Tientsin.

He was met at the Chienmen Station by a large gathering of Chinese officials, representatives of various Chinese Catholic bodies in Peking, students of Catholic schools, and members of the Italian Legation. Among the Chinese officials present were Mr. Yuan Liang, the Mayor of Peking, Mr. Tsai Yuan, Director of Social Welfare of the Municipal Government, General Yu Chin-ho, Director of Public Safety, Mr. Wang Tseng-shih, Director of the Waichiao-pu's Archives' Bureau in Peking, and Messrs. Shen Hsi and Chang Chien-chu, who represented Generals Ho Ying-ching and Huang Fu respectively.

The students of the Catholic University turned out in full force as also did the Boy Scouts of St. Joseph's Church in the East City. The students were in full military uniform and presented a very smart appearance. The Bureau of Public Safety provided a guard of honour.—Reuter.

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Giant Invades Peking

Korean Stripling Meets His Rivals

Peking, May 26.

The second tallest man in the world has arrived in Peking on a sight-seeing trip, according to the "World Daily News," local vernacular paper.

His name is Chin Fu-kuei. Born in Korea 29 years ago, Chin is the youngest of a family of seven sons. He stands nine feet high and weighs over 300 lb. The Chinese paper says that Chin is easily the tallest man in the Far East.

Chin arrived from Mukden on Thursday evening and made his public appearance last evening when he visited the Central Park. His extraordinary stature and height immediately attracted attention and soon a record crowd of curious spectators surged around him. Police arrived on the scene promptly and had considerable difficulty in keeping the crowds in hand.

Chin has made a tour of Korea, Japan and Manchuria. He has been welcomed wherever he has gone. He has a huge appetite and eats three pints of rice at each meal. His movements are described as a little clumsy as are those of all giants.

When seven years old, Chin lost both of his parents. The father was also a tall man, about seven feet, but the mother was of medium height. When the giant visited Japan about four years ago, he was examined by a doctor of the Japanese Imperial University, who declared that Chin had not reached the limit of his physical development and that before reaching the age of 30 years he would grow three inches more.

Chin expects to stay here for about a week, doing the sights. Later he will proceed to Hankow and Shanghai. From Shanghai he will sail for the United States, where he hopes to meet the world's tallest man.

Chin is said to have one hobby, namely, collecting the autographs of prominent personages. He plans to call on local Chinese leaders next week and ask them to sign their autographs in his album, which he always carries with him on his travels and which he prizes more than anything else. He is fond of wearing foreign dress.—Reuter.

Friendly Reception

Peking, May 30.

According to the vernacular press, Kim Fu-kuei, the Korean giant, who is described as the tallest man in the Far East and the second tallest man in the world, has left Peking after a brief visit.

Kim originally intended to go to Shanghai by way of Hankow and Nanking but he changed his plans at the last moment. He departed for Mukden on Monday evening and will sail for Shanghai from Dairen about the middle of next month. From Shanghai he will go to the United States, where he expects to meet the world's tallest man.

Before leaving Peking, the giant visited the Zoological Garden outside Hsichimen and had a friendly reception from Peking's two tallest men, Liu Yu-ching and Wei Chu-hsien, who for years have acted as gatekeepers and ticket collectors of the garden. Incidentally Kim satisfied himself that he is much taller than both Liu and Wei.

During his short stay here he paid calls on a number of local Chinese officials, including General Ho Ying-ching, Acting Chairman of the Peking Branch Military Council, Mr. Yuan Liang, the Mayor, and General Yu Chin-ho, Director of Public Safety.—Reuter.

PIRATES ROUTED BY CUSTOMS CRUISERS

Amoy, June 4.

Li Lung-chung, pilot of the Customs cruiser, Fu Shan, was shot dead yesterday in a battle with pirates. Two gunboats, Fu Shan and Chi Ming, attached to the Amoy Maritime Customs, on the look-out for smuggling activities, attacked three pirate boats off the south-eastern coast of Fukien. Hard pressed by the cruisers, the pirate boats finally escaped to the open sea.

Upon receipt of the news, the Customs authorities immediately despatched two other gunboats, the Chun Hsin and Ying Men, to assist in the pursuit of the smugglers.—Kuo Min.

The establishment of a joint reserve board and the adoption of the national dollar as the basis of Kuangtung currency is proposed by Mr. John B. Chan, President of the Canton Municipal Bank and a member of the Kuangtung Political Research Institute, as a means of stabilizing Canton's currency.

TRADE IMPROVES IN MALAYA

Rise in Rubber Brings New Prosperity: British Trade Fair: Strikes Break Out

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Singapore, May 9.

Perhaps it will be as well in this letter if I say nothing of war and rumours of war, about murder trials, or even about the possibilities of Malayan holiday resorts, and concentrate on trade, for the improvement in trade throughout Malaya during this year has been very real. Even though the individual does not notice this improvement in his own individual circumstances he must be aware of it for it is manifest on all sides.

Motor car dealers tell me that never have so many new cars been sold, never have so many new tyres been put on to vehicles, and certainly the amount of re-painting that I see in the repair shops near my flat induces me to believe that trade in all classes of motor cars is very brisk. It is the same when we get to such indications of a revival of prosperity as the sale of office equipment. Discussing this matter with a local representative of a large trading concern I learned than in the first three months—of this year the turnover had exceeded all hopes, and that the work was so great that the staff could hardly cope with it. Firms which had been content to go on with out-of-date filing systems had installed new systems; new typewriters by the dozen had gone into offices; and duplicating machines were in greater demand than ever. This among all classes of traders—and despite the intense trade competition that is known to exist down here.

British Trade Fair

All this revival of trading activity has been well focussed in the successful Trade Fair now being held at the Great World and recently opened by the General Officer Commanding Troops, Malaya. A few facts, taken from a local paper may be of interest. "The number of stalls applied for is 149. This year's Fair, therefore, will be twice the size of the successful enterprise held in May, 1933, at which 75 stalls were taken."

Even a cursory examination of the stalls was enough to convince us that traders are facing life with a new optimism. To begin with considerable trouble had been taken to make the stalls look attractive, something that is not always done in this country. One Insurance Company had gone to the trouble of making a model Chinese house, and of furnishing it with Chinese furniture and with scrolls and pictures on the walls, and it was no wonder that there was always a throng outside this particular stall. Every place had been made attractive in some way or another so that people felt compelled to look, often to come in, and perhaps thereafter to do business.

One of the main effects of such a Trade Fair as this is to inform the general public in a concrete way what it is possible to buy and where. We may read advertisements in the press, we may know well our own particular shops, but we are often too incurious to go out of our way to seek new things in new localities. In such a thing as a Fair we are saved all trouble, we can go from stall to stall within a second, and what was formerly merely a name to us becomes in a twinkling a concrete reality.

Let me give one instance of this. I had often heard about the Imperial Typewriter, something made in Leicester, something written about by J. B. Priestley in his recent book "English Journey", but I had never seen such a machine, and was not at all convinced that England could yet make a satisfactory typewriter. And then I happened to walk in casually to the stall at the Great World the other night. Inside was a keen young expert, who knew his job, did not pester you, but within a few minutes had convinced you that here was one of the finest things in typewriters that the world has yet seen. Now it may be that no direct business resulted from that quarter of an hour spent in that stall, but an impression has been created, one will remember the name "Imperial," and when one can afford a new machine....

This is a very striking reason for such a Fair, and the promoters are highly delighted, and not a little surprised, at the success of the venture.

Stock and Trades Exhibition

The success of the Fair at the Great World is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that only a few weeks ago, in April 1, we had another and very similar sort of trade exhibition. Actually, this exhibition was supposed to be mainly for cattle, but as foot-and-mouth-disease prevented any cattle being present it had perforce to turn itself into a trade exhibition pure and simple. That there is room in successive months for two similar trading shows of this kind, and that within a few weeks the big annual Agri-Horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur is once more to be opened, shows in what condition trade is at the moment here.

One of the reasons, of course, is that the long uncertainty about the rubber position is over. We do know where we are, and where we shall be. For months now the price of rubber has been slowly rising, and one important thing to note is that even when restriction was announced the price did not suddenly bound high but moved up sedately as if even the announcement of restriction was not going to deflect the steady course of a commodity that now realized its importance in world affairs.

At the time of writing the price is nearly 25 cents locally, and at the beginning of the year it was rising 16 cents, so that the rise has been steady and we all hope that it will not go much higher.

But the mere stock-market effect of the price of rubber is nothing compared with the concrete effect of the cash received by the country's peasantry. A few cents rise means millions of dollars in the country, and these millions of dollars are luckily very soon spent by those who receive them. This has helped to lead to our remarkable trade revival. The Malays do not put aside for a rainy day, they are only too glad to spend the cash when they have any to spend!

An Epidemic of Strikes

Meanwhile, after quite an epidemic of strikes among tailors and such workers, we have had a major strike on our local railways. More than 1,200 persons downed tools and came out of work at Kuala Lumpur recently. The strike fever rapidly spread throughout the country. Volunteers were called for and services were maintained with difficulty. The strikers' grievances were carefully considered. Most of them the Government flatly rejected, a few of them were allowed, and the men were told to return to work or they would lose their jobs. The men did return, their leaders having counselled moderation in the end. Those who have discussed this recent strike with the writer agree that the men were very badly led, and that of the demands were a mere "try-on", and that actually there was very little for the men to grumble at.

These strikes, too, may be taken as a sign of coming prosperity, for it is felt that there is money in the country once again, and cuts that were cheerfully borne until now are now resented. The planters have not been slow to show what they feel on this subject, and it seems probable that very soon all of them throughout the country will have their cuts restored. What this will mean in general all round trade improvement may soon be guessed when it is considered how much money will circulate.

CHANGCHOW RAINS COME TOO LATE

Crops Cut by Half: Bible School Work

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changchow, May 19.

Changchow has been visited by good rains and the canals are much cleaner since the spring freshets have brought abundant water. Beans are short this year. The ordinary gardens that supply individual families are producing only about half crops. It was dry too long.

May 12 saw five nurses from the Changchow General Hospital receiving their diplomas for graduation. The service was held in the Carriger Memorial Church and Mrs. Whitley, of the National Association of Nurses, presented the certificates. At the conclusion of the exercises a candle ceremony was held and was most impressive. A graduate nurse lighted her own candle and then passed the light to the new graduates. It made a very beautiful conclusion to three years of training.

The Methodist Church here at the East Gate has just concluded its "Short Term Bible School." Much is being accomplished in local centres by these schools. The Christians are being taught to sing, to pray and to learn how to study the Bible. The illiterates are being taught to read and this gives the worker an opportunity to follow up the work and add further instruction. One feature of the "Short Term School" this year that proved to be of interest to the local folks was the services held by Dr. Z. T. Kiang, Pastor of Saint John's Church, Soochow.

PEKING PAPER SUSPENDED

Peking, June 2.

The Chinese newspaper, "Hua Pei Jih Pao", was suspended to-day for publication of a report averring that the Central Political Council had approved an agreement for the resumption of through traffic between Mukden and Peking.—Reuter.

ANOTHER SENSATION IN JAPAN

Naval Propaganda Chief Resigns

Tokyo, June 1.

While speculation continues rife regarding the possibility of a Cabinet change very shortly, as a result of the share deal scandal, a sensation was caused to-day by the resignation of Rear-Admiral Tsuneyoshi Sakano, chief of the naval propaganda section of the Navy Office.

Rear-Admiral Sakano's action followed criticism aroused by his informal statement that the Navy was not opposed to Gen. Y. Ugaki, Governor-General of Korea, succeeding Viscount M. Saito as the Prime Minister.

Gen. Ugaki, who is at present visiting Tokyo, is considered to be the most likely successor if Viscount Saito resigns, but he is strongly opposed by certain sections of the Army and Navy.

Consequently, it is feared that there will be serious repercussions if he is appointed.

Rear-Admiral Sakano was liaison officer at Malta during the World War.

Meanwhile, investigations are still proceeding into the big share deal scandal, in connection with which the Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Hideo Kuroda, was suspended from office by the Government on May 19.

The scandal, which took place in June last year, is reported to have brought about the dismissal of Mr. Shimada, Governor of the Bank of Taiwan.

After full light has been thrown on the affair, Mr. Takahashi, the Minister of Finance, is reported to be determined to make sweeping changes in the Ministry.—Reuter.

Finance Minister Cited

Tokyo, June 2.

Bringing a new wave of speculation into local political circles, the report that Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Minister of Finance would resign as soon as a detailed report is made to the Cabinet by the judicial authorities investigating the scandal involving high ministry of finance officials, to-day led observers to believe that the often-reported fall of the Saito Cabinet would materialize before the middle of June.

While observers declined to set a date for the predicted governmental crisis, they said that it might take place sooner than is expected.

Earlier forecasts were that the scandal issue would not be brought to a head before the preliminary judicial investigations into the case centreing round Mr. Hideo Kuroda, former Vice-Minister of Finance, and many high officials in his Ministry, were completed.

The report that Mr. Takahashi had indicated to persons close to him that he intended to tender his resignation, taking responsibility for the affair as soon as a report is made by the judiciary to the cabinet, to-day led observers to take a different view of the matter.

Fall of Cabinet Likely

It was generally conceded that the resignation of the veteran Finance Minister would cause the fall of the cabinet.

The judicial investigation into the scandal appears to have progressed with exceptional rapidity in view of the attention which the case has aroused. This was indicated by the 30 minutes interview on Saturday afternoon between Mr. Matsukichi Koyama, Minister of Justice, and the Premier Viscount Saito.

The Premier, it is understood, is in favour of disclosing all phases of the scandal, regardless of the consequences.—Rengo.

CONCERTED DRIVE ON BANDITS

Determined Campaign to End Manchurian Hordes

Chientao, June 4.

Japanese and Manchoukuo have launched a joint drive against bandits that infest the Chientao-Hunching district in the southeatern section of Manchuria, it was announced to-day.

The drive started on May 31 and will continue until the entire area has been cleaned out and purged of the gaunt hordes that have been terrorizing farmers and villages. The Japanese and Manchoukuo armies have tried to annihilate the outlaws several times during the past year but it was like chasing will o' the wisp. As soon as the Government forces arrived in the district, the bandit hordes dispersed and the pillagers could not be identified and punished, but, as soon as the soldiers left, the district again became overrun with bandits.

This time, it is said, the Japanese and Manchouku soldiers will remain indefinitely, or until the bandits are identified and killed.—United Press.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

FORMER S.V.C. COMMANDANT GIVEN O.B.E.

King's Birthday Celebrations: Far East Well Represented in Honours List

PUBLIC celebrations of the birthday of King George V took place on Monday, the anniversary having been quietly observed by the Royal Family the day before. The Chinese military mission now in Great Britain were among those who witnessed the brilliant trooping of the colour at the Horse Guards, which is a feature of the celebrations every year

The Far East was well represented in the honours conferred by His Majesty in celebration of the day. Most noticeable to Shanghai was the name of Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms, lately Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who was awarded the O.B.E. Two former members of the British China garrison were also remembered, while Hongkong came in for its full share of distinctions.

Local celebrations included reception at H. M. Consulate-General, at which many British residents attended, and other receptions in clubs. The usual ceremonial parade of troops was incorporated in the Church Parade on Sunday.

In celebration of H. M. King George V's 69th birthday, a special early morning Church Parade was held by the 2nd Battalion, The Worcestershire Regiment, at Jessfield Park on Sunday. Brig. F.S. Thackeray, Commanding the Shanghai Area, Sir John Brenan, H. M. Consul-General, British naval officers, Chinese officials, and consular, naval and military attaches and officers of foreign powers in Shanghai were present. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. C. L. Isard, of the Church of England, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Allan, United Board and Wesleyan.

There were five to six hundred guests and spectators, including many Chinese. It was a perfect morning.

Six companies of the Worcestershires were on parade. They formed up in a hollow square, drums piled with the King's colour and the Regimental colour draped across them. After the service the men were formed into line and advanced in review order, giving a royal salute to the royal standard. Lt.-Col. J. H. Pelly then took over the parade and a march past was carried out. The men were then returned to their barracks where they were dismissed. The parade lasted an hour and was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present.

In accordance with the usual custom of postponing official receptions in honour of the King's Birthday when it occurs on a Sunday, the reception at H. M. Consulate-General took place on Monday.

At 11.30 a.m. Sir John Brenan, H. M. Consul-General, held a reception at the Consulate to British subjects and their friends. The reception was largely attended and the toast, proposed by Sir John, received a hearty response.

At the Zero Club, another reception was held when Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, the President, proposed the toast, while at the R. A. F. Association later Mr. J. D. E. Shotter, who presided at the reception, was the proposer of the King's health, which was drunk with acclamation.

A well-attended service was held at Beth Aharon Synagogue on Saturday in honour of the birthday of King George V.

(Honours List reported on page 363.)

Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms
who received the O.B.E.

AN OLD COMMISSION CLAIMED

Document Many Years In U.S. Consulate

One of Shanghai's perrenial interests is about to have a "finis" written at the end of its local history, and that is the story of the U.S. army commission which for years has reposed in the safe at the American Consulate, unclaimed. Whenever interest waned, or a new reporter sought material for a "colour feature," the story of the ancient document, yellow with age, imposing engraved and signed by James Madison, was once more written up for the public to ponder over.

In the end, the ambition of some Shanghai journalist was responsible for locating a man who has been able to offer sufficient proofs of ownership to claim the document. Mr. William T. Collins, Clerk and Acting Commissioner of the U. S. Court, tenderly sealed the well-preserved commission in a heavy envelope on Monday (May 28), and sent it on its way to the U. S. Department of Justice in Washington for delivery to the claimant, Mr. William Byrd of Harrison, Elliott & Byrd, Counsellors at Law, New York City.

Cousin of Adm. Byrd

Mr. Byrd, whose claims indicate that he is a cousin of Senator Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, and also a cousin of Admiral Byrd of South Pole fame, stated in his letter to Mr. Collins that a cutting from a Shanghai paper describing the document was responsible for his claim.

The clipping described the document, the paper of original commission to Lt. Francis Otway Byrd in the 2nd Regiment, Artillery, granted July 6, 1812, bearing the oringinal signature of President Madison in faded ink, and countersigned by Mr. W. Eustis, then Secretary of State. According to Mr. William Byrd, who declared himself in possession of all family heirlooms, his brother now possesses a sword presented by the Legislature of Virginia to Lt. Francis Byrd in recognition of his services in the War of 1812. His descendant in New York likewise stated that he is in possession of documents signed by Lt. Byrd's commanding officers.

The original owner of the commission which has so long remained an inventory item in the Shanghai Consulate, was born, according to his descendant, at "The Cottage," Clarke County, Virginia, on August 20, 1790, and died May 2, 1860. Exactly how the commission of an army officer managed to lie in the Shanghai American Consulate was a riddle for which there was no answer forthcoming.

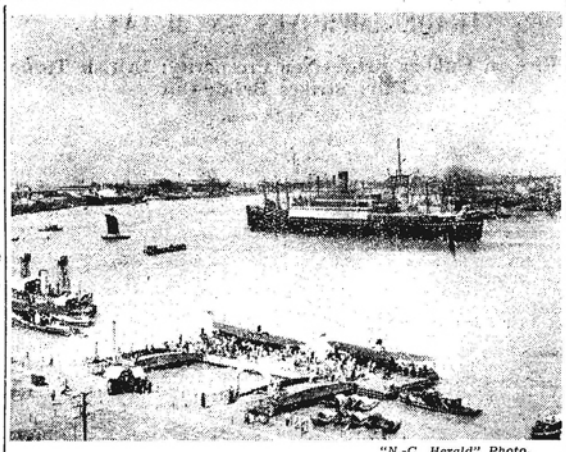
NEW U.S. COURT JUDGE ARRIVES

Judge Milton J. Helmick to Start Duties at Once

With but a few hours delay after arrival, Judge Milton J. Helmick, new judge of the United States Court for China, expected to start his official duties at once. Judge and Mrs. Helmick arrived on Monday evening in the ss. President Hoover and were met by an official reception committee which included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr., Mr. C. S. Franklin, Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Dr. G. Sellett, district-attorney, Mr. C. H. French, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Collins, and Mrs. P. R. Josselyn, assistant to the U. S. Consul-General.

A large list of accumulated cases awaits Judge Helmick when he reached his new office next morning. In addition to twelve divorce cases, there are no less than 67 civil cases awaiting his hearing. Most of these are of minor importante, although some are for breaches of contract, and one is in connection with the desire of an American citizen here to change his name. Two applications for admission to the American Bar, made by Mr. J. A. Kunau and Miss V. H. Leichtman, will also be attended to by the new official in the course of his duties during the next few weeks.

The Seventh annual Bible conference of the Bethel Mission at Shanghai will be held this year from July 4 to 14, at their headquarters at 639 Arsenal Road, Nantao. The conference is being held rather earlier than usual this year in order to allow Christian workers and bible students to attend before leaving for their summer vacations.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

DOWN THE RIVER TO THE SEA

A striking picture of the President Jefferson passing down the river to the sea on her way to Hongkong and Manila.

LT.-COMDR. SETTLE IN SHANGHAI

Explorer of Stratosphere Tells of Exploit: Tour of Duty in Far East Beginning

Eager to begin his new duties as Commander of the U. S. S. Palos now stationed at Nanking, Lt.-Comdr. T. G. W. Settle, U. S. N., who won international fame by sailing 11.6 miles "straight up" into the stratosphere, on Tuesday (May 29) discussed the change in services which brought him to Shanghai in the ss. President Jefferson. It is merely a custom of the U. S. Navy to rotate officers in the various branches of the service in order to further the spirit of team-work in the Navy, the authority on balloons and dirigibles explained, adding that he had applied for transfer to sea-duty after an absence of nearly ten years from this service.

At the conclusion of his two year tour in the Far East, he hopes to return to the "lighter-than-air service" which incidentally has brought him renown, both as the commander of the "Century of Progress" on its flight into the stratosphere, and as the commander of the balloon entered by the United States in the Gordon Bennett Trophy Race. His balloon, skillfully piloted, retrieved the trophy and brought it to America permanently. Until Friday, he will be in Shanghai and is registered at the Metropol Hotel.

Emphasizing the fact that his trip into the stratosphere at Akron, O., was purely scientific in purpose, Cmdr. Settle stated that the results of the flight had been of definite value, according to Prof. A. H. Compton of the University of Chicago.

Theories of Cosmic Rays

For some time, a scientific controversy regarding the nature and source of Cosmic Rays has raged between Prof. Compton and Prof. Robert A. Millikan. The former advances the theory that Cosmic Rays are comprised of a definite material and constitute a constant bombardment of the earth by charged particles of matter from space, while Prof. Millikan contends that Cosmic Rays are more likely to be in the nature of electro-magnetic emanations from space.

Detailed reports furnished by Cmdr. Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney, U.S. Marine Corps, who acted as scientific observer and aide on the flight, lend definite proofs tending to uphold the Compton theory, according to Prof. Compton's official paper on the latest conquest of the ether. Observations concerned with wind velocities and directions, air density and composition at the higher levels, provided new and valuable data for meteorologists and physicists, as well as aerial experts.

Strangely enough, it was the underwater craft which contributed much to the success of the venture of the pioneer airmen, Cmdr. Settle revealed. Offering every assistance to the project of a group interested in furthering scientific knowledge, the naval service provided technical advice, instruments, and apparatus for the flight of the "Century of Progress."

When Commander Settle and Maj. Fordney sailed literally off into the blue, they were protected against possible injury by "lungs" designed to solve a breathing problem that would become vital should it be necessary to abandon the sealed sphere from which they conducted their observations. Likewise, the knowledge gleaned over a period of 30 years by the under-sea services of the U. S. Navy permitted Cmdr. Settle to maintain a normal air pressure at an altitude of 13,000 feet and a temperature varying between 40 and 50 degrees Fahr. above zero throughout the flight.

Steady radio communication was arranged during the flight. Unimposing looking vacuum flasks, prepared in the most modern fashion to achieve the highest percentage of vacuum possible, were attached to an overhead inlet from a height of 40,000 feet to the maximum height at intervals of 10,000 feet, in order that the atmosphere might be accurately measured in composition and density.

Commercial Possibilities

Questioned on the possibility of commercial stratosphere flight in the future, Cmdr. Settle observed that, principally from press reports, he had learned that French and German services were working upon a "strato-plane." "The stratosphere begins at an elevation of 35,000 feet in the United States," he said, "and to-day normal flight is carried on in the tropospnere, a much denser atmosphere than prevails at the higher altitudes. In order to attain flight through the rarified heights, four major problems confront whoever essays the task.

"The first is the engine which must be evolved to operate in such thin air. This might be met by compressing air before it was passed into the engine. The second is the wing section and design which must be radically changed to support a ship in thin air. The third is the designing of a propeller which will both lift the aeroplane through the relatively heavy strotosphere, and still grip the rarified air enough to propel the ship with reasonable efficiency through the stratosphere itself. A variable pitch propeller might offer a solution. The fourth, and most easily overcome in view of the vast knowledge supplied by submarine experience, is the problem of breathing and temperature maintainence to ensure comfort for both the pilot and passengers in a sealed ship."

Likable and inclined to treat lightly his achievements as a pioneer in the still undiscovered realms of the ether, Cmdr. Settle seemed relieved to leave the discussion of stratosphere and strotosphere for the more interesting topic of residence in the Far East. He insisted upon giving first credit to the late Capt. Hawthorne C. Gray, U. S. Army, who was killed in 1928 on his second attempt to penetrate the stratosphere. It was upon his theories that Prof. Picard achieved.

Accompanied by Mrs. Settle and their small son, Thomas Brackett Settle, Cmdr. Settle was most concerned about settling his family comfortably in Shanghai before leaving for Nanking on Friday to join his ship. He will relieve Lt.-Cmdr. Paul Herndon, who is completing a three year tour of duty. Lt.-Cmdr. Herndon, will join Mrs. Herndon here and sail in the ss. President Wilson on June 9 for the United States.

New H.M. Counsellor of Legation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, June 2.

Mr. Robert George Howe, who is to succeed Mr. E. M. B. Ingram as Counsellor to the British Legation, left England yesterday for Peking. Mr. Howe, who is accompanied by Mrs. Howe, is travelling via Canada.

LOAN THREE TIMES OVERSUBSCRIBED

$7,000,000 Municipal Issue Taken in Few Minutes

Inside fifteen minutes, the $7,000,000 issue of Shanghai Municipal Council debentures was nearly three times oversubscribed on Thursday morning.

Long before the doors of the Loans and Banking Office, S.M.C., were opened at 10 o'clock a queue had formed in the corridor, including a large number of Chinese. It was necessary to post policemen to maintain the sequence of members of the crowd.

The loan was subscribed within a few minutes of the opening, and the subscription list was closed after about fifteen minutes. While the exact total of the applications could not be ascertained on Thursday, it was estimated that about $26,000,000 had been subscribed—or nearly four times the amount of the issue. Allotment will be made on a pro-rata basis.

A substantial share of the subscriptions represents Chinese capital. There are also many subscribers abroad.

The debentures were issued at 102½ per cent. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. per annum.

(**Further details in the S.M.C. Gazette extract on page 351.)

RELICS COMMITTEE REVIVED

Sequel to Scandal of Missing Palace Treasures

Nanking, June 1.

In consequence of the scandal involving the alleged theft of treasures of the Peking Palace Museum, the Executive Yuan has, in accordance with a recent decision, resuscitated the Central Committee for the Preservation of Ancient Relics, which was first established in 1932 though it has since ceased to function.

The reorganized committee will be composed of 15 members, including Mr. Lu Hsi-yung, Director of the Department of Ceremonial Rites of the Ministry of Interior, and Mr. Chang Chiung, Director of the Department of Social Education of the Ministry of Education, who will be members *ex officio*.

The duty of this committee will be to classify the various ancient relics and supervise their preservation. Its work will not conflict with that of the Board of Directors of the Palace Museum.—Kuo Min.

COUNTERFEIT BANK-NOTE PLATE SEIZED

S.M.P. detectives from Central Station on Tuesday (May 29) evening seized an engraved plate, nearly completed, for making counterfeit $5 Commercial Bank of China notes, and made two arrests, one man being an engraver and the other a printer.

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BIGGEST DOCK IN SHANGHAI

To Accommodate Vessels of Over 10,000 Tons

Plans for the construction of a 600-foot dry dock, the biggest in Shanghai, will be partly realized in September when the No. 3 Dock, 375 feet long, 89 feet wide and 26 feet deep, with ample space for expansion to its planned capacity, will be formally opened at the Naval Ministry's Kiangnan Dock, Kiaochangmiao. The opening was at first expected early this month but construction work was twice delayed by the weather.

The authorities are planning to complete the entire construction programme with the least possible delay. It is expected that following the completion of the first stage of the programme, work on the expansion will be carried out immediately. When completed, the dock will be 600 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 26 feet deep. The cost of the first stage of the work is estimated at $1,200,000.

Original Plans

The construction of the dock, which is capable of accommodating steamers of over 10,000 tons, fills a long-felt need in marine activities in this port in view of its increase in shipping and now regular visits of large liners. To Kiangnan Dock, the construction is the more imperative in view of the increase in business.

Plans for the construction of the new dock were drawn up more than two years ago after protracted negotiations with the Ministry of War for a large piece of land of the Kiaochangmiao Arsenal, which is adjacent to the Kiangnan Dock, for the new dock. These were, however, held up by the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai.

Because of the financial stringency caused by the fighting, the authorities found it necessary to change the original plans. It was then decided that the work should be divided into two stages, so that a comparatively smaller dock may first be constructed to cope with the demand for another dock. A contract was then signed with Messrs. L. W. Painter Co. in May last year, and work was immediately started.

History of Dock

Established 69 years ago, the Kiangnan Dock was originally attached to the Kiangnan Arsenal but was later divided into two separate organizations. Since the inauguration of the National Government, the Kiangnan Dock was put under the direct control of the Ministry of Navy.

The No. 1 Dock was constructed 67 years ago. It was originally mud-bottomed, and 325 feet long. Many years after its construction, it improved and extended to 375 feet. As steamers over 4,000 tons could not be docked there, the dock was further expanded, to its present capacity: 545 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 20 feet deep.

In 1925, a second dock was opened in the winter. Equipped with modern machinery, the second dock is 502 feet long, 61 feet wide, and 23 feet deep.

In view of the lack of a dock big enough to accommodate vessels of over 10,000 tons, and the increase in orders for docking, plans for the third dock were discussed. It is hoped by the authorities that its completion will not be far distant.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT LIBRARY

University of Shanghai's Announcement

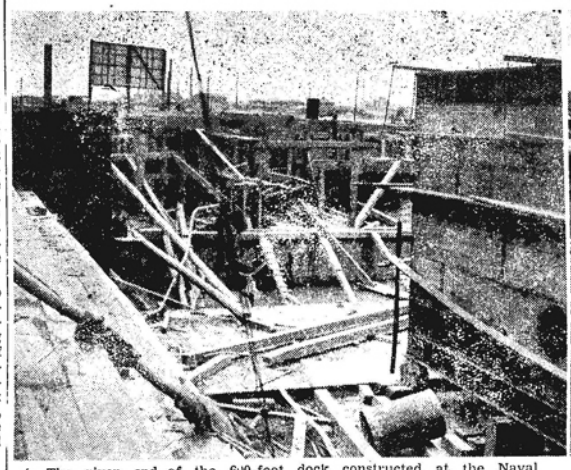
The library of the University of Shanghai has just been made a depository library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to receive its publications, according to the announcement received by Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, President of the university. The first shipment of publications to be placed in the library is expected to arrive in the near future.

The University of Shanghai organized the first International Relations Club in China, and it is affiliated with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The university has also developed a special library known as the International Relations Library, which has received publications from forty different countries. The publications received from the Endowment for the depository library will form an important part of the International Relations Library.

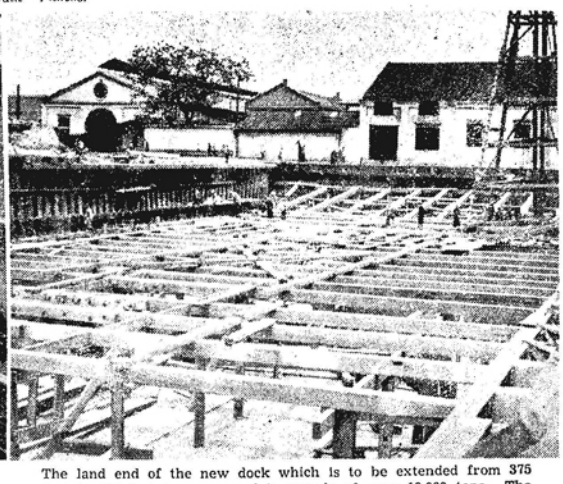
The publications placed in the depository library are to be listed and indexed in the regular university library catalogue, and will be lent freely to interested and responsible individuals.

NEWEST DOCK UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT KIAOCHANGMIAO

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.



The river end of the 600-foot dock constructed at the Naval Ministry's Kiangnan Dock, Kiaochangmiao. A section of its huge lock is seen on the right being completed inside the dock.



The land end of the new dock which is to be extended from 375 feet to 600 feet to accommodate vessels of over 10,000 tons. The buildings at the background are to be demolished.

TAXICAB STRIKE NOW SPREADING

Johnson Garage Affected and May Resume

Ten of the Taylor Garage office staff of eleven Chinese were away from work last Wednesday, increasing the previous day's number of absentees, while the ten coolies employed in cleaning the hire-cars also walked out. The office staff Chinese have been replaced by Russians.

On Monday the hire-car chauffeurs' union is understood to have written to the Taylor Garage, requesting that the chauffeurs who struck work be taken back again, but that the $50 deposit now required by the garage be foregone.

In a statement to the "North-China Herald" on Thursday, Mr. T. C. Leach, managing director of Taylor Garage, stated definitely that the company did not intend to replace their former Chinese staff with Russian drivers, but were prepared to take back fifty of them, and to retain the 97 Russians who are maintaining the company's services in place of the 104 Chinese.

Over six men during this time have been abducted, and over twenty coolies, engaged in the cleaning work of the taxis, were intimidated into leaving. Recently, the telephone operators were abducted and it is reported from a reliable source that they were forced to sign a document, taking the whole blame for the strike, and totally absolving the drivers.

The clerks, it is reported, were captured by strike sympathizers and four were released on Wednesday, while the remaining five received their freedom on Thursday morning. None of the men had been molested in any way.

With the exception of two telephone clerks, five shroffs, and 23 mechanics who are working, the strike situation at the Taylor Garage remained the same on Saturday.

Johnson Garage

On the heels of the chauffeurs' strike at the Taylor Garage, a "walk-out" was staged early on Sunday morning by nearly half the drivers of the Johnson Garage, causing a complete disruption of the latter service.

The new strike came as "a bolt from the blue," as no demands had been made on the company by the drivers. Without warning, 64 of the 136 chauffeurs left their posts during the early hours yesterday and the remaining 72 refused to carry on without special protection. As a result the entire Johnson system was paralyzed and remained so at a late hour. An appeal for special guards was made to the Municipal Police, but owing to the number of men involved it was found inadvisable to grant it. Consequently the management decided to discontinue its service, temporarily.

Full service of the Johnson Garage, Ltd., is expected to be resumed shortly as the result of mediation by Kuomintang officials and the Bureau of Social Affairs between the management and the 64 strikers.

According to the management, the strike was the result of intimidation by the strikers of the Taylor Garage. It was called on Sunday morning, but demands for better treatment were only presented late in the night. When these were rejected by the management, the strikers proceeded to the City Government and the Shanghai District Kuomintang, asking for assistance. The mediation followed.

FIRST CASUALTIES IN B.C.C. STRIKE

Pickets and Loyal Workers Clash in Pootung

Intimidation on the part of the ex-workers of the B.C.C. No. 1 Factory was closed down by the management was on Monday responsible for the non-appearance of 270 operatives from the concern's Thorburn Road Factory, and the Whashing Road printing department, and injuries to four Russians and four Chinese.

The casualties were reported shortly after 6 a.m., when 400 staff employees and workers in the New Factory, Pootung, who had been urged to walk out by the ex-workers in sympathy with them, crossed the river from Shanghai to Pootung in launches to resume work. Among the workers was a group of Russians. Upon arriving on the Pootung shore, they were met by about 1,000 ex-workers, who, armed with iron bars, prevented them from landing. A fight ensued, in which four Russians and four of the ex-workers were injured. According to the Chinese police in Pootung, the injuries were slight.

In view of the ugly attitude of the ex-workers, Chinese police were posted in the New Factory to guard against possible disturbances.

1,200 Intend to Resume

It was reported that approximately 1,200 staff employees and workers had gathered shortly after 6 a.m. on the Nanking Road Jetty, prepared to proceed to the New Factory to resume work. As the first batch 400 workers, who had crossed the river, was compelled to return to Nanking Road Jetty following the fracas, the whole group dispersed.

Meanwhile in the B.C.C. Thorburn Road Factory, 200 out of the 2,750 operatives failed to turn up, while many were late in arriving for work. In addition, some 70 out of the 550 workers in the printing department at 1018 Whashing Road did not put in their appearance. The majority of these workers live in Pootung and their absence was the result of intimidation by the ex-workers at Pootung.

According to a report from the Strike Committee on the fracas, about 200 Russians headed by a British employee landed at Pootung in an attempt to drive away the pickets. The Russians, armed with iron bars and sticks, assaulted the pickets, inflicting severe injuries to seven of them. One foreigner also fired skyward twice, causing great excitement on the wharf. The report could not be confirmed in authoritative circles, however.

In order to bring pressure on the management of the B.C.C. factories, the strikers had requested the Seamen's Unions, the S.N.R. & S.H.N.R. Transportation Coolies' Union and the Wharf Coolies' Unions to refuse to transport B.C.C. products. Although the Shanghai Branch of the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour arrange to notify local tallymen to cease transporting B.C.C. products, the cigarettes are still being transported.

If China goes to war with a country that uses poison gas during operations it will be unnecessary to produce gas masks. According to the Chinese newspapers, the Living Buddha of Sikang informed the newspapers that he knew certain incantations which were proof against all forms of poison, including poison gas. These incantations he recited to the newspaper representatives present.

DEATH OF JACKIE THE KANGAROO

Pet of H.M.S. Suffolk Victim of Shanghai Weather

Shanghai's climate has proved the undoing of many. It is responsible for the atmosphere of restrained grief that hovered over H. M. S. Suffolk when she put out to sea on Monday (May 28) for the rigours of its changes is blamed for the untimely death of "Jackie," the ship's pet.

To be sure, "Jackie" was merely a Wallaby, a small species of kangaroo, but his daintiness with sandwiches which he clasped firmly in his two front paws, and his mode of locomotion, to say nothing of his amazingly friendly disposition, endeared him to officers and men alike.

"Jackie" died on Sunday night, on the eve of his departure for more agreeable climes. He acquired a bad cold which, it is reported, developed into pneumonia. He joined the ship as a gift at Port Darwin, North Australia, on her recent visit to that port.

DIRECT WIRELESS SERVICE TO JAPAN INAUGURATED

After midnight on Thursday night, direct commercial radio communication between China and Japan was formally inaugurated, without ceremony. The new service, which is being operated at same charges as the cable service, is expected to relieve the congested telegraphic facilities already existing between the two countries.

According to official information, more than 460,000 words are exchanged between the two countries in a year over cables, this number representing half of the wordage exchanged between China and the other countries.

Naval Changes

U.S.S. CHAUMONT TO ARRIVE SOON

Transport to Bring Reliefs for Navy and Marines

Saturday, June 2.

The U.S.S. Chaumont, transport, will be in China waters soon, paying one of her regular visits to relieve personnel of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps who have completed their tour of duty in China. The programme of the Chaumont is as follows: Manila, arrive June 12, leave 15; Hongkong, arrive June 17, leave 20; Woosung, arrive and leave, June 23; Chinwangtao, arrive and leave, June 25; Chefoo, arrive and leave, June 26; Tsingtao arrive and leave, June 27; Shanghai, arrive June 29, leave July 6; Manila, arrive July 9, leave July 12.

The Chaumont will not come up to Shanghai on her outward journey, while another vessel due to touch Woosung shortly is the U.S.S. Isabel, yacht. On her journey from Hankow to Tsingtao she will anchor at Woosung for a brief period on June 6. The U.S.S. John D. Ford arrived in Shanghai yesterday, and is to leave on June 6 for Chefoo, where she will join the remainder of Destroyer Squadron Five.

The U.S.S. Augusta, flagship, is due at Woosung at 11 am.. to-day, from Tsingtao. The U.S.S. Isabel, yacht, bringing Admiral Upham from up-river, is also due at Woosung this morning, and it is believed that he will transfer to his flagship, which will proceed to Tokyo.

First arrangements for Admiral Richard's voyage to Tokyo called for the use of the colonial cruiser Savorgnan de Brazza, due in Shanghai from Hankow to-day, but it has now been decided that he will sail direct in his flagship, the Primauguet, which is at present on a visit to Hongkong.

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PERMANENT PHONE PACT SOUGHT

Council Assurance Given Outside Residents

The Shanghai Municipal Council has endorsed the decision of the Public Utilities Committee that, while the temporary agreement between the Shanghai Telephone Co. and the Chinese Authorities in regard to the telephone service in the Northern Outside Roads Area constitutes the best possible terms that could be obtained in the interests of subscribers, an assurance should be given the Japanese Residents' Corportation that both the Council and the Company are fully alive to the desirability of a permanent and satisfactory agreement being reached and that the Company's efforts to this end will receive the Council's full support.

The question of charges to telephone subscribers in the Northern Outside Roads Area came before the Public Utilities Committee in the form of a protest from the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation against the additional fees charged subscribers residing in that area.

The Secretary to the Council stated in a memorandum that the temporary agreement between the Shanghai Telephone Company and the Chinese Government Telephone Administration was entered into in April, 1933. At that time the question of the charges payable by subscribers in the Outside Roads Area was very fully considered by the Council. It proved impossible to obtain more favourable terms, but it was arranged that for a period not exceeding one year the extra charges payable to the Chinese Telephone Administration should be paid by the Shanghai Telephone Co. in respect of then existing subscribers who were S.M.C. Special Ratepayers. The agreement of April, 1933, which it was intended to replace by a permanent agreement, was terminable by three months' notice in writing and was described as a temporary contract.

Annual Fees Required

The fees payable to the Chinese Government Administration are an annual fee of $12 in respect of subscribers in the Northern Area whose buildings abut on and have access to an extra-Settlement road, and an annual fee of $60 in respect of subscribers whose buildings do not so abut on an extra-Settlement road. In the Western Outside Roads Area an annual fee of $30 is payable by subscribers whose premises are situated more than 100 yards beyond the boundary roads. The number of houses occupied by Japanese subjects in the Northern Outside Roads Area is approximately 836. On May 16, 1934, the position in respect of Special Rate payable for the quarter ended March 31, 1934, was that in respect of 322 houses Special Rate was paid, and that in respect of 514 houses Special Rate was outstanding.

The Telephone Company in a letter expressed the view that until a permanent agreement had been reached it was not possible to alter the terms now existing. The Company pointed out that in the Northern Outside Roads Area the Chinese Government Telephone Administration had a good deal of line plant constructed bordering the outside roads, from which they were able to supply service to would-be subscribers on these roads from the back of their premises or buildings, and they wanted to supply as many in that area as possible from their own exchange in Chapei. The Company was endeavouring to have a permanent contract discussed with the Chinese Authorities as soon as possible and would keep the Council informed of any progress in this connection.

Temporary Agreement.

The Secretary recapitulated the negotiations which took place in 1932 between the Council, the French Council, the Telephone Company, the Chinese Government Telephone Administration and the Bureau of Public Utilities and which finally led to the temporary agreement referred to above. This temporary agreement was regarded by the two Councils and the Company as the best possible arrangement which could be secured in the interests of subscribers resident in the outside roads areas.

The arrangement arrived at in respect to the Northern Outside Roads Area differed from that for the Western Outside Roads Area since, as stated by the Company, the Chinese Government Telephone Administration was in a position to supply service to the former area. The period of one year during which arrangements were made for this additional charge to be borne by the Company and charged to the tariff Revision Account expired in March, from which date the individual subscriber was called upon to bear the additional charge. Full publicity was given to the terms of the temporary agreement and individual subscribers were notified by the Company in 1933 of their liability for this extra charge as from April, 1934.

Members of the Committee concurred with the Chairman that the temporary agreement constituted the best possible terms that could be obtained in the interests of subscribers, and his proposal that a reply in this sense be made to the Japanese Residents' Corporation and embodying the views expressed in the letter received from the Telephone Company was adopted. It was also considered desirable that an assurance should be given to the Corporation that both the Council and the Company were fully alive to the desirability of a permanent and satisfactory agreement being reached and that the Company's efforts to this end would receive the Council's full support.

For the benefit of the Japanese Residents' Corporation the Secretary undertook to furnish, if it so desired, full information as to the position of the Council and the Company in the matter of the additional charge which now has to be borne by individual subscribers in the outside roads areas.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. A. P. Stoner ("Horace"), A.R.I.B.A.
Who left for England on Monday

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN CEMETERY

Americans Honour Dead In Impressive Service

Several hundred Americans, comprising a gathering as large if not larger than any recorded in previous years, gathered last Wednesday morning at 8.30 o'clock in Bubbling Well Cemetery to observe Memorial Day with fitting services. The holiday, second only in importance in America to Independence Day, was marked by simple and impressive ceremonies presided over by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, American consul-general. Mr. Cunningham, attended by a staff of American military and civil officials, conducted the services from the steps of the Chapel in Bubbling Well Cemetery with members of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and of the American Community ranged in front of the chapel.

A slight change was made in the parade plan, this year, detachments from the U. S. Marine Corps, a naval contingent from the U. S. S. Sacramento, the American Company, S. V. C., commanded by Capt. G. W. Neal, and the American Troop, S. V. C., commanded by Capt. H. D. Rogers, forming up on Avenue Foch instead of at the Race Course as has been the practice in previous years.

Perhaps the outstanding impression of the day was created as the military and naval companies proceeded up the avenue of sycamores in the cemetery, to take posts lining the avenue on both sides during the services.

The latter were opened by an invocation by Rev. Emory W. Luccock, while the address was given by Mr. Francis Harrington.

Mr. Harrington, outlining the origin of the holiday, briefly described the various conflicts, and the spirit of American patriotism which has inspired the nation since its beginnings. Throughout the ceremony, troops of Girl Guides and Boy Scouts were ranged before the Chapel steps.

A vocal solo, "There's a Long, Long Trail," was sung by Mrs. E. A. Norman, following which Chaplain Brooks of the Fourth Marines pronounced the benediction, and a salute was fired by the military who also sounded "taps". Through the courtesy of Col. J. C. Beaumont, the band of the 4th U.S. Marine Corps was present and concluded the services by playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The American Women's Club, following the usual custom, placed floral tributes upon the graves of all American service men.

SOUTH AFRICANS IN SHANGHAI

24th Anniversary of Union Celebrated

The first dinner organised by South Africans in Shanghai to celebrate the Union of South Africa was held at the S.V.C. Club on Thursday night when the firm bonds cementing the Union to the rest of the British Empire were the subject of many expressions of loyalty and pride. The occasion was the 24th anniversary of the formation of the Union when the four provinces, the Cape, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal were united.

Judge A. G. Mossop presided at the dinner and the principal guests were Sir John Brenan, H. M. Consul-General, and Lady Brenan, Dr. W.S. Parsons, representing the Canadian Club and Dr. and Mrs. W. E. O'Hara representing the Anzac Society.

After the Loyal Toast had been drunk Dr. Parsons proposed the toast of "The Union of South Africa" and spoke of the esteem in which Canada regarded the Union of South Africa.

"Shanghai knows and honours many South Africans. When some years ago Shanghai wished to place its position before the world, it was a South African, Mr. Justice Feetham, to whom the task was entrusted. We have a brilliant example of a broad-minded and accomplished South African with us to-night. Judge Mossop—a man beloved and respected by all, and it is a very special pleasure for me as a Canadian to express to your President our congratulations on his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court."

Great Act of Statesmanship

Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, representing the South African War Veteran Society, replying to the toast, gave an interesting historical sketch of the South African War and interspersed it with personal recollections. He referred to the Jamieson raid which consolidated the Boer forces and its effect on subsequent events. President Kruger, he said, revealed a great vein of obstinacy which might otherwise have altered things but afterwards when the Boers realized the game was up they resorted to guerilla warfare and defied the might of the British Empire for two and half years. Nevertheless, he had the greatest respect for those men who, whatever might have been said, fought fair. Eight years after peace was declared the Union was created which, Brigadier-General Macnaghten said, was one of the most longsighted and judicious acts of statesmanship ever fathered by the British Government.

Replying to the toast on behalf of native-born South Africans, Mr. Morris Stranack welcomed the guests and expressed the congratulations of South Africans on the appointment of Mr. Mossop as Judge of the Supreme Court.

$11,000 TAKEN BY ARMED ROBBERS

Coolly walking into a Chinese bank in broad daylight, armed robbers on Thursday morning made just as calm an exit, taking with them $11,000 in bank-notes. No alarm was raised, and it was not until half an hour had passed that the French Police were informed.

The affair occurred at 4 Kianli, off Rue du Consulat and, near Rue des Missions, where a native bank has its offices.

Of the $11,000 taken by the gangsters, $9,000 was in local notes. The remainder were notes issued by Tientsin branches of various banks.

APPEAL TO BRITISH WOMEN

B.W.A.'s Record of Service in Shanghai

One of the most important events on the recent calendar of the British Women's Association took place on Thursday afternoon when members gathered at the home of Mrs. F. B. Winter for a bridge and mahjongg tea. As many as 200 members were present and tables filled each room of Mrs. Winter's spacious house.

As the afternoon drew to a close and the ceremony of prize giving took place members became more fully aware of the object of the entertainment. Lady Brenan, honorary president of the Association, followed the presentation of prizes with a speech that came as a well-timed appeal to the large number of women who composed her audience. The gathering was primarily to swell funds which have become disturbingly low, and secondarily to make an appeal for more members. Lady Brenan opened her speech with a clear explanation of the situation, after which she gave a brief outline of the more serious work done by the Association for Shanghai.

"The whole association is frequently called upon to help authorities here. Since it started in 1921 it has been found of great value on seven occasions. In September, 1923, a committee was formed to give assistance after the Japanese Earthquake.

Public Service

"In September 1924, there was civil war. The S.V.C. were called out and the B.W.A. immediately started a motor canteen service.

"The May 30 Incident of 1925 brought much work to the Association. Besides giving help to landing parties off ships it provided 300 emergency outfits and did great work in S.V.C. headquarters.

"In January 1927 the work of meeting refugees from Chungking was started at the request of the Consul-General and again a special committee was formed. In 1931 a hospital ship for Hankow was fitted out by the Hospital Aid Department. In 1932, when the Sino-Japanese troubles started, many members undertook emergency duties under the Municipal authorities."

Lady Brenan concluded her address by saying, "I have tried to be brief and yet to convey to you how active and how helpful is the British Women's Association. I hope I have impressed upon you how urgent it is that every British woman in Shanghai should be a member. Our membership in 1933 stood at 1,000 in Shanghai and 46 in outports. If only we can increase it to, say, 2,000, our association will be on a sound basis. We keep subscriptions low, so that all British women may join. The subscription is $6 a year, but if anyone will give more, voluntarily, we are very grateful."

GOLD BAR BROKER SAID MISSING

Reported to Have Absconded with $150,000 to Japan

The whereabouts of a Chinese gold bar broker, who was said to have absconded with a sum of more than $150,000, are being traced by detective of the General Police Station. It was reported that the man had gone to Japan.

The case was reported to the Settlement police recently, and during the last several days, detectives of the Central Station have been engaged in investigations into several misappropriation cases. The latest one, in which a cashier was said to have absconded with a sum of $14,000, was reported at the station on Thursday.

MANCHOUKUO TO OPEN TRADE OFFICE HERE

Changchun, May 30.

The Manchoukuo Department of Industry is planning to open the offices for trade commissioners at Osaka, Shanghai and Hamburg this year. The purpose of establishing a trade commissioner's office in Osaka was described to promote trade between Japan and Manchukuo, while that at Shanghai is said to be to adjust present abnormal trade relations existing between China and this country.—Rengo.

Mr. A. H. Gordon (Shanghai) has been transferred from the class of Associate (Associate I.E.E.) to that of Associate Member (A.M.I.E.E.) of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

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LOCAL YACHT SAILS FOR NAGASAKI

Danascot, Captain Jorgensen in Command, Leaves Port

Carrying on a tradition established a few years ago by Mr. H. Aust, when he sailed the yacht Chelidon over to Nagasaki, in company with the yacht Nidaros in 1931, Captain S. P. Jorgensen, of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association, is taking over a two-masted yacht which was built locally to his design, and is much smaller than the two who previously made the trip.

For the past week, she has been at the Peking Road Jetty, where Captain Jorgensen could be seen hard at work in his shirt-sleeves, doing the hundred and one things necessary before embarking on a voyage of this nature.

On Friday evening at 6 o'clock, after saying good-bye to a few friends, Captain Jorgensen, accompanied by Mr. N. D. Jensen, of Messrs. Innis and Riddle, left the jetty and sailed down river. Captain Jorgensen announced before he left that owing to the weather he intended to proceed to Woosung and tie up there until a favourable opportunity arrived to set out for Nagasaki.

What makes this year's trip so interesting, however, is the fact that the yacht Captain Jorgensen is using is of a type not previously seen in these waters. The Danascot is modelled on the lines of a Danish pilot boat; the hull is clinker-built, there is a small cabin forward, opening into a well deck aft, and she has a semi-cruiser type stern.

Junk Rigged

Her most interesting feature, perhaps, is her rig, which departs from the usual run, inasmuch as it is junk-rigged or semi-lorcha. "This is an experiment," Captain Jorgensen told the "North China Herald," in an interview.

The compact cabin contains bunks for two—her crew consists of Captain Jorgensen, Mr. Jensen, and a Chinese laodah, one of whom will always be on watch. In the centre of the well is an old "Model T" Ford engine, converted for marine use, and it will be used if the yacht is becalmed.

Speaking of this motor, Captain Jorgensen said: "She was a powerful motor—about 24 horsepower, but I suppose she's only about ten now. However, she should be able to drive the Danascot at a speed of from four to five knots."

The Danascot is 27 feet long, with a nine-foot beam, and was built at the end of last year by Ah Chang, Pootung. She is finished in white, with the cabin painted green, and the well-deck, which contains a surprising amount of lockers, is varnished. Her tonnage is, approximately, 2½ tons gross.

Her name aroused the interest of the "North-China Herald" reporter, who asked what it meant. The skipper, laughing, replied that it was named in "honour of its owners, a Dane (myself), and a Scotsman, who cannot come on the trip, as his work keeps him back."

Fourth of the Series

The cruise of the Danascot this year will be the fourth of the series. In 1931, the Chelidon and the Nidaros left Woosung together, the former setting up a record of six days. In 1932, the Chelidon, Mr. Aust in command, made the voyage alone, and, due to frequent calms, took two days longer to reach Nagasaki. The passage in 1932 was described as "uneventful," but the unusual entry of "sharks were seen" was placed in the log.

Last year, the Chelidon, again under Mr. Aust, made the voyage to Nagasaki, equalling the record of 1931 with six days. The weather, generally speaking, was excellent, and the winds favourable. Captain Jorgensen refused to say whether he would attempt to better the record of six days, but, with the assistance of the auxiliary engine in calm weather, he may be able to do so. The Chelidon relies solely on wind-power to keep her moving, and is 48 feet long.

The Danascot is flying the Danish flag, and, should the journey be successful, Nagasaki will have been visited by yachts from Shanghai flying the flags of three countries—Germany (the Chelidon), America (the Nidaros), and Denmark (the Danascot). So far, no yachts have set out from Nagasaki with the intention of coming to Shanghai.

The Danascot put out to sea from Woosung at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, one of the smallest craft to attempt the voyage in the history of Far Eastern navigation.

The Shanghai Zionist Association gave a farewell banquet to Dr. Benzion Shein, emissary of the World Zionist Organization on Tuesday (May 29), which was attended by a representative gathering.

SHANGHAI YACHT BOUND FOR NAGASAKI

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

Captain S. P. Jorgensen, member of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association, with Mr. N. D. Jensen, left Peking Road jetty on Friday evening in their locally built yacht Danascot on a trip to Nagasaki. Picture shows the yacht and, inset, Captain Jorgensen.

THE LESTER CHINESE HOSPITAL

Sir John Brenan Presides at the Annual Meeting

The progress of many years, improvements due to the bequest of the late Mr. Henry Lester and the need of more funds to keep activities running at full strength were points referred to at the annual meeting of subscribers to the Lester Chinese Hospital, held at the hospital in Shantung Road on Tuesday (May 29) afternoon.

Sir John Brenan took the chair, supported by Mr. F. W. Poate (chairman of the trustees), Mr. E. S. Elliston (secretary), and a number of trustees, members of committee, subscribers and members of the hospital staff.

In opening the meeting Mr. Poate stated that it was an old custom of the hospital to ask a leading resident of the city to take the chair at the annual meeting, and that on this occasion the meeting was fortunate in securing as its chairman Sir John Brenan, H.M. Consul-General in Shanghai. He then called on Sir John to address the meeting.

Sir John Brenan pointed out that from old records that it was during the first few days of November 1842 that Dr. Wm. Lockhart and the Rev. W. H. Medhurst came to Shanghai from Ningpo seeking accommodation for themselves and their families. Apparently they arrived just a few days before my first predecessor in office, Captain Balfour, the first British consul appointed to Shanghai who arrived on November 9 on board H.M.S. Medusa. This hospital and the British Consulate run each other very close from an age point of view and although Dr. Lockhart, representing the hospital, really beat Captain Balfour by a few days, the actual work of the hospital did not start until February 1844. My predecessor, however, had established his consulate in November 1842. It may interest you to know that the first British Consulate was actually inside the native city and that this hospital commenced functioning just outside the old East Gate. He found that another British consul, Mr. Alcock, afterwards Sir Rutherford Alcock, took the chair at the first organized meeting of subscribers to this hospital. This meeting took place on December 3 1846, Dr. Lockhart acting as secretary, and ever since that date my predecessors in office have frequently taken the chair at these annual meetings. Another close connection between the hospital and the British authorities in the olden days was the fact that Dr. Lockhart's wife was formerly Miss Catherine Parkes, a sister of Sir Harry Parks, British Minister in China, froom 1883-1885, whose statue can now be seen on the Bund.

In the course of years, this hospital's work has increased enormously, as we are all well aware. I would like, however, to stress two interesting points, from which comparisons can be drawn. The estimated cost of the new buildings which it was proposed to erect in 1845 was calculated at between $3,000 and $3,500. In the first two years of this hospital's work, 19,000 people were treated: say an average of nearly 10,000 per annum. From the figures given in the report for work during 1933 the visits in the out-patients' department totalled 158,219, whereas no less than 3,853 people were admitted as in-patients for various periods, the average of which was about 18 days.

Turning to the accounts, the regretted to have to inform them that a loss was incurred on the year's working of a sum of no less than $71,720. Although the hospital is in possession of this very valuable building, it needs funds urgently to carry on its activities.

Sir John's proposal that the report and accounts be adopted was seconded by Mr. R. W. Wells and, there being no questions, was put to the meeting and adopted unanimously.

Following Dr. Paterson's speech, Sir John referred to the importance of the work being carried out by the Henry Lester Institute for Medical Research, and called on Dr. H. G. Earle of the Lester Trust for a few words on the subject.

Trustees and Committee

The next item on the agenda was the confirmation in their office of the trustees, which has to be carried out annually, as Mr. W. H. Way pointed out in proposing the resolution. Seconded by Mr. Chen, the resolution that Mr. F. W. Poate, the Rev. Alexander Baxter, Messrs. J. H. Liddell and R. W. Wells be confirmed as trustees of the Lester Chinese Hospital was passed by the meeting.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Liddell and seconded by Mr. C. M. Bain, the following were elected as the committee of the hospital for 1934: Messrs. Lloyd Bland and W. C. Bond, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Messrs. F. B. Gange, J. R. Maughan, W. E. Souter, W. H. Way, Chun Bing-him, Chun Shut-kai, Pan Tse-chuan, Wang I-ding and Yang Yea-tsze.

MEDICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE

To be Held in November 1935: Commemorate Centenary

The next conference of the Chinese Medical Association will be held in Canton in November of next year. The conference will be of unusual importance as the date chosen for it coincides with the centenary of the opening of the first modern hospital in China.

On November 4, 1835, the Canton mission hospital was opened in the southern port and from that first effort has come the phenomenally rapid advance of scientific medicine in this country during the last hundred years. During the whole of this period the medical profession in China has kept aloof from the constantly changing political conditions, and this, to a large degree, has contributed to its unchecked advance.

A new Canton hospital, now in course of erection, will, in all probability, be finished about the time of the coming conference. It is hoped by the sponsors of the conference that they will be able to mark the centenary celebrations by a formal opening of the new institution.

MR. MEI INVITED TO MOSCOW

Well-known Chinese Actor Considering the Matter

Considerable interest was aroused locally on Monday (May 28), when it became known that Mr. Mei Lanfang, female impersonator, had been invited by the Soviet authorities to open a season in Moscow.

The invitation was conveyed through M. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador in China. As the national theatre in Moscow is not a commercial institution, the Central Cultural Committee of the U.S.S.R. has offered 30,000 rubles to Mr. Mei for his trip.

Due to financial reasons, Mr. Mei did not intend to take up the trip at first, but when urged by his numerous friends to go to Moscow on the ground that the trip may have pleasing effects on the friendly relations between the two nations, Mr. Mei is now re-considering the matter.

Should he decide to leave for Moscow, he will arrange to make a tour of Europe as well.

Lt.-Cmdr. Settle, U. S. Navy, famous for his stratospheric flight in America recently, was a passenger in the ss. Tuckwo for Hankow on Friday.

COST OF LIVING IN SHANGHAI

Food, Clothing, Light and Fuel Still Cheaper

In April the cost of food, clothing, light and fuel became cheaper on the 1926 basis of costs of living in Shanghai, according to information just published by the National Tariff Commission.

Housing costs remained the same as in March which was .1 higher than in January and February, but, miscellaneous items showed a slight increase in April over the March figures which reflected in the general index to show an increase of .1 in April over the figure for March which was 98.9, being merely 1.1 below the 1926 standard.

While food costs in April this year were 74.2, which is 25.8 points below that of 1926 at 100, and clothing material in April at 82.7, which is 17.3 below the 1926 standard at 100, housing in April this year was still 10.3 points above the 1926 level, and fuel and lighting 20.3 above the 1926 level with miscellaneous items as much as 62.3 points above the 1926 standard.

In detail, taking the figures for 1926 as 100, the figures for April as against March this year show a drop in food from 75 to 74.2, drop in clothing material from 83.4 to 82.7, drop in fuel and lighting from 121.2 to 120.3 with no change in housing but a rise in miscellaneous items from 159.4 to 162.3 which resulted in the general index showing a rise from 98.9 in March to 99 in April.

General Decrease

Although the miscellaneous items indicate the turn in the downward trend of costs, and it is not anticipated that there will be very much more depreciation in the costs of food and clothing, these figures are still well below the figures for January, the beginning of the year. The chart shows a drop in food costs in January of 78 to 74.2 in April, drop in clothing from 84.4 to 82.7, slight increase in housing from 110.2 to 110.3 with a distinct increase in fuel and lighting from 115.8 in January to 120.3 and a drop in the miscellaneous items from 166.4 to 162.3 resulting in the general index showing a drop from 101.8 to 99.

The fluctuations since 1926 in the general index show the cost of living, with 1926 as 100, rise 6.7 in 1927, fall from there by 4.3 points in 1928, rise from that level in 1929 by 5.4 points, to rise in 1930 by 13.9 points to rise again in 1931 to the peak level by a further 4.1 points to 125.9. Since then, dropping during the "war year" of 1932 by 6.8 points to 119.1, and by a further 11.9 points last year to 107.2, there has been a slight but continued decline in the costs level, particularly in food and clothing.

In the same chart, according to the general index of the wholesale prices obtaining in Shanghai, the figures for April this year show a drop of two points to 94.6 to March figures of this year, and a drop of 9.9 from 104.5 figures of April last year, 1926 being standard at 100.

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JAPANESE SAILING VESSEL HERE

Twenty-One University Students on Board

In a port the size of Shanghai, through which ships of all shapes and sizes, from modern liners to chugging antiquated vessels, pass, seldom is much comment raised. But there are always exceptions, and those who saw the three masted sailing vessel Oshoro Maru coming up the river on Saturday afternoon, must have rubbed their eyes to realize it was no phantom of the past.

It certainly looked a quaint old vessel on Sunday afternoon, when a representative of the "North-China Herald" saw it lying alongside the O.S.K. Wharf. It is painted white and the sails on its three masts where neatly folded. Its small yellow funnel, which on inquiries was found to be for an auxiliary engine, added a touch of romance. Capt. Prof. Kohei Ogaki, in command of the vessel, was only too pleased to furnish details, and though he could only speak English slightly, he laughed heartily when the meaning of some of the puzzling questions asked dawned on him. A map was produced to show his course and greatly simplified matters.

From Northern Japan

The vessel, which is officially classified as a fisheries training ship, started from Otaru, a western port in the northern island of Hokkaido of Japan. The Oshoro Maru is 215 tons and belongs to the Education Department of Japan. It is 135 feet long and 30 feet broad. On board is a crew of 44 men, 21 of whom are students of the Hokkaido Imperial University. The object of the trip is to instruct the students in a seafaring life and in fishing.

From Otaru, the sailing ship slipped in between the main island of Japan and the northern island of Hokkaido and then turn southwards along the eastern coast, stopping at Matsumo and then Yokohama. From Yokohama they still kept to the coast stopping at Kochi and finally Kagoshima. From here they crossed the ocean to Keelung, the northern port of the Isle of Formosa, and from there northwards again to Shanghai, where Capt. Ogaki intends to stay for eight days. Formosa to Shanghai was only a matter of two days and during the journey they were trawling for fish.

Northwards

"We shall stay here eight days and then go to Gensan in Korea," said Capt. Ogaki. "And from there to Siongchin," a more northern Korean port. This will be the last stopping place and they then return to Otaru. The whole trip will occupy some 50 days. In calm weather all sails are rigged and the auxiliary engine is also used. The maximum speed is about 10½ knots.

Capt. Ogaki explained that on his return he was going on another trip, only this time they will strike northeastwards along the Kurile Islands, finally reaching C. Lapatka, the southern point of a jutting peninsular of northern Siberia. Students will again be taken on the trip, which will chiefly be devoted to trawling in the northern waters. He will start about July 10 and return to Otaru on September 1. "After that," said the skipper with a broad smile "Finish."

MAY 30 ANNIVERSARY PASSES OFF QUIETLY

May 30, anniversary of the Nanking Road incident of 1925, passed off quietly last Wednesday, and there were no disturbances.

Police stood by in all Shanghai areas, and went about the streets in parties, but everything proceeded normally.

Local Chinese newspapers observed the day as a holiday, while two industrial concerns also closed down, the Nanyang Tobacco Factory at 786 Seward Road (2,900 hands) and the Hwa Chen Cigarette Factory, 340 Weyside Road (2,000 hands).

A memorial service was held at the North Paoshing Road cemetery for those who were killed in the May 30 incident, attended by a large crowd, including Messrs. Yu Yaching and Wang Shao-lai.

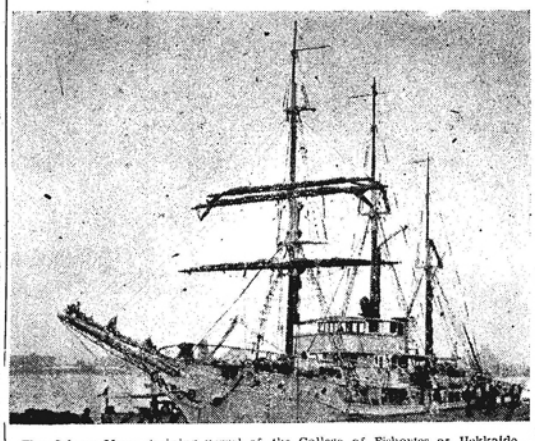
Chinese flags flew at half-mast throughout Shanghai.

Quiet as it was, the May 30 anniversary did not pass entirely without incident, for one young Chinese, appeared at Chekiang and Nanking Road Corner. Just about 7.20 p.m. he dropped a handful of inflammatory handbills, let off a couple of firecrackers and ran as if all the powers in Shanghai were after him. He was not caught.

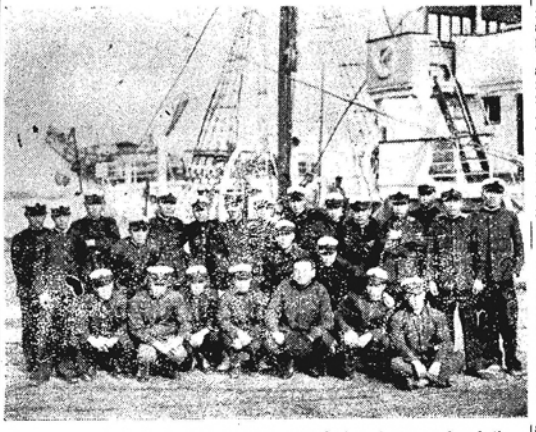
The May 30 incident centred about the Louza Police Station, where arrested student demonstrators and their followers attempted to rush the station and were fired on.

JAPANESE TRAINING SHIP IN SHANGHAI

Nihon Dempo Photos.



The Oshoro Maru, training vessel of the College of Fisheries of Hokkaido Imperial University, which arrived in Shanghai on Saturday and tied up to the O.S.K. Wharf.



Instructors and students of the College of Fisheries, shown on board the Oshoro Maru, on which they are given extensive training in modern methods of fishing.

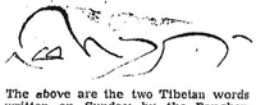
PANCHEN LAMA AND MODERN WONDERS

Distinguished Tibetan's Great Interest in Affairs: Autograph-Hunters Gratified

The Panchen Lama, Living Buddha of Tibet, was entertained by the Shanghai District Kuomintang at 1881 Avenue Joffre, reception hall of the Shanghai City Government, at a dinner on Tuesday (May 29). Besides the Party executive members, a large and distinguished group of officials and local residents were present at the function.

In view of the numerous functions arranged in his honour, the Panchen Lama has prolonged his stay in Shanghai until next week, when he is expected to proceed to Nanking to discuss the plans of his return to Tibet with the authorities. The Panchen Lama has also been invited to take an aeroplane trip over Shanghai during his sojourn here.

The Panchen Lama, visited the Admiralty House, the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Navy, at Kiaochangmiao, Nantao, last Wednesday afternoon, and was conducted through the various departments of the Kiangnan Dock and other naval offices in the vicinity by officials of the Ministry.



The above are the two Tibetan words written on Sunday by the Panchen Lama for the "North-China Daily News." They are pronounced *Pei J*, and mean "Enlightenment" in English.

Accompanied by his secretaries, the Panchen Lama, visited the Central Mint in Chapei, off Gordon Road, on Friday afternoon. The inspection was at first arranged for last Tuesday visit.

The Central Mint was gaily decorated with flowers and flags. The archway at the entrance was draped with yellow cloth. A contingent of the Peace Preservation Corps, dressed in khaki uniforms, formed the guard of honour in front of the building.

In order to demonstrate to the "Living Buddha" the processes of minting, Mr. Lu Hsueh-pu, director, ordered that the working hour be prolonged until after the Panchen Lama had inspected the plant. The workers, being anxious to have a glimpse of the "Living Buddha," cheerfully received the order.

Earlier in the afternoon, the Panchen Lama visited the Chinan University at Chenju.

In an atmosphere of international amity, the Panchen Lama, was received at Marble Hall, 6 Great Western Road, on Saturday evening by Mr. Yui Ming, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Sir Elly Kadoorie in one of the most delightful social functions in Shanghai in recent months.

Besides a foreign band which rendered delightful music, members of the Ta Tung Music Society played Chinese and Tibetan music which was received with great enthusiasm. Dancing followed the supper. The Panchen Lama, who rejected a daring invitation to step on the floor in the accompaniment of the foreign music, smilingly watched the numerous couples who danced.

On Sunday morning the distinguished Tibetan attended a large mass meeting held in front of the Shanghai City Government's building in the Civic Centre by Chinese from all walks of life.

Through an interpreter, the "Living Buddha" told his audience that he had two principal desires after his return to Tibet. One of his desires was that more Chinese would go to Tibet in future for the purpose of fostering cultural relations between China Proper and Tibet. Another thing he wanted to do after his return was to try to get as many youths of Tibet as possible to come to China to be educated and also to send Tibetan administrative officials to study conditions in China Proper.

Before the meeting was concluded, the "Living Buddha" was besieged by souvenir-seekers who asked him either to sign his name in their note books or to write whatever he liked. The Lama gladly grasped a fountain pen and wrote Tibetan words for scores of people.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT DISCUSSED

Council Acts to Review Local Problem

The Secretary to the Shanghai Muncipal Council reported to a meeting of the Public Utilities Committee that in view of recent public comment and criticism a member had suggested that the question of public transport be seriously considered by the Public Utilities and the Traffic Committees. He had also suggested that a small sub-committee of about three members representing these two Committees should make a preminary investigation of the problem.

The Chairman recalled that about two years ago the Council took up with the Omnibus Company the question of an increase in the number of its vehicles and that as a result of its representations the Company's fleet was materially increased. He, therefore, was of the opinion that the institution of a sub-committee would serve little purpose until the Committee was in possession of information as to what, if any, action was contemplated by the Omnibus and Tramway Companies to improve their services.

A member of the Committee stated that he did not regard this problem from a traffic point of view so much as from the aspect of public transportation, the existing vehicles being, in his opinion, inadequate and uncomfortable. If and when an agreement was reached on the outstanding outside roads problem, an impetus would be given to the development of these outlying areas, with a corresponding demand for increased public transportation facilities. Numerous people had approached him on this question, and he considered that the whole question of public transport facilities called for review.

Antiquated and Crowded

Upon another member suggesting that the major cause for the recent public criticism was the overcrowding of public vehicles, the Chairman expressed the opinion that in addition to this unsatisfactory state of affairs the tramcars were of antiquated design, both from the point of view of the passenger's comfort and also as far as concerned their acceleration mechanism.

The Commissioner of Public Works stated that the tramcars were designed and motored to convey a certain weight; accordingly, if they were overcrowded their powers of acceleration were correspondingly reduced. Moerover, the local tramcars operated on a metre gauge, whereas in most cities a standard gauge was adopted. In his opinion any review of the public transportation problem should embrace consideration of the elimination of the rickshaw, since the existence of this vehicle had a very definite bearing on any action which might be taken to increase and improve other public transportation facilities. He considered the present was an opportune time to take up with the Tramway and Omnibus Companies the question of what action they had taken to this end since 1931.

Members were of the opinion that the question of public transport facilities was closely related to and affected by the narrowness of the streets in the more congested areas.

The Chairman stated that he favoured the appointment of a sub-committee being deferred until specific problems arose or until data were provided by the Commissioner of Public Works showing the need for the institution of such a sub-committee. The Public Utilities Committee considered this question two years ago, at which time valuable data in the matter of road widths, traffic statistics, difficulties encountered by the public transport companies and other cognate subjects were fully considered.

Service and Facilities

The Commissioner of Public Works observed that a distinction should be drawn between the poor service provided and the inadequacy of facilities. Certain roads were utilized to the point of saturation and the number of vehicles on such roads could not be increased without decreasing their speed.

After further discussion, the Chairman's proposal was adopted that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to bring up to date the data obtained some two years ago, to ascertain from the Tramway and Omnibus Companies whether they had any proposals for improving their services and giving any further views which in his opinion would be of assistance in a general review of the public transport problem.

Last Wednesday the Council confirmed the minutes of the Committee.

FOREIGN LIGHTERS INSPECTION

Ministry of Communications Orders Survey Necessary

Foreign towing lighters will be subject to survey and inspection by the Bureau of Shipping and Navigafrom June 1, according to the official notification published in the advertisement columns of the "North-China Daily News" on Sunday (May 27).

In connection with this notification, it is learned that towing lighters, no matter what the nationality of their owners, will be subject to survey and inspection. This will be done in accordance with the Towing Lighters Regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Communications on June 5, 1933. Henceforth towing lighters not registered with and licensed by the Ministry of Communications, the application for which must be accompanied by survey and inspection certificates, will not be permitted to operate.

The Ministry of Communications has notified the Ministry of Finance to this effect, and all Customs offices have been instructed by the latter to render assistance. A full set of the regulations governing the new order can be secured from the Shanghai office of the Bureau of Shipping and Navigation of the Ministry of Communications.

SCHOOL FREE GRANT DISCONTINUED

The Shanghai Municipal Council has adopted a recommendation by the Education Board that except in cases where the privilege has already been granted the practice of allowing a 50 per cent. discount in the fees of pupils who have passed the Senior Cambridge or Hongkong Local Examination be discontinued.

The Superintendent of Education informed the Board that presumably the object of allowing this rebate was to enable promising pupils who had passed the Junior Examination of Cambridge University and who could not afford the full tuition fee, to continue at school at reduced charges until they had reached the standard of the Senior Certificate Examination. He was therefore of opinion that the present practice of allowing a discount to pupils who had passed the Senior examination should be discontinued. Adoption of this proposal would not, he considered, inflict undue hardship on the parents.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO.'s NEW SHIP

SS. Shuntien Arrives On Her Maiden Voyage

Augmenting the China Navigation Co.'s already large fleet of river and coasting vessels, the ss. Shuntien arrived in port shortly after 1 p.m. on Tuesday (May 29), when she berthed at the company's Watung Wharf. The Shuntien, which is not to be confused with the company's older vessel, the Shuntien I, was completed in Hongkong recently, and is to be placed on the Shanghai-Tientsin run.

The Shuntien carried one passenger on this, her maiden trip, the passenger being Miss "Pat" Master, whose engagement to Lieut. John Casson, of H. M. S. Eagle, was announced not long ago. Lieut. Casson is a son of Dame Sybil Thorndyke—Casson being her family name.

The Shuntien, which has a gross tonnage of 3,059 and a net tonnage of 1,570, is commanded by Captain C. A. Christiansen, who has been in the China Navigation Co.'s employ for some 30 years. He said yesterday that the ship took "things easy coming up. She averaged about 14 knots."

The Ship's Equipment

The Shuntien is a single-screw cargo and passenger steamer, and was built by the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Hongkong, to the order of the China Navigation Co., Ltd. Her dimensions are:—length overall, 300 ft; breadth, 46 ft.; and depth, 25ft. She has two complete steel decks, long promenade and boat decks, poop, and forecastle.

A double bottom is fitted for water ballast and fresh water, and there are three large cargo holds. Tubular steel derricks, fitted on samson posts and operated by steam winches, deal with weights up to ten tons; a powerful steam windlass is fitted forward, steam steering gear is fitted direct on to the rudder head, and is controlled by a telemotor from the bridge.

A steam winch is fitted on the poop for warping, wirless telegraphy

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

Captain C. A. Christiansen

and direction finder is installed, and there is ample cold storage space.

The captain's house and chartroom is on the boat deck, with the wheelhouse above, while the officers and engineers are accommodated on the upper deck, amidships. The Shuntien's machinery, which was also built at the Taikoo Dockyard, consists of a set of Brown-Curtis turbines driving the single screw; they are supplied with superheated steam from two Babcock and Wilcox water-tube boilers, which are coal-fired by mechanical stokers. She underwent her trials very successfully last Wednesday, attaining a mean speed of 16 knots.

Regarding her namesake, the Shuntien I, this vessel will be placed on the Shanghai-Ningpo run, in place of the Hsin Peking, which is in dock at the moment, for repairs and overhaul.

NO MORE NEW PUBLIC RICKSHAWS

The Rickshaw Control Board has posted a notice at the Rickshaw Inspection Depot stating that no more new public rickshaws will be licensed unless they are to replace rickshaws condemned by the Board. This measure will be effective until a decision has been reached in regard to the improved type of public rickshaw which will be required in the future.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. James Henry Furay

Vice-President of the United Press Associations, now a visitor to Shanghai

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mere Pte. Philomene

It is not usual for the death of a nun to receive more than passing mention in the secular press. But the death of Mère Ste. Philomène, known and loved by so many in Shanghai, must be an exception to this general rule.

Born in France 85 years ago, her life, although for the greater part passed within the walls of a cloister, was nevertheless filled with a multitude of good works, and she saw, as few of us have seen, a great deal of history in the making.

As a young nun of twenty-one, Mère Ste. Philomène, accompanied by Mère Ste. Dominic, who was also well known to many in Shanghai during the past half century, was sent to Brussels to take charge of a Red Cross unit. It is told that because of her youth and charming attractiveness, Mère Ste. Philomène was detailed to take night duty, as then the patients would be asleep.

In 1871, St. Joseph's Institution was opened as the first school for foreign children in Shanghai, and the following year Mère Ste. Philomène arrived to take her place on the small staff of mistresses. Thereafter for 34 years her life and that of the community and school which she saw growing up under her care, were bound up inseparably.

At first headmistress, and later, in 1893, appointed mother superior, Mère Ste. Philomène watched the convent expand from its small beginnings, lodged in what had once been the stables of the French General Montauban, to the vast glomeration of buildings which now occupy almost an entire block in the French Concession. Under her care and inspiration developed the "externe" works for which the convent acts as a focus. These works included the founding of six day schools for Chinese children, situated in different districts, Sinza, West Gate, Lokawei, Pahsienjao, Rue Laguerre and Avenue du Roi Albert, which are attended by 3,000 children. To each of these schools is attached a free clinic for outpatients, and to teach and dispense medicines, etc., a small group of nuns go each morning from St. Joseph's Institution. Visits to the Chinese prison and to two native non-Christian orphanages are also made at regular and frequent intervals and many unwanted infants from the latter are taken to the orphanage at Siccawei.

During the 63 years which Mère Ste. Philomène spent in Shanghai, she paid three visits to France, one in 1901, one in 1909, and the last in 1921, each voyage being for the purpose of attending the election of a Superior General to govern the whole Society, Helpers of the Holy Souls, of which Mère Ste. Philomène was a member.

In 1927, having reached her seventy-eighth year, Mère Ste. Philomène was permitted to lay aside the burden of superiorship, and left St. Joseph's to live at Siccawei, where she was given charge of the nuns who spend a year in preparing to take their final vows, and latterly in teaching French to a class of Chinese pupils. This work she relinquished only on March 19, this year, when ill-health compelled her to give in to the demand for a long rest, which was brought to a close on Monday, May 28 by her death.

Many will remember Mère Ste. Philomène as superior of St. Joseph's Institution. The image of her tiny figure coming so graciously into the study hall to preside over the weekly reading of marks will be in many minds with the thought that her gentle spirit is no more on earth. Her sweet smile as she pinned on a hard-earned ribbon for good conduct, order or a class subject, and the whisper, "Well done," will be recalled by a number of Shanghai women, and men, too, for boys were among the pupils at St. Joseph's Institution.

A number too, will remember the happy gathering which was held in 1931, to celebrate Mère Ste. Philomène's golden jubilee as a nun. On that occasion a small card was given as a remembrance to each guest, and the words inscribed thereon can fittingly be written at the close of this brief account, applying as they do in all their fulness to Mère Ste. Philomène, "I shall dwell in the House of the Lord, all the days of my life."—M.M.P.

Mr. A. G. Dovey

The first complete account of the death of Mr. Arthur Graham Dovey, late manager of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. of Shanghai, has just been received from India.

According to this account, Mr. Dovey was found dead in a first class compartment of the Calcutta Mail, when the train arrived at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on May 9. His death, it was found subsequently, was due to heart failure.

Mr. Dovey was, at the time, proceeding to England on leave. He left Calcutta for Bombay by the Calcutta Mail. Travelling alone in the compartment, his death was not discovered until the guard of the train entered the compartment after the train had reached its destination. A copy of "The Times of India" was found beside him which, it is believed, he must have bought at Nagpur when the train reached that station at 10 a.m. on the day of his death.

It is believed that the deceased had the fatal heart attack sometime in the afternoon for the doctors discovered that he had eaten some fruit that had not been digested. The Coroner, on consideration of the evidence, considered that an inquest was unnecessary.

Mr. A. Ankudinoff

The remains of Mr. Alexis Ankudinoff who passed away at the General Hospital were laid to rest in Hungjao Road Cemetery on Thursday afternoon. Deceased who was only 34 years of age, was connected with the Russian Volunteer Co., of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and was in residence at the Rifle Range Camp. There was a large turnout of his comrades, Major Ivanoff in command of the company and Captain Stepanisheff, second in command, also being in attendance. The Rev. Father Borodin of the Russian Orthodox Church was the officiating clergyman.

Dr. S. G. Furstenberg

Very many friends gathered on Monday (May 28) at the parlours of the International Funeral Directors on Kiaochow Road to pay their last respects to the late Dr. S. G. Furstenberg, for many years a physician held in high esteem in Shanghai. Dr. Furstenberg died at the Shanghai General Hospital early Sunday morning after vain attempts had been made to prolong his life. He was sixty years of age and is survived by his wife, Mme. Marie Louise Furstenberg.

Mrs. Magdelaine Gallenca

The death took place at St. Marie's Hospital on Saturday (May 26) of Mrs. Magdelaine Gallenca wife of Mr. H. Gallenca of the Public Health Service, French Municipal Council. Deceased, who was only 30 years of age, is survived by her husband and a young child.

Mrs. L. F. Drakeford

The remains of the late Mrs. Lefena Florence Drakeford were laid to rest in Bubbling Well Cemetery on Tuesday (May 29) in presence of a large attendance of mourners. The Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral officiated.

Mrs. Tona Thomas

Cremation services for Mrs. Tona Thomas, wife of Mr. R. A. Thomas of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, were held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel on Friday afternoon, the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral officiating.

Mrs. Mabel Shengle

The death occurred on Monday evening, from pneumonia following an operation, of Mrs. Mabel Shengle, widow of the late Mr. J. C. Shengle who for many years was manager of the Kiangsu Chemical Works in Shanghai. Mrs. Shengle died at the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital following a long illness.

Member of a well-known China family, Mrs. Shengle was the daughter of Mrs. Florence Nazer and the late Mr. J. S. Nazer of Hongkong, and Shanghai. She leaves behind her two daugnters, her mother and two brothers, all resident in Shanghai, and other relatives in China, England and America.

WEDDING

Watson—Goetzee

A pretty wedding took place on Friday afternoon when Miss Phyllis May Goetzee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Goetzee of Penang and London, became the wife of Mr. John Bruce Watson, B. SC., A.M. INST. C.E., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson of Caterham, Surrey, England. The ceremony was performed at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Dean Trivett officiating.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Dd Cater, was attended by three bridesmaids, the Misses Edith Henry, Nancy Brooke, and Doris Drake. Each of them wore a different pastel shade of pink, mauve, and green organdie.

Mr. V. W. L. Stanion acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. A. H. Heather and R. J. Whitehead. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are leaving Shanghai for Mianoshita where they spend their honeymoon.

PERSONAL NOTES

Col. F. R. W. Graham, Commandant of the S.V.C., left here on Thursday for Japan in the N.Y.K. ss. Nagasaki Maru.

Dr. Joseph F. Rock, the noted explorer, left here last Wednesday in the Dollar ss. President Jefferson for Hongkong.

MR. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, who is making an inspection trip of the Netherlands East Indies, has completed his tour and is reported to be on his return journey. He was last reported from Manila and is expected to arrive here early next month.

Mr. John Morris, manager of the United Press in Shanghai, and Mrs. Morris were at home on Tuesday (May 29) evening at 188 Route Winling to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Furay, the reception being attended by a large number of representative of the local newspaper world and others. Mr. Furay is vice-president of the United Press Associations of America, and is on a visit to Shanghai.

WORD has been received from Dr. C. J. L. Bates, president of Kwansei Gakuin University, near Kobe, that Mrs. Bates was stricken with cerebral hemorrhage on Sunday May 20. Her recovery is slow but the physicians are hopeful. Dr. Bates is himself confined to bed with anaemia but is making a good recovery. Their daughter, Miss Lulu Bates, is with them but their three sons are not in Japan at present. Dr. and Mrs. Bates have lived for 32 years in Japan, of which 25 have been spent in Kwansei Gakuin. Dr. Bates has twice visited Shanghai and has many friends in missionary, Y.W.C.A. and educational circles as well as the large Japanese community here.

The University of California has awarded to Dr. John Gilbert Reid the degree of Ph. D. (in history) at the University commencement exercises on May 18. His thesis related to "The Manchu Abdication and the Powers, 1908-1912; an episode in pre-war diplomacy." Professor Emeritus E. T. Williams, formerly of the U.S. diplomatic service in China, was a member of the committee in charge of Dr. Reid's candidacy.

Shanghai and its artistic perceptions did not make the best impression in the world upon Prof. Leonid Kreutzer, internationally known concert pianist, conductor, and teacher whose musicianship and progressive attitudes have placed him amongst the foremost musical figures of the day. The reason was simple, and likewise reasonable. Shanghai, the international centre, had failed to protest its knowledge of Prof. Kreutzer by noting the mistake in his name which has been broadcast throughout the city. It is Prof. Leonid Kreutzer of Berlin, whose family awaits his return there. He was the soloist on the final Municipal Orchestra's programme on Sunday night.

In accordance with old-established custom, H. M. the King of the Belgians has appointed special missions to the rulers of foreign States, who will be sent to thank them for the condolences expressed at the time of the lamented death of His Late Majesty King Albert, and to announce officially the accession to the Throne of H. M. King Leopold III. The special mission which will soon be on its way to China, is led by Baron Janssens and is due here this summer.

There was a very happy ceremony at the Country Club, on Monday (May 28), when members of the Hungjao Golf Club (both sexes) gathered to pay a parting tribute to Dr. R. J. Marshall, who is recognised as the founder of the club, and who is shortly going Home on retirement. The present was a Leica camera with a special lens, the case carrying a silver plate recording that it was a gift from the members of the Hungjao Golf Club to the founder of it on his retirement from practice in Shanghai.

Archbishop Mario Zanin, Apostolic Delegate to China, left Shanghai on Tuesday (May 29) by train for Yenchow and Peking, in which latter city he will take up official quarters at the Apostolic Delegation House. The youthful prelate was given a spirited send-off at the North Railway Station at 4 o'clock by foreign and Chinese Catholic leaders in Shanghai. Archbishop Zanin arrived in Shanghai nearly a month ago from Rome to succeed Monseigneur Constantini as Apostolic Delegate. He will pass several days at Yenchow before he proceeds to Peking.

FROM THE

S'hai Municipal Gazette

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1934.

The Council's decision to authorize an issue of debentures to the nominal value of $7,000,000, such issue to form part of the loan of $15,500,000 approved at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, followed a recommendation to this effect made by the Treasurer and Controller and endorsed by the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer informed the Finance Committee that he had given careful consideration to the question of interest rates. As it would appear that an improvement in the economic situation would in due course react on the relatively low rates of interest now prevailing, he suggested the desirability of taking a somewhat long view and recommended a 10/30 year loan bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and issued at a premium of 2½ per cent. The return to the investor on the basis of 30 years would be approximately 4.84 per cent. The loan would be for Chinese Standard Silver Dollars local currency, and redemption would be provided for under the operation of a sinking fund. Repayment of the principal would be subject to the prior charge in respect to the loans of 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 which were in course of redemption out of established sinking funds. With regard to the loan of 1924, which was to be called for redemption on December 31 next, he proposed that registered holders therein be afforded an opportunity of converting their holdings into the loan of 1934 on terms to be settled later in the year.

In recommending that no further definition of the weight and fineness of the dollar be given than "Chinese Standard Silver Dollars," the Treasurer stated that it would in his opinion be improper to impose a potential burden on the ratepayers in respect to the new loans in having to provide funds for the equivalent of the silver content of the dollar at any time. The Council's credit stood higher than ever before, and he considered that it should not adopt a dangerous principle and potential risk. The Treasurer proposed opening the loan for subscription on May 31.

Arising out of this matter, the Treasurer and Controller stated that hitherto the registration and transfer of debenture certificates had been done free of charge, but in view of the number of debenture certificates forwarded to the Finance Department for transfer, the increasing cost of these services, and the fact that it was a general practice to make a charge for these facilities, he was of the opinion that the time had arrived when the Council should institute a reasonable fee. He therefore recommended that beginning with the loan of 1934 a charge of $1 be made in respect of each debenture certificate transferred.

The Committee adopted these recommendations and they were endorsed by the Council.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, June 1, 1934

REPORT No. 22/1934 for week ending June 1, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

STOCK	Comparative Opening Cash Prices — This Friday Morning June 1, 1934			Last Friday Morning May 25, 1934			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Thursday Noon — Highest			Lowest		
	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Cash	May	June	Cash	May	June
Banks, Finance Companies												
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	....	25.50	....	....	25.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Central Properties, Ltd.	....	18	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	....	....	2.60	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	....	....	1,875	1,865	....	....	1,865	....	....	1,865	....	....
Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	....	....	11.60	....	....	11.60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	5.75	6	....	5.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union Mobiliere	25	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	....	....	9.40	....	....	9.40	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Bond & Share Co.	15	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....
Insurance												
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	....	....	21	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	....	....	89	....	....	89	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	Fcs	....	100	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	....	5.70	....	....	5.80	....	....	5.65	....	....	5.60	....
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	....	....	585	....	....	607.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lands												
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	....	....	364	....	....	364	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	....	....	105	....	....	105	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	....	....	13.75	....	....	13.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	14	....	....
City Realty Co., Ltd.	....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	....	....	270	....	....	270	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd "A"	....	....	13.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	....	....	28	....	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	9.80	....	....	9.85	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	....	....	11.50	....	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25.50	....	....	25.25	25.50	....	25.50	....	25.75	25.50	....	25.75
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	....	87.50	....	....	87.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
West End Estates, Ltd.	....	....	4.75	....	....	5	4.75	....	....	4.75	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport												
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	....	....	5.40	....	....	5.49	5	....	....	5	....	....
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	132	....	....	132	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old	310	....	....	307.50	....	....	317.50	....	....	317.50	....	....
do New	305	....	....	302.50	....	....	305	....	....	305	....	....
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	14.75	....	....	....	....	14.60	14.75	....	....	14.75	....	....
Utilities												
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	13.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	....	133	....	....	133	....	133	....	....	133	....	....
Shanghai Telephone Company	67.50	....	....	67	....	....	68	....	....	67.50	....	....
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	....	....	46	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "Bear"	....	....	45.25	....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	535	....	....	....	....	535	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	....	22	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "C"	21.50	....	....	....	....	21.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous												
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	....	3	....	....	....	7.65	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	....	....	16.25	....	....	15.90	16.25	....	....	16.25	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	....	....	21	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	....	....	17	....	18	....	17.25	....	....	17	....	....
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	....	....	59	....	....	59	....	....	....	....	....	....
Champ Courses Francais (French Race Course) French	....	....	76	....	....	76	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. non-French	....	....	76	....	....	76	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. Founders	....	....	157	....	....	157	....	....	....	....	....	....
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	....	....	33	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	....	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	9.80	....	....	9.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Millington, Ltd.	....	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	6.50	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	4.80	....	....	....	4.90	....	....	....	4.90	....	....	4.85
S'hai Vacuum Cling. & Storage Co., Ltd.	....	....	11.60	....	....	11.60	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	....	....	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union Brewery, Ltd.	....	....	17	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....
United Theatres, Inc.	....	1.50	....	1.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bonds and Preferences												
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref 8%	....	....	149	....	....	149	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. Cum. Pref 7%	....	....	130	....	....	130	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Realty Co., Pref "A" 8%	....	....	96	....	....	96	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. Pref "B" 6%	....	....	76	....	....	76	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	18.30	....	....	18.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8%	....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	103.50	....	....	....	....	103.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	....	....	180	....	....	180	180	....	....	180	....	....
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	....	....	7.50	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	140.75	....	----	140.50	141	....	141	....	....	140	....	....
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	....	....	77	....	....	77	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref	....	....	17.30	....	....	17.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. 6½% cum. pref	....	....	16.90	....	....	16.90	17	....	....	17	....	....
Cottons												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due
Banks, Finance Companies						
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	200,000	121,730	$20	Dec.	Final $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40) 1933	20-2-34
do. "B"	100,000	93,517	$20	Dec.	Final $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40) 1933	20-2-34
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.		....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.39, 1931	14-5-32
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Fin. £3, (mkg. £6 1933), less I/T	26-?-34
Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,600,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.75, 1934	4-5-34
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Divd. $0.35 a/c 1933	8-?-34
Union Mobiliere	60,000	60,000	$20	Dec.	8 % for 1933	8-5-34
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	617,500	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60, 1934	4-5-34
China Bond & Share Co.	50,000	100,000	$10	--	Divd. 6%, 1933	4-5-34
Insurance						
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	75,000	75,000	T15	Dec	Div. $1.40, 1933	16-4-34
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec	Div. 20% = G.$1 (Mkg. 35%, 1933)	26-3-34
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec	None. Created 1918	
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec	Div. $0.30, 1933	18-5-34
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec	Div. £3, 1933	25-5-34
Lands						
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb	Final Tls. 6 & Bonus Tls. 2 = $11.19 (Mkg. 12%, 1934)	6-4-34
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec	Div. 7% 1932	6-9-32
do. "B"	150,000	53,517	$20	Dec	Div. 7% 1932	6-9-32
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6%, 1933)	5-4-34
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	800,000	500,007	T10	Dec	Div. $1.40 1933	27-2-34
City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	50,000	T10	Sept	Incorp. 6 July 1931	....
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec	Div. 11% (Tls. 11 = $15.38) 1933	9-2-34
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept	Div. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1933	9-11-33
do. "B"		133,018	T10	Sept	Div. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1933	9-11-33
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,908	$100	Dec	Int. Divd. 2%, 1934	24-4-34
do. "B"	150,000	152,942	$10	Dec	Int. Divd. 2%, 1934	24-4-34
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	685,007	T10	Mar		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec	Fin. 6% (Tls. 0.30) = $0.42, (mkg. 12% = $0.84) 1933	26-3-34
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	$50	Dec	Final $6 (Mkg. $15, 1933)	23-2-34
West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27
Docks, Wharves and Transport						
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec		....
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 1932 (Nil. 1933)	14-3-33
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr	Div. Tls. 5 = $6.99 for year to 30/4/33	29-7-33
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec	Final $11 (Mkg. $15, 1933)	30-4-34
do New						....
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	208,967	T10	Mar	Div. $1, 1933-4	Pending
Utilities						
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1930	28-7-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec	Final Tls. 2 = $2.80 (Mkg. 8%, 1933)	19-4-34
Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,149	T50	Dec		
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec	Fin. Div. 7% (Mkg. 11% 1933) Free of I/T	15-3-34
do. "Bear"					Fin. Div. 7% Free of I/T (Coupon 47)	15-3-34
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec	Final 24/- (Mkg. 39/-, 1933) Coupon 40	5-4-34
do. "B"	759,280	198,505	£1	Dec	Final 9.6d (Mkg. 1/6.6d, 1933) Coupon 13	5-4-34
do. "C"		350,000	£1	Dec	Final 10.2d (Mkg. 1/7, 2d, 1933) Coupon 9	5-4-34
Miscellaneous						
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.60, 1933	5-4-34
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	50,000	50,000	$10	Dec.	Quarterly div. $0.37½ 1934	30-1-34
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divd. $1.40 for 1933	26-4-34
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon No. 42 (F/NIL)	5-5-33
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $3, 1932-33	10-11-33
Champ Courses Francais (French Race Course) French	30,000	30,000	$30	Dec.	Div. $10, 1933	16-3-34
do. non-French				Dec.	Div. $10, 1933	16-3-34
do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $10.27, 1933	16-3-34
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,840	T5	Apr	Incorporated, 1929	....
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,347	$20	Feb.	Div. 10% = $2, 1933-34	23-3-34
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,567	H$10	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old; H. $0.20 on New, 1933	29-3-33
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Int. Div. $0.50 a/c 1933-34	15-12-33
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 7½% = $1.05, 1931	15-3-32
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Dec.		....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T2.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1933	21-4-33
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.28, 1933	5-5-34
S'hai Vacuum Cling. & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40), 1933	28-2-34
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% (= $0.14) 1933	20-3-34
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933	27-5-34
United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	--		....
Bonds and Preferences						
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1933	31-12-33
do. Cum. Pref 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-34	3-4-34
Asia Realty Co., Pref "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8%, for year 1933	31-12-33
do. Pref "B" 6%	60,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3%, for half year ended Dec. 31, 1933	31-12-33
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divd. 8% = $1.12 for 1933	26-4-34
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	4th Quarterl Div Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33
City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$85	..	3½% for half year	15-12-33
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1933	21-3-34
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	400,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933	4-4-34
Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	103,700	$5	Dec.	4th Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-7-34
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	230,000	229,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1934	2-4-34
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1933	30-3-33
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref	200,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 31/12/33	5-4-34
do. 6½% cum. pref	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼% = $0.45 for half year ended 31/12/33	5-4-34
Cottons						
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	[illegible]	1,000,000	T5	--	Div. $0.40 1933	[illegible]

STOCK	Business Done Year 1933 — Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1934 — Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done For — Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—May 28 — 1933	1934
Banks, Finance Companies								
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	28.75 Dec	26.50 Dec	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	22 Dec	18 Oct	20 Feb	19 Mar	....	....	934	347
Central Properties, Ltd.	....	....	18 Apr	18 Apr	....	....	....	4,000
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	6.30 Mar	3.50 Oct	3.75 Jan	2.75 May	....	50	27,915	8,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	1,835 Nov	1,650 Mar	18.72 May	1,785 Feb	....	....	345	247
Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	13.80 Aug	9.80 May	13.40 Feb	12.30 Apr	....	....	19,900	6,900
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	7.10 Nov	3.90 Mar	6.95 Jan	25 May	6,500	....	135,340	52,280
Union Mobiliere	30 June	29 May	27 Mar	26 Feb	....	....	1,495	1,194
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	11.80 Sept	9 Mar	11.10 Jan	9.40 May	500	....	61,210	21,270
China Bond & Share Co.	10 Oct	10 Oct	15.50 May	11.50 Mar	....	30	....	10,900
Insurance								
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	33.60 Mar	21.50 Dec	22.50 Mar	21.75 May	....	....	2,997	600
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	91.50 Oct	90 Aug	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	100 Dec	100 Apr	....	....	....	....	770	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	7 Aug	4.30 Mar	6.50 Mar	5.60 May	4,000	16,000	90,050	94,075
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	590 Dec	510 June	620 May	565 Mar	85	....	339	563
Lands								
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	....	....	375 Mar	375 Mar	....	....	75	15
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	....	....	120 Feb	120 Feb	....	....	....	6
do. "B"	24 Feb	19 Apr	20 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	333	6
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	17 July	15.25 Apr	16.75 Jan	13.90 Mar	....	....	6,000	17,600
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	16.25 Apr	14 Mar	16.30 Feb	14 May	....	80	34,700	5,450
City Realty Co., Ltd.	8 June	6 Sept	9.75 Mar	6.50 Feb	200	....	125	9,774
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	270 June	270 June	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd "A"	12.95 Mar	12.05 Mar	....	....	....	....	5,100	....
do. "B"	14 Jan	12.20 Apr	13.25 Feb	12.50 May	....	....	11,854	1,550
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	101 Oct	100 July	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	10.10 Nov	10 Sept	10 Apr	9.40 Feb	....	....	....	600
San Sing Properties, Ltd.								
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	38.75 Jan	29.75 Mar	31 Jan	23.75 Feb	780	1,550	114,700	55,900
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West End Estates, Ltd.	6 Oct	4.25 Feb	4.75 May	4.75 May	....	3,750	2,000	1,000
Docks, Wharves and Transport								
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	8.45 Jan	6.75 Nov	6.80 Jan	5 May	500	200	16,422	16,705
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	150.50 July	126 Jan	148.50 Jan	129 Apr	100	....	7,292	1,542
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old	354 Dec	301 Mar	358 Jan	340 Apr	6	100	2,279	2,915
do New	....	....	305 Mar	295 May	....	11	....	51
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	16 May	14.15 Mar	14.75 May	13.30 Mar	500	500	26,015	18,771
Utilities								
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	11.90 Dec	10.50 Nov	14 May	13.50 Feb	200	....	979	4,788
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	140 Dec.	137.50 Nov	65 Apr	132 May	15	2	251	285
Shanghai Telephone Company	60 July	50 Dec	68 May	134 Apr	201	14	839	1,742
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	47.75 Dec	41 May	48.75 Jan	46.50 Apr	....	....	716	318
do. "Bear"	51.75 Oct	40.60 Mar	50 Jan	45.25 May	300	....	31,900	29,895
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	545 Dec	458 Feb	556 May	21.25 Apr	....	....	1,115	317
do. "B"	22 Dec	17.00 Jan	22.50 Jan	21.50 Mar	....	....	2,940	934
do. "C"	23 Dec	18.35 Jan	23 Jan	21.50 Apr	....	....	8,700	4,201
Miscellaneous								
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	11.00 Jan	9 Nov	8.25 Mar	7.75 Mar	....	....	7,600	8,671
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	20.50 June	15.60 Feb	16.35 May	14.50 Mar	....	200	5,900	2,120
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	22 Dec	19.60 Feb	21 Apr	20 Apr	....	....	18,615	499
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	7 Mar	7 Mar	....	....	....	....	240	....
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	26 June	16.65 Mar	20.25 Feb	17 May	200	500	24,317	9,090
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	64 Nov	48 June	62 Feb	60 Jan	....	....	300	4,130
Champ Courses Francais (French Race Course) French	....	....	68 Jan	68 Jan	....	....	705	100
do. non-French	70 Aug	46 Mar	78 Apr	75 Apr	....	....	300	200
do. Founders	150 July	120 Mar	145 Feb	145 Feb	....	....	517	155
General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	....	....	40 Mar	3 Jan	....	....	....	800
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	32 May	30 June	40 May	33 Feb	110	....	581	745
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	9.15 Jan	6.10 Nov	6.40 Jan	5.95 Apr	1,200	....	1,000	5,290
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	....	....	20 Mar	20 Mar	....	....	....	150
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	....	....	60 Feb	60 Feb	....	....	....	60
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	10.50 Mar	10 Sept	....	....	....	....	515	....
Millington, Ltd.	3 May	3 May	2.25 Apr	2.25 Apr	....	....	500	100
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	4.70 Nov	1.96 May	5.05 May	4.50 Feb	28,000	11,000	28,370	225,880
S'hai Vacuum Cling. & Storage Co., Ltd.	13.30 Apr	13.30 Apr	....	....	....	....	425	....
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	3.70 Dec	3.90 Apr	3.76 Jan	3.30 May	....	....	6,588	4,750
Union Brewery, Ltd.	26.80 Feb	20 Dec	18.40 Mar	18 Feb	....	....	9,350	8,800
United Theatres, Inc.	7.40 Jan	3 June	1.50 May	1.50 May	6,000	....	4,000	7,000
Bonds and Preferences								
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref 8%	153 Dec	146 Sept	....	....	....	....	100	....
do. Cum. Pref 7%	135 Nov	134 Oct	130 Apr	130 Apr	....	....	....	1,900
Asia Realty Co., Pref "A" 8%	106 Nov	94 Oct	95 Mar	95 Mar	....	....	470	187
do. Pref "B" 6%	83 Dec	75 Sept	82.50 Jan	80 May	....	....	....	138
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	20 Nov	18.70 May	19.25 Jan	18.75 Apr	....	....	3,550	1,395
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref) 8%	6.65 Feb	6 Aug	5 Apr	4.25 Jan	....	....	6,880	1,545
City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	103.75 Nov	98 Jan	103.75 Apr	101 Jan	....	....	3,202,400	836,800
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	200 Nov	175 Feb	200 Feb	180 May	....	10	253	478
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	8.90 Oct	8.05 Jan	8.50 Jan	7.30 May	112	....	16,255	8,289
Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	5 Nov	4.65 Mar	....	....	....	....	400	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	143½ Dec	129.85 Jan	142 Mar	139.75 May	433	160	31,934	16,861
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	77 Mar	73 Sept	80 Mar	74.75 Jan	....	....	290	345
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref	17.50 Dec	16.10 Jan	17.60 Jan	17.20 Apr	....	....	4,740	949
do. 6½% cum. pref	17.20 Dec	15.55 July	17.50 Mar	16.90 May	....	50	....	1,130
Cottons								
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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11.50	....	....	....	....	11.30	11.4[illegible]	....	11.60	11.25	—	11.50	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary
73	....	....	....	....	74	76	....	....	76	....	....	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
....	....	43.25	....	....	43.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	(do) (New)
10.50	....	....	....	....	10.30	43.50	....	....	43.50	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	3,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.40 1933	27-3-34	20.85 Jan	12.90 Dec	76.5[illegible]	20.40 Apr	1,500	1,500	298,240	90,376
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct	Div. $2.50 for ½ yr. ended 30-4-34	30-5-34	124 Nov	91 Feb	76.5[illegible]	76 May	....	350	2,483	880
(do) (New)	—	120,000	½ pd. $25		Div. $1.25 for ½ yr. ended 30-4-34	30-5-34	....	....	43.50 May	43.50 May	....	500	....	450
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	Jun	Div. T1 0.80 = $1.12, 1932-33	9-10-33	....	....	76.50 Mar	....	....	....	....	....

Plantations

11	....	....	....	....	11.25	11.25	....	....	11.25	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.
5	....	....	4.45	....	....	4.80	....	....	4.80	....	....	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.
8.50	9	....	8	....	....	8.60	8.40	8.75	7.90	8.40	8.70	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.
3.05	....	....	....	....	2.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.
0.52	....	....	0.50	0.53	....	....	0.52	....	....	0.52	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.
1.45	....	....	1.35	1.50	....	1.47	....	1.48	1.36	....	1.47	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.
....	0.60	....	....	0.60	....	0.56	....	0.62	0.56	....	0.61	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.
0.64	0.65	....	0.60	....	....	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.59	0.63	0.64	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
3.25	3.50	....	....	3.25	....	3	....	3.40	2.85	....	3.30	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.
3.60	....	....	....	3.90	....	3.50	....	....	3.25	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	17	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)
....	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. (New)
1.68	1.59	....	1.40	....	....	....	1.50	1.58	....	1.50	1.56	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.
....	....	15	....	14.90	....	14.50	....	....	14	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.
1.71	1.80	....	....	....	1.65	1.75	1.62	....	1.30	1.62	....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.
0.49	....	....	0.47	....	....	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.47	0.48	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.
....	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	18	....	18	Langkat
1.33	....	....	1.08	....	....	1.17	1.20	1.37	1.08	1.20	1.20	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.
....	....	4.75	4.90	....	....	5.25	....	....	5.25	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.
0.63	....	....	....	....	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.65	0.62	0.63	0.63	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.
2.50	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.
0.47	....	....	0.44	....	....	0.43	....	0.48½	0.43	....	0.48	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.
0.36	....	....	0.38	....	....	0.35	0.34	....	0.35	0.34	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.
0.63	....	....	0.56	....	....	0.63	0.61	0.64	0.55	0.50	0.61	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.
....	....	5	....	4.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.
0.33	....	....	0.29	....	....	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.28	0.31	0.33	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.
0.98	1.00	....	....	....	0.95	1	1.05	....	1	1.05	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	6	....	....	6.50	6.25	....	....	6	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd. (ord.
14	....	....	....	....	8.75	9	....	....	9	....	....	(8% cum. part. pref.
....	....	2.15	....	....	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.
1.31	....	....	1.29	....	....	....	1.30	1.37	....	1.30	1.30	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.
8.25	....	....	7	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.
....	....	1.25	....	....	1.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.
1.75	....	....	1.65	....	....	1.75	....	....	1.60	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.
....	....	14.50	....	....	14.50	....	....	16.50	....	....	15.50	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.
1.77	1.81	....	1.67	....	....	1.78	1.75	1.81	1.78	1.75	1.74	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.
0.54	....	....	0.51	0.53	....	0.54	0.53½	0.55	0.52	0.52	0.53	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.
7.90	....	....	....	....	7	8.10	7.60	....	8.05	7.60	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T0)	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.55 = $0.78 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	18-12-29	6.50 July	5.75 May	11.85 May	6.50 Jan	....	200	125	8,525
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21, 1929.	14-9-29	3.50 May	2.20 Dec	5.60 May	2.36 Jan	1,000	250	15,214	46,967
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	7-3-30	6.20 May	2.80 Apr	9.20 May	4.40 Jan	1,500	4,476	41,188	75,447
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.05 a/c 1932/3	19-12-33	2.50 June	1.26 Jan	3.50 May	2.50 Feb	....	....	5,400	7,031
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.50 May	0.75 Jan	0.59 May	0.38 Mar	18,000	2,000	30,500	174,818
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07, 1929	17-3-30	0.82 May	0.40 Apr	1.70 May	0.80 Jan	1,000	7,100	15,000	74,040
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.50 May	0.21 Apr	0.63 May	0.36 Jan	13,100	2,250	22,700	121,590
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June		....	0.48 May	0.18 May	0.68 May	0.36 Jan	4,000	15,550	68,[illegible]00	470,628
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	390,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1929)	17-4-30	1.50 May	0.80 Sept	3.95 May	0.97½ Jan	2,050	4,100	6,900	178,145
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.25 = $0.35, 1929)	27-3-30	1.30 June	0.70 Jan	4.60 May	0.80 Jan	....	1,106	4,900	129,844
Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 1/6d. 1929, less I/T 4s. in £ (Coupon 30)	9-4-30	13.80 Sept	8.75 Apr	17 May	17 May	50	....	40	60
do. (New)						....	12.50 Dec	7 Apr	16 May	11.50 Jan	12	....	237	48
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	4-9-29	1.15 May	0.56 Mar	1.60 May	0.85 Jan	4,000	10,000	40,000	393,850
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1929	16-4-30	3.50 Aug	3.50 Aug	14.50 May	6.75 Mar	....	300	2,575	1,475
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1928-29	27-9-29	0.47 July	0.14 May	1.82 May	0.30 Jan	....	5,300	11,395	170,765
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.55 May	0.14 Jan	0.56 Apr	0.33 Jan	27,000	23,490	281,410	493,870
Langkat	250,000	250,000	G0.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	13-3-30	19.25 Sept	2.45 Feb	19.50 Mar	16.50 Feb	3,200	350	94,928	24,919
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	600,000	600,000	T1	Apr	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928-29	3-5-30	0.55 May	0.21 Feb	1.37 May	0.40 Feb	8,000	20,500	4,000	254,809
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Div. 5% (Tls. 0.25 = $0.35) 1928-29	14-2-30	2 Sept	2 Sept	7.25 May	2.75 Mar	....	300	....	8,166
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.52 May	0.21 Apr	0.69 May	0.30 Jan	1,569	12,500	62,352	149,604
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	540,497	T1	Sept		....	1 June	0.49 Mar	2.40 May	0.65 Jan	2,430	....	400	36,139
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.		....	0.45 Oct	0.30 June	0.53 May	0.33 Jan	10,000	19,150	4,230	214,750
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.25 May	0.18 Nov	0.35 May	0.20 Apr	....	10,000	1,000	85,660
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.		....	0.55 Oct	0.18 Apr	0.65 May	0.40 Jan	11,000	40,225	200,545	337,025
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28, 1928-29)	20-12-29	2 May	1.05 Dec	5.10 May	1.20 Jan	830	....	1,500	165,390
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.25 July	0.19 May	0.34 May	0.19 Mar	7,000	45,039	14,000	693,032
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	313,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls 0.05 = $0.07 (mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	11-3-30	0.70 Oct	0.09 May	1.05 May	0.57 Feb	....	2,000	1,500	35,260
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd. (ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	2.75 June	2.75 June	6.50 May	2 Jan	....	1,175	....	1,375
(8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1929	31-3-30	3.75 June	3.75 June	9 May	4 Jan	....	8	....	52
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14 1928-29	1-10-29	0.65 June	0.41 July	2.30 May	0.45 Jan	....	....	....	70,230
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, (mkg. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 1929)	17-3-30	1 May	0.55 M	1.42 May	0.80 Jan	....	18,000	15,100	181,725
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	1-4-30	6.30 Oct	2.50 May	10.25 May	4.50 Mar	....	....	2,340	7,178
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	240,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-4-29	0.55 Oct	0.44 Nov	1.25 May	0.40 Jan	2,000	....	....	31,920
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929-30	6-6-30	1 May	0.49 May	2 May	0.75 Jan	400	800	23,000	36,268
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Int. Div. $0.50, 1933-34	23-3-34	7 Dec	6 Nov	16 May	9 Feb	....	345	100	5,890
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.07, 1933-34	Pending	1.04 Oct	0.74 May	1.82 May	0.90 Jan.	35,000	129,500	205,375	1,401,860
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.		....	0.65 Oct	0.14 Jan	0.65 Jan	0.39 Jan	19,000	58,644	642,031	1,290,254
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	12-3-30	6.85 May	3.15 Mar	8.50 May	5 Feb	1,000	1,050	23,050	53,500

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital		Output last fin. year: Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	Output Jan/April 1933	1934
Alma	Tls.	630,000	30-9-33	542,150	155,000	144,000
Anglo-Dutch	$	2,298,797	31-12-33	1,497,964	512,000	644,500
Anglo-Java	"	2,927,388	31-12-33	3,338,100	1,098,000	1,213,000
Ayer Tawah	Tls.	335,499	30-9-33	768,981	182,000	241,000
Batu Anam	$	134,266	31-12-33	434,000	139,000	129,000
Bute	Tls.	300,000	31-12-33	354,600	118,000	107,000
Chemor United	$	111,888	31-12-33	436,325	148,000	133,000
Cheng	Tls.	109,585	30-6-33	719,000	220,000	146,000
Consolidated (1914)	"	292,500	31-12-33	1,212,300	392,500	370,000
Dominion	"	166,745	31-12-33	797,710	242,714	227,365
Gula-Kalumpong	£	665,000	31-12-33	2,637,000	—	—
Java Consolidated	$	909,249	31-12-33	919,610	308,800	353,500
Kapayang	"	296,093	31-12-33	216,671	61,000	65,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	Tls.	292,500	30-6-33	612,750	194,450	218,700
Kroewoek	$	307,092	31-12-33	1,016,727	338,300	404,000
Langkat	Tls.	1,825,000	31-12-32	970,908	342,000	378,000
Padang	"	500,000	30-4-32	NIL	NIL	146,799
Permata	"	226,555	31-10-33	125,030	41,884	34,137
Repah	$	188,811	31-12-33	649,618	181,000	201,000
Samagaga	Tls.	101,100	30-9-33	308,804	102,000	99,000
Semambu	$	125,874	31-12-33	146,881	—	104,000
Senawang (1921) {Ord. {Pref.	"	206,913	31-1-34	579,400	174,000	180,000
Shanghai Kedah	Tls.	300,000	30-9-33	852,923	272,584	271,450
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	$	195,804	31-12-33	299,930	—	83,014*
Shanghai Klebang	"	438,620	31-12-33	160,186	14,000	54,000
Shanghai Malay {Ord. {Pref.	"	802,517	31-12-33	615,263	191,000	170,000
Shanghai Pahang	Tls.	200,000	30-6-33	429,700	133,400	114,800
Shanghai Seremban	$	434,345	31-12-33	334,170	113,000	100,000
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls.	384,780	31-10-32	765,000	177,000	215,000
Sua-Manggis	$	377,022	31-12-33	134,504	—	28,750
Sungala	Tls.	150,000	31-3-33	13,081	—	45,530*
Sungei Duri	"	340,000	30-6-33	429,059	114,859	161,500
Tanah Merah (1916)	"	1,300,000	31-1-33	1,391,710	429,987	370,884
Tebong	$	559,441	31-1-34	1,442,000	465,000	413,000
Ziangbe	"	1,440,819	31-12-33	1,369,000	443,900	541,000

*Ending March

Rubber Prices

May	25th	26th	28th	29th	30th	31st
London Spot	5.7/8d	5.15/16d	5.13/16d	5.13/16d	5.3/4d	5.15/16d
June	5.7/8d	5.15/16d	5.13/16d	5.13/16d	5.3/4d	5.15/16d
July/Sept.	6d	6.1/16d	5.15/16d	5.15/16d	5.7/8d	6.1/16d
Market	Quiet steady	Steady	Dull	Quiet featureless	Dull	Steady
Singapore Spot	19.3/4	19.7/8	19.5/8	19.3/4	19.5/8	19.7/8
July/Sept.	20.3/4	20.3/4,	20.1/2	20.1/2	20.1/4	20.1/2
Market	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet steady	Quiet steady	Steadier	Quiet steady
New York Futures						
May	12.20	12.20	—	—	HOLIDAY	—
July	12.35	12.35	12.07	12.10		12.37
September	12.63	12.63	12.32	12.38		12.65
October	12.75	12.75	12.40	12.49		12.76
December	—	—	12.70	12.71		12.98

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1934

June 26, Tuesday
July 24, Tuesday
August 28, Tuesday
September 27, Thursday
October 30, Tuesday
November 27, Tuesday

Debentures

Issue / *To be Redeemed*
(a) 19th 23rd — 1st Jan. 1935
(b) 20th 22nd — 1st Oct. 1934
(d) 21st — 1st Dec. 1934

(c) Coupon
(r) Registered
(‡) From 1-3-34
(†) From 4-12-33
(††) From 10-2-34

OPENING PRICES 30-5-34				Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—May 28: 1933	1934
									Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Municipal Council	6%	1924 (10/30)	Tls.	101	..	..	102	23-5-34	5,000,000	Jun-Dec.	34,600	84,600
" " "	6%	1925 (")	"	102	..	..	103½	23-5-34	2,000,000	do.	62,800	39,100
" " "	6%	1926 (")	"	105	..	..	106	23-5-34	1,850,000	do.	17,300	48,300
" " "	7%	1927 (10)	"	..	..	110	110½	25-5-34	1,750,000	do.	10,200	227,100
French Municipal Council	6%	1911 (10/30)	"	..	..	103½	100	21-12-33	304,000	May-Nov.	—	—
" " "	5½%	1914 (")	"	..	..	100	100	3-5-34	457,500	June-Dec.	11,300	6,500
" " "	5½%	1916 (")	"	100	..	..	100½	31-1-34	316,200	do.	—	3,500
" " "	5%	1921 (")	"	..	..	109	108	28-5-34	1,956,300	do.	22,300	1,300
" " "	6%	1923 (")	"	..	..	104	104	15-3-34	800,000	May-Nov.	111,900	4,900
" " "	7%	1924 (")	"	..	..	104	104	13-3-34	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	1,000	5,000
" " "	6½%	1925 (20/30)	"	..	..	110	109	11-5-34	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	2,800	20,000
" " "	6½%	1926 (")	"	..	..	110	110	20-3-34	1,000,000	Jan-July	2,000	22,000
" " "	6%	1930 (10/25)	"	..	..	107	107	27-1-34	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	400	10,000
" " "	6%	1931 (")	"	..	..	105	105	21-5-34	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	55,700	171,500
" " "	6%	1933 (10/30)	"	..	..	106	106	17-5-34	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	615,900	72,400
" " "	5%	1934 (")	$	100½	..	..	100½	14-5-34	$5,000,000	July-Jan.††	—	443,300
American Club	7%	1933 (5/20)	T	103½	..	..	105½	15-3-34	750,000	1/4-1/10	67,700	12,400
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	6%	1931 (10/20)	"	..	..	105	105	30-4-34	1,000,000	June-Dec.	128,000	40,000
Asia Realty Co.	6%	1930 (10/30)c	"	..	..	100	99	1-6-34	720,800	1/3-1/9	} 416,500	1,347,900
" "	6%	1930 (10/30)r	"	..	..	100	99	1-6-34	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co.	6%	1930 (5/20)	"	100½	..	..	102	31-5-34	3,000,000	June-Dec.	903,800	108,000
" "	6%	1932 (10/20)	"	..	..	101	101	26-3-34	1,000,000	do.	—	28,000
" "	6%	1933 (")	$	..	..	104	104½	31-5-34	$1,500,000	do.	—	142,500
Central Properties	5½%	1934 (10)	$	..	..	100½	100	31-5-34	$18,000,000	do.‡	—	175,000
China Realty Co.	8%	1930 (5/10)	T	..	..	100½	100½	29-5-34	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 1,046,900	491,900
" "	8%	1931 (")	"	100	100½	..	100½	29-5-34	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport	8%	1931 (4/20)	"	..	..	101	101	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	7,000
Columbia Country Club	7%	1933 (1/12-20)	"	103½	..	..	103½	15-5-34	350,000	do.	45,050	2,500
Country Club	6%	1901 (Perp)	"	105	..	..	105	3-5-34	139,000	do.	4,000	2,600
Fonciere & Immobiliere	6%	1930 (10/15)	"	..	..	105	105	3-4-34	1,000,000	do.	} 319,000	210,000
	6%	1933 (10/15)	"	..	..	105	105	3-4-34	1,000,000	do.		
" "	6%	1934 (")	$	..	..	104½	104½	17-3-34	$2,000,000	do.	—	37,000
French Club	7%		T	..	..	100	100½	18-5-34	500,000	do.	46,150	36,500
International Investment Trust	6%	1930 (10/25)	"	..	..	101	101	12-4-34	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 968,300	96,600
" "	6%	1931 (")	"	..	..	101	101	12-4-34	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co.	6%	1930 (10/15)	"	..	..	101	101	25-5-34	500,000	June-Dec.	110,800	10,000
Metropolitan Land Co.	6%	1933 (10/20)	"	..	..	104	104	14-5-34	$2,000,000	do.†	—	623,300
Shanghai Race Club	6%	1934 (10/25)	$	105	..	..	106	17-5-34	$2,000,000	Feb-Aug.	—	258,800
Shanghai Land Investment Co.	5½%	1916 (5/25)A	T	..	..	100	101	30-11-33	237,000	June-Dec.	—	—
" " "	5%	1922 (")BD	"	..	..	100	100	21-5-34	1,250,000	Various (2)	20,000	10,000
" " "	6%	1925 (")BA	"	..	..	100	102	10-2-33	484,100	do.	32,000	—
" " "	6%	1926 (20/30)	"	..	..	106	106	5-1-34	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	—	11,500
" " "	5%	1930 (15)	"	..	..	100	100	2-10-33	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	20,000	—
" " "	6%	1931 (10/20)	"	..	..	105½	105	4-5-34	3,000,000	June-Dec.	337,900	71,500
" " "	6%	1933 (5/20)	"	..	..	105½	105	10-2-34	1,000,000	do.	180,700	12,000
Shanghai Power Co.	5½%	1933 (10/40)	"	..	..	100	100	1-6-34	$68,000,000	10/2-10/8	1,360,100	9,239,600
Shanghai Telephone Co.	6%	1932 (10/25)c	"	..	..	103	102½	18-5-34	} 5,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 1,358,800	462,600
" "	6%	1932 (10/25)r	"	..	..	103	102½	18-5-34		1/2-1/8		
" "	6%	1933 (9/24)c	$	..	..	103	103	29-5-34	} $10,500,000	1/2-1/8	} 108,000	2,450,300
" "	6%	1933 (9/24)r	"	..	..	103	103	29-5-34		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7%	1929 (12/22)	T	..	..	108	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6%	1925 (10/30)	"	..	..	108	100	21-10-32	500,000	do.	—	—
" "	6%	1932 (")	"	106	..	..	106½	28-5-34	2,800,000	do.	73,200	41,400

Chinese Government External Bonds

	London "Nominal" Prices 24th May	31st May
5 per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 93 0 0	£ 92 10 0
4½ " Gold " 1908	£ 93 0 0	£ 93 0 0
5 " Gold " 1912	£ 70 0 0	£ 70 0 0
5 " Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G $500)	£ 88 10 0	£ 88 10 0
5 " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 68 0 0	£ 68 0 0
5 " Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£ 99 0 0	£ 99 0 0
5 " Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 39 10 0	£ 39 10 0
5 " Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 15 10 0	£ 15 10 0

Company's Notices

Wheelock & Co., Ltd.—The 3rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 2 French Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, June 15th at 4.30 p.m. when a dividend of $1.00 per share will be recommended to Shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 4th to 15th, both days inclusive.

The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.—The 18th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 15th at noon when a dividend of 7c. per share will be recommended to Shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 11th to 15th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1925), Ltd.—The 8th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 9 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on Friday, June 8th at 11.30 a.m. The Transfer books will be closed from June 2nd to 8th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Sumatra Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 6th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, June 8th at 11.30 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 4th to 8th, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report.—The market after starting the week on the easy side, ended up firm with more buyers in evidence and prices stronger. Ewos continue in good demand with $11.50 having been done and more buyers at this figure. Very few coming out. Shanghai Lands improved to $25.75 with more buyers than sellers. China Finance were asked for at $3.05, a rise from $2.75, at which figure the last transaction went through. Intawcos continue to ease off, business being done at $5.60 for cash. Wharves were wanted, but few came out—"Old" were done at $317.50 and "New" at $305.00. Trams remained steady around $45.25. General tone of the market firmer.

The Rubber market remained firm with slight variation in price. General trend upward. Tanah Merahs were up from $1.79 to $1.81 "June." Tebongs steady around 55c. Sungalas went through at $1.75—a rise from $1.60, the last previous price paid. Kelantans improved to 34c. Padangs rose to $1.36 from $1.30: Kroewoeks steady around 50c: Anglo-Javas up from $8.40 to $8.70. General tone firm with upward tendency

The Debenture market was firm without but not much business. Central Properties changed hands at $100.00. Asia Realty 6% were done at Tls. 99.00. Powers and Telephones remained unchanged at $109 and Tls. 103.00.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters :—

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on May 26th totalled 96,394 tons, showing an increase of 371 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,5 5 tons compared with 1,350 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices :—

	London Spot	London July/Sept.	Singapore Spot	Singapore July/Sept.	New York Futures May	July	Sept.
May 24	5.13/16	5.15/16	19¼	20¼	11.93	12.08	12.36
May 31	5.15/16	6.1/16	19⅞	20½	12.37	12.65	12.76
	Steady		Quiet, steady on outside enquiry				

Chinese Government External Bonds.—The market for these Bonds in London was on the easy side. Reorgs. fell away 10/- to around £92½ for the British Issue. Shanghai-Nanking Railway steady around £68, Hukuang and Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway unchanged £39½ and £15½, respectively.

The information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1934

Bar Silver	19½ 19 9/16
Chi. dollars, per $100	₹71.50
Native interest per day on ₹1,000	..₹09
Copper cash per $1	329.5

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—Tel. transfer	1/3⅜
New York—Tel. transfer	32¼
Paris—Demand	Francs 490
India—Demand	Rupees 85
Batavia—Demand	Gulden 47¼
Hongkong—Demand	Dollars 90
Yokohama—Demand	Yen 107½
Singapore—Demand	Dollars 54½

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 @ 1/3½	$15.48
U.S. $100 @ 32½	$307.69

MARKET BUYING RATES

£1 @ 1/3¼	$15.360
U.S. $100 @ 32 13/16	$304.76
London—Demand	1/3⅜
4 months' sight credits	1/3¾
4 months' sight docts	1/3⅞
6 months' sight credits	1/3 13/16
6 months' sight docts	1/3 15/16
New York—Demand	U.S. $32 13/16
4 months' sight credits	33¼

CLOSING RATE

Sterling	1/3½
U.S. Dollar	32½

The National City Bank of New York

DEMAND SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

America U.S. $1.00=Sh. $3.0829
London £1.0.0=Sh. $15.546

DEMAND BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

America U.S. $1.00=Sh. $3.0534
London £1.0.0=Sh. $15.360

American Oriental Bank

SELLING RATES

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $307.10
Stg. £1.0.0	,, 15.48

BUYING RATES

U.S. $100.00	Mex. $303.60
Stg. £1.0.0	,, 15.24

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.75	$1
Swiss Frs. 1.00¼	$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.39	$1
Belgas 21.60	£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg Mex $100=Rm. 83.25

Domestic Exchange per $1,000

Peiping	$1,000	Wuhu	$1,001
Tientsin	$1,000	Kiukiang	$1,002
Hankow	$1,001	Hangchow	$1,001
Changsha	$1,000	Foochow	$1,002
Chungking	$ 855	Amoy	$1,002
Tsinanfu	$1,000	Canton	$ 775
Tsingtao	$1,000	Swatow	$ 955
Chefoo	$1,000	Mukden	$1,000
Nanking	$1,000½	Dairen	$1,000
		Harbin	$ 800

Subsidary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan Silver—20-cents:—a.m. 500=$83.50; p.m. 500=$83.55.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500=$73.70; p.m. 500=$73.85.

Coppers:—a.m. 329 coppers=$1

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents and 26 coppers=$1
24½ coppers=10 cents silver
10 cts. silver and 7 coppers=10 cts. big money

Gold Bar Quotations

	Morning	Afternoon
Opening	$1,027.70	$1,027.20
Highest	1,028.70	1,027.50
Lowest	1,026.30	1,026.70
Closing	1,027.30	1,027.30

Joint Reserve Note

Discount rate per day on $1,000.00	12 cts.=(4.32%)
Call Money per day on $1,000,00	9 cts.=(3.23%)

Zun Kung June 2, 1934, Saturday

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK AUGUST DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/3 5/16	Lowest 1/3 3/16
U.S. G. $	32 13/16	32¾
Yen	109 15/16	109 15/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

(del. June)

	BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING
£ T.T.	1/3½	4 m/s. l.c.	1/3 11/16
G.$ T.T.	32 7/16	4 m/s. l.c.	32 13/16
Fcs. T.T.	492	4 m/s.	507
Rs. T.T.	85¾	7 d/s.	87¼

BAR SILVER

	Ready	Ford'd.
London pence per std. oz.	19½	19 9/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44⅞	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	54.07	—

Bombay offtake 50 bars. Market Steady

London silver on Monday at 19½d. ready and 19 9/16d. forward showed a rise of 1/16d. ready and forward. India bought, there was very little business, the market was steady. After the official fixing the market remained steady, with America inclined to buy. New York official quotation of 44⅝ cents showed a rise of ⅛ cent, while Bombay at U.S.$54.07 declined 1 anna.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/3½ sterling, 32½ U.S.$ and 108½ yen. Speculators both bought and sold during the day, but apart from this there was no merchant activity and quotations remained unchanged throughout the whole day.

GOLD BAR MOVEMENTS

Yesterday's Business

By Courtesy of Messrs. Dah Fah Yung

The morning session opening at $1027.70, the range was very narrow the whole morning, the highest price being $1028.50 and the lowest $1026.30, noon closing very quiet at $1027.30.

The afternoon opened at $1027.20, fluctuating within 50 cents of this figure. It was a dull market with a narrow range without any trend, after opening about $5 higher than the closing of Monday.

Many large operators were still remaining aloof pending more definite developments in Washington. The closing rate was $1027.30.

	bars
Outstanding positions, June delivery	161
Outstanding positions, July delivery	28,014
Monday's volume	25,410

LONDON STOCKS

Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz per Reuter

	June 1	4
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	101⅞	101⅞

CHINESE BONDS

4½% Bonds, 1898	101	101
4½% Loan, 1908	92	92½
5% Loan, 1912	70	70
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	92½	92½
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	88½	88½
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	65½	65½
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	36	36
5% do. do. (Supl. Loan)	26	26
5% S.-H.-N'po Rly.	97	97½
5% Honan Railway	28	28
5% Hukuang Railway, 1911	39½	39½
5% Lung Tsing U. Hoi Rly.	15½	15½

FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS

German 7% Int. Loan, 1924	65½	64½
Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907	74½	74½
Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924	87½	87½
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	131	131
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	16½	16½

INDUSTRIALS AND BREWERIES

Associated Elec. Indus.	17/3	17/-
British-American Tob.	119/4½	118/9
Chinese Eng. & Min.	20/6	19/6
Courtaulds	48/3	46/6
Distillers	88/9	87/-
Dunlop Rubber	47/4½	45/9
Ever Ready, 5/- shares	29/9	29/-
General Electric (Eng.)	40/6	40-
Imp. Chemical Industries	34/4½	33/9
do. do. (Def. 10/- sh.)	8/10½	8/7½
Imp. Tobacco	124/-	122/3
Int. Nickel, no par val.	$25	$24¾
Pinchin Johnson, 10/- sh.	37/7½	37/9
Turner & Newall	46/6	45/-
Unilever	23/3	22/6

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Dutch	25/4½	25/3
Boots Pure Drug (5/- sh.)	43/3	43/-
Burma Corp. Rs. 10	13/-	13/-
Can. Pac. Rly. $25 sh.	$15½	$15½
Chartered, 15/- shares	24/-	23/9
Crown Mines, 10/- shares	252/6	255/-
Electric & Musical Indus.	30/6	28/9
Geldenhuis	31/10½	32/6
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	23/6	23/6
Trepca Mines, 5/- shares	12/6	12/6
Langlaagte Estates	36/3	36/-
London Tin, 10/- shares	13/3	13/-
Pekin Syndicate, 2/- ord.	3/-	2/9
Rubber Trusts	32/4½	32/4½
Shanghai Elec. Cons.	53/-	52/6
Southern Railway (Def.)	£24½	£23½
Tate & Lyle	90/9	90/-
Van Ryn Deep	64/4½	62/6
Woolworths, 5/- shares	97/-	96/-

OILS

Anglo Persian	48/1½	46/10½
Burmah	108/1½	101/9x
Royal Dutch, 100 fl. sh.	£20½	£20½
Shell Trans. & Trad.	48/9	46/10½

x—correct as received.

HUKUANG RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS

London, June 4.

Hukuang Railway 5 per cent. Bonds, 1911: Coupon No. 36, due on June 15th, 1929 (including that attached to bonds drawn June 1926-34), will be payable on June 15th at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Reuter.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Bank Clearings

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1934

Dollars	$4,444,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$4,103,000.00
Total Clearings:	$8,547,000.00

The Joint Reserve Board is composed of 36 Chinese banks and its clearance does not include cheques on foreign banks and Chinese native banks.

A. O. F. C. AVERAGES

20 Representative Shanghai Stocks

		Change
June 4, 25.99; June 5, 25.97		.02 down
High for 1934	32.80	Jan. 18, 1932
Low for 1932-1934	25.52	May 15, 1933

NEW YORK STOCKS

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

	June 2	4
Adams Express	7½	7⅞
Alaska Juneau	19½	19¾
Allied Chemical & Dye	130½	133
Amer. Can	91½	92½
Amer. & For. Power	7⅞	7⅞
Amer. Metal Co.	21½	21½
Amer. Smelting	36⅝	37⅞
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	112⅝	113¼
Amer. Tobacco "B"	70	70
Amer. Waterworks	18½	19⅜
Anaconda Copper	13½	14⅜
Atlas Corporation	10½	10½
Auburn Automobiles	33½	34½
Baltimore & Ohio	22	23
Bethlehem Steel	30⅞	31⅞
Borden Co.	24½	24⅞
Borg Warner	21½	22
Canadian Pacific Rail.	14⅛	15⅛
Case, J. I.	48	49¾
Chase Nat'l Bank	27	27½
Chesapeake Corporation	Unq.	43½
Chrysler Corporation	37⅞	39
Columbia Gas & Elec.	12	12½
Com. & Sthrn.	2⅛	2⅛
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	31½	31⅞
Consolidated Oil	10	10⅛
Continental Oil	18⅝	19½
Coty Inc.	5	5⅛
Curtiss Wright Com.	3⅛	3⅛
Curtiss Wright "A"	9⅞	10
Du Pont de Nomours	81⅞	83½
Eastman Kodak	Unq.	94
Elec. Bond & Share	13⅝	14⅜
Elec. Power & Light	5⅛	5⅛
Fox Film "A"	13½	14
Gen. Aviation	4⅛	4⅛
Gen. Elec.	19½	19⅞
Gen. Foods	32½	32⅞
Gen. Motors	29½	30⅛
Gen. Rail. Signal	Unq.	Unq.
Gold Dust	19	19½
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	26⅝	27½
Int. Cement	22	22
Int. Harvester	30½	31½
Int. Nickel	25½	25½
Int. Tel. & Tel.	11⅛	11½
Johns Manville	46	46⅝
Kennecott	18½	18⅝
Lehman Corporation	66½	65⅞
Liggett & Myers "B"	93½	94
Loew's Inc.	31	31½
Lorillard P. (Com)	17⅞	17½
Montgomery Ward	23½	24½
Nat'l City Bank (bid price)	26½	26⅞
Nat'l Distillers	24½	25
New York Central	26⅞	27⅞
North Amer.	16⅛	16½
Owens Illinois Glass	74	Unq.
Pacific Gas & Elec.	16⅛	16⅛
Packard Motors	3½	4
Pennsylvania Rail.	29	29⅝
Pennroad Corporation	2⅜	2½
Phillips Petroleum	18½	18⅞
Radio Corporation	7	7⅛
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	43½	43½
Sears Roebuck	38½	39½
Socony-Vacuum Corporation	15	15½
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	16½	16⅝
Sthrn. Gas & Elec.	9⅛	9⅛
Stand. Oil Co. of N. J.	42½	42½
Sterling Products	58⅛	58⅞
Studebaker	4⅛	4⅜
Texas Corporation	23½	23⅞
Transamerica	6	6
Union Carbide & Carbon	39⅛	38⅞
Union Pacific	119½	119⅞
United Aircraft & Trans.	20	20⅜
United Corporation	5	5⅛
United Gas Improvement	15⅛	15⅝
U. S. Rubber	17½	18
U. S. Steel	38⅞	39½
Universal Leaf Tobacco	44½	44½
Vanadium	18⅞	19⅛
Warner Bros. Pictures	5⅛	5⅞
Westinghouse E. & M.	32½	33½
Woolworth	48⅝	48½

BONDS

Alleghany Corp. 5s	67	67⅛
Amer. & For. Power 5% debs.	51⅝	52⅛
Chicago, Mil, St. P. & Pac.	40½	41½
Cities Service Power & Light	43⅛	43½
Int. Tel. & Tel. conv.	64½	65½
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5/1955	62⅞	63½
Kansas City Sthrn. 5s	Unq.	76½
New Eng. Gas & Elec.	54	55
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6%	79½	80
Virginia Pub. Service 5½s	73⅞	72⅞

PREFERRED STOCKS

Amer. & For. Power $7 Pfd.	Unq.	Unq.
Amer. Waterworks $6 Pref.	Unq.	Unq.
Baltimore & Ohio $4 Pref.	27	26½
Crown Cork $2.70 Pref.	Unq.	Unq.
Elec. Bond & Share $5 Pref.	Unq.	Unq.
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	47½	46
Firestone $6 Pref.	Unq.	81
Grand Union $3 Pref.	Unq.	3
McKesson Robbins $3.50 Pref.	27½	Unq.
Pere Marquette $5 Prior Pref.	Unq.	40
Philadelphia Co. 6% Pref.	31	Unq.
Tide Water Assoc. $6 Pref.	Unq.	Unq.
U. S. Rubber $8 1st Pref.	43	44½

By Courtesy of A.O.F.C.

Air Reduction	93	95
Amer. Radiator	12⅞	13
Amer. Sugar Ref'g	55½	55
Atchison, T. & S. Fe.	53	53⅜
Bendix Aviation	14½	14½
Caterpillar Co.	2½	2
Commercial Solvents	21½	21⅞
Continental Can	72½	73½
Corn Products	64	64
Elec. Auto Lite	20	
Elec. Bond & Share	13⅞	14⅜
Gen. Amer. Trans. Corp.	35½	36
Gillette Safety	10½	10
Int. Bus. Machines	131	132
Kresge, (S.S.)	17½	17
Mack Trucks	25	25
McIntyre Porcupine	45½	46
Monsanto Chemical	41½	41½
Nat'l Biscuit	34½	34½
Nat'l Cash Reg'ter	15½	15½
Nat'l Dairy Prods.	16⅞	17
Nat'l Steel Corp.	38⅜	38½
Otis Elevator	15½	15½
Pacific Lighting	30⅞	31
Safeway Stores	47½	47½
Sthrn. Rail.	23⅞	24½
Stand. Brands	19⅞	20
Un. Pac. 4% n-c Pfd.	80½	80½
United Fruit	68½	70
U. S. Smelt. Ref. & Min.	114½	117½
U. S. Steel	38⅞	39½
U. S. Steel 7% Pfd.	80	81½
Vick Chemical	33	33

By Courtesy of S. E. Levy & Co.

Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	15½	15½
Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdry.	23	24
Amer. Car & Fdry. Co.	18½	19½
Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad	45½	46½
Colgate Palmolive Peet Co.	13½	13½
Freeport Texas Co.	38½	39½
Goodrich (B.F) Co.	12⅞	13½
Gulf Oil Corp. of Pennsylvania	Unq.	59
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	60	59½
Homestake Mining Co.	366	367
Industrial Rayon Corp.	23½	23½
Kresge (S.S.) & Co.	17⅞	17½
Liquid Carbonic Co.	27	27
Nat'l Power & Light Co.	9⅛	9⅛
Procter & Gamble Co.	33½	33½
Public Service Corp. of N. J.	35	35½
Pullman Inc.	47	48½
Royal Dutch (Amer. Shars)	33⅞	33½
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	21½	21½
Stand. Oil Co. of California	31⅞	32½
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	28	28
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	37⅞	38½
Western. Union Telegraph Co.	42	42½

SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Increased Interest in Silk at Beginning of Week: Canton Declares Government Sugar Monopoly

Shanghai, June 2.

Increased interest was shown in silk at the beginning of the week under review, while in the tea market Keemuns were busy and cheaper grades found a ready outlet. The sugar market reports that government monopoly has been declared in Canton as from yesterday, but that details are lacking so far.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.:

Chinese Cotton: A larger volume of spot business on the domestic staple, than has been experienced for some time in the past, may be registered as having been done with the mills in general during the week under review. Our market exhibited not a little excitement and moved in a very strong direction engendered by continuous covering of shorts arising on the one hand from the firm attitude and aggressive operations on the part of determined bulls and on the other from the steadiness in the American and Indian markets coupled with the prevailing easier rates of exchange. Holders of cotton of the indigenous growth are very much encouraged in entertaining expectations of still higher markets being stimulated by the statistical indications of the ever diminishing stocks of the Chinese crop and particularly in that of the superior grades. The net change for the week in prices on the whole indicates an advance of a further $1 per picul higher than that current during the previous period.

Having the foregoing in view, there appears to be little inducement for any trader to adopt the bear side of the market and unless the values of the Indian staple approach a parity with that of the domestic fibre and a fair quantity is booked to meet the requirements of local consumers, our market, though subject to reactions fluctuative, will evince no decided retrogression on the near future. Therefore buying on recessions is not inadvisable and particularly purchases of old crop deliveries.

Yarn: It is pleasant to state that we have had a succession of firm markets during the week under review and prices consistently advanced about six dollars per bale due in a measure to a better demand but which advances, it may be stated, were mainly stimulated by the strong upward tendency in the raw cotton markets. The appreciation in the raw material has of late been quite commensurate with the rising values of mills' output and which happy situation has not been experienced for many years in the past.

Shanghai Market	
Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	$42.50
Tungchow, spot ex-mill	45.50
Shensi No. 1, Spot ex-mill	45.00
Lingpo, Spot ex-mill	54.00
Tone of the Market:	Firm

Yuenfong Auctions

In some respects the market has undergone a change in the past week, and demand which had recently shown some slight improvement in white shirtings has continued, with prices having declined to the extent of about 30 cents. Dyed goods, on the other hand, continued strong, and prices for Italians, Venetians, Velvets and Black Poplins have all made further appreciations.

Clearances continued about the same, shipments being spread about between Tientsin and river ports, but in small quantities only.

SILK

Silk Exporters showed increased interest at the beginning of the week under review and about 200 bales changed hands at slightly lower prices. With a renewed decline reported from Japan, however, demand has again fallen off, but a current regular business for local consumption prevents the market from following the declining tendency abroad.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World wheat markets have continued their upward tendency and advanced by more than ten per cent. Reports from the United States wheat centres are still indicating serious damage to the crop and the fact that no rain relieved the situation has been principally responsible for the sharp advance. The market is now receiving good support from speculators and it is to be seen whether consumers are willing to actually pay the advanced prices or not.

An outstanding feature during the week of report has been the purchases by Russia of Argentine and Australian wheat, which naturally also influenced the upward tendency of the market.

The advance in the United States of America has practically no effect in Shanghai.

The Shanghai wheat market remains steady with excellent prospects for the Chinese wheat crop. Local mills are fully supplied with foreign wheat and show no disposition to purchase.

The Shanghai flour market has only advanced slightly on account of comparatively small demand.

PRODUCE

There is no change to report in the produce market, which is still lifeless. The lack of interest on the part of buying centres abroad continues.

METALS

The metals market has passed through another quiet week and there is nothing of interest to report.

TIMBER

In the timber market heavy stocks and previous exchange strength, which make present landed costs approximately the same as the present ex-yard prices, have caused a waiting attitude on the part of dealers, and in consequence little business has passed.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

Since the last report there has been no appreciable improvement and the rayon market still remains dull and lifeless. Local stocks are fairly heavy and bulk supplies being offered in the market chiefly consists of smuggled yarns which are being quoted at very low prices, fully $80 below official list prices quoted for the chief competitive qualities. Japanese yarns have shewn further activity and fair quantities have been disposed of owing to their very low prices.

SUGAR

The market continues in its apathetic state and there is not the slightest sign of any improvement in the near future.

During the past week 300 Tons of Molasses 8 & H were placed at £4.70 c.i.f. This would appear to be an isolated transaction, but as it is the first c.i.f. business for about five weeks it is worthy of note.

As from June 1 the Cantonese Government have declared a Government Monopoly for sugar, which looks like restricting trade in the south, but until full and reliable details are available it is impossible to state what effect it will have on this market.

TEA

Green Tea:

Chunmee.—Arrivals now total 17,000 h/c and with but little business being done prices have shewn an easier tendency. Settlements for the week amounted to 2529 h/c. Sowmees remain a very small market. Slightly over 600 h/c changed hands during the week, mostly low grade teas, country teas not having arrived yet.

Black Tea:

Keemun.—have seen quite a busy week, 11,000 h/c changing hands. Fine teas are now finished and the market is quieter with no appreciable change in values.

Ningchow and Wenchow Congous continue to arrive and, in spite of poor quality, find a ready market owing to the demand for low priced tea.

PAPERMARKET

Although perhaps a slight improvement has been noticed generally speaking the market still remains very dull. In some of the staple articles like M.G. white and coloured Cap, News and Kraftpaper the market is more than well supplied, not to say overstocked, and local market prices seem to be lower than the replacing-cost at the present exchange. Homeprices remain practically unchanged.—Delieveries from local stocks are again somewhat slow.

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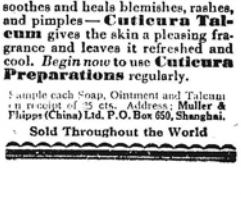

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The Week's Markets Reviews

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, June 2.

At the close of business on the 31st instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 110,546,000 and $358,370,000.

These figures include Tls. 34,040,000 and 209,480,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,980 bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements

SYCEE

Imports:—
Tls. 180,000 from Tientsin
Exports:—
Tls. 1,800,000 melted and coined

DOLLARS

Imports:—
$400,000 from Tsinan
400,000 „ Tsingtao
2,520,000 sycee melted and coined
$3,320,000

Exports:—
$1,110,000 to New York (1,110 Dollar Bars)
890,000 —
$2,000,000

Silver

London silver comes to-day 19 3/16d. ready and 19 7/16d. forward, unchanged from last week.

The Continent sold. India bought and sold. America and China bought.

Exchange

The official quotation to-day is 1/3 3/8d. as against 1/3 1/4d. last week.

Speculators' position is unchanged at £600,000 and U.S.$3,000,000 oversold.

Selling T.T. 1/3 7/16d. U.S. $32 1/2.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/3 3/4d. U.S. $33 1/4.

SILVER

London, May 30.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly bullion letter write:—The proposals contained in President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the subject of legislation have given rise to uncertainty, and operators seem disposed to await further developments. Consequently, the tone of the market here has been quietly steady.

During the week past China has sold, and there has been a small speculative demand with some support from America. The Indian bazaars have both bought and sold, but operations on Continental account have not been a feature.

Messrs. Pixley & Abell say that it is reported that some liquidation of speculative holdings has taken place in the New York market but these offerings have been taken off the market by Government buying. If the purchases were continued, as it appears probable, the general tone of the market should be healthy.—Reuter.

London, May 31.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid report:—India has worked both ways in the silver market during the past week, but their bull account in London has by now been considerably reduced.

China has sold while America has supported the market. The American Government appears to be taking what is offered in New York on most days, which which is having the effect of stabilising the price and making the market uninteresting and stagnant.—Reuter.

Bullion Imports and Export Figures

London, May 13.

United States silver speculators have been selling back to the London bullion market the silver bars they had been accumulating in New York, according to the Board of Trade figures on bullion imports and exports.

For the three months ending March 31, New York shipped to London 1,045,155 ounces, and received from London 742,961 ounces, showing a net dismissal to London of 302,194 ounces.

But Belgium has stepped into the silver picture with net imports from the London bullion market of 1,110,156 ounces during the first quarter, far exceeding all others except British India; this compares with only 19,665 ounces during the same period last year.

Upshot of it all is that London imported 15,129,522 ounces from all quarters and exported 9,781,278 ounces, showing a net gain of 5,348,244 ounces.—United Press.

MENTOUKUO MINE COAL OUTPUT

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukuo Mine that the output of coal for the month of May was 46,100 tons and that deliveries amounted to 42,410 tons.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, June 2.

General: The 13½ cent rise in the price of wheat caused by continuation of severe drought conditions in the North Western and West sections of the United States was probably the most outstanding event recorded last week. Security markets were extremely inactive and on Tuesday, the 29th, were at their dullest with a turnover of only 380,000 shares. The great majority of traders apparently chose to stay on the side lines pending some definite action being taken on the Fletcher-Rayburn Bill for the control of the Stock Exchanges and the silver bill which embodies substantially the same ideas as voiced by President Roosevelt. It is expected that action on both these measures will be consummated before the end of the coming week and when this comes about many traders expect to see an upward movement in security markets.

News of active and projected strikes caused considerable uneasiness among conservative interests but it is generally felt that this had been anticipated as evinced by the fact that many companies in the latter part of April and early part of May advanced their production schedules so that expected labour disturbances would not hamper them in producing their normal quota of goods.

The Market in Figures

	May 24	31	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	93.37	93.37	up .63
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	42.75	42.75	off .05
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	22.88	22.88	off .02
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	93.96	94.07	up .11
D. J. 11-Commodity Index	53.70	57.31	up 3.61

Credit: Money conditions were about the same. Very little change being experienced. Call money was still at 1 per cent. and 30, 60 and 90 day bankers' acceptances remained at ¼ per cent. Sixty and ninety day time money remained at 3/4 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively. The stock of monetary gold was unchanged at $7,766,000,000 while the Federal Reserve ratio was also unchanged for the week at 69.0 per cent. Brokers' loans continued to decline and were off $33,000,000 at $905,000,000.

Commodities

	May 24	31
Chicago Wheat	88⅞	102⅝
Winnipeg Wheat (Holl.)		82⅝
Silver	45.07	45.15
Cotton	11.26	11.38
Rubber	12.08	12.37
Silk	1.24	1.21
Silver	1.53	1.55

Business

	Previous	Latest
Steel operations (percentage of capacity)	59	57
Carloadings (carloads)	601,739	611,142
Electric power produc. (k. w. hrs.)	*1,650,000	1,655,000
Automobile output (cars)	75,550	76,281
Daily average oil produc. (bbls)	2,514,050	2,492,500

*000 omitted

Stock Outlook: We have had no reason to change our opinion from that expressed last week namely that although a slight market rise may occur when Congress adjourns we do not expect a sustained upward movement of common stock prices. The market may be rather dull, inclined to firmness rather than strength or weakness. We feel that for the individual investor it would be inadvisable to sell sound common stocks at the moment. He might even add cautiously stocks of seasoned companies to his investment portfolio if he can see his way clear to waiting until the end of the summer for profits at which time many expect that these will materialise.

LONDON STOCKS

London, May 31.

Stock Exchange: Apart from the continued strength and activity of the goldmining section of the London Stock Exchange, due mainly to favourable dividend announcements, public interest during the past week has remained at a low ebb, principally owing to the political uncertainties abroad.

British gilt-edged securities continued to rule very dull and Germans, after improving, reacted sharply to-day owing to fears that the Dawes and Young loans will be included in the debt moratorium. Chinese and Japanese funds have been steadily held.

Most industrial stocks have been dull in sympathy with the trans-Atlantic section. Oils were unsettled during the week on the disappointing dividend announced by Anglo Persian. Rubber shares, on the whole, were inactive, but to-day rallied with the commodity.

Foreign Exchanges: There has been a certain amount of steady pressure against sterling during the week but business generally remained very quiet. The German mark weakened against other gold currencies owing to the unsatisfactory outcome of the debt negotiations. Chinese and Japanese rates were quietly steady.

Money Market: After an easy period, loans became more difficult to obtain due to settlement of Stock Exchange accounts and month-end requirements.

Discounts Market: Rates, on the whole, have ruled quietly firm.—Reuter.

COTTON MARKETS

Local Prices

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co.'s quotation for the week ending:

Middling ⅞ inch

June shipment:	*Per lb.	†Per picul
May 26	12.78c.	$57.25
„ 28	12.88	57.40
„ 29	12.89	57.75
„ 30	12.91	57.95
„ 31	12.91	57.75
June 1	12.85	58.10

*C. I. F. †Ex wharf, duty, sur. and int. incl.

Arrival from Outports

By Courtesy F. W. Golding

Cotton arrivals from outports, May 21 to 27:—

From	Bales of 500 lb.
Haichow	3,017
Hankow	8,261
Ningpo	250
Tientsin	3,456
Tsingtao	119
Tungchow	1,538
Local (Including Tachong and Foochee)	2,015
Total	18,656

Stocks of Chinese cotton in wharf warehouses in Shanghai on May 27:

Kind of Cotton	Bales of 500 lb.
Lingpo (Including Loyang and Chengchow)	19,539
Shensi	27,452
Ningpo	275
Tientsin	8,121
Shantung	79
Tungchow	7,043
Local (Including Tachong and Foochee)	2,517
Total	65,025

Deliveries of Chinese cotton from wharf warehouses, May 21 to 27:—13,420 bales of 500 lb.

Review of the Week

Market report received from Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Fleming:

New York, May 31.

Liquidation by longs was offset by trade fixing. No serious consequences the expected of the threatened textile strike. Demand for actual cotton is slightly better. Cool and wet weather have delayed new crop preparations somewhat.

BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, June 2.

The Stock Market improved considerably during the past week, partly because the long waited-for end of the tram fer conference with the best settlement expectable under existing circumstances, partly because of the Reich's conversion offer of the Hilferding 1929 State Loan, hereby the rate of interest was lowered to 4 per cent. Announcement of the solution of the Saar problem towards the week-end put the investors in high spirits so that prices in all departments soars. A parallel improvement took place at the fixed interest security market for the same reasons.

Following are the quotations of some of the leading German values as on May 28 and June 2 respectively:

General Electrics (A.E.G.)	24.12	26.00
Continental Caoutchouc	151.50	141.00
Chade	167.37	173.50
Daimler Benz	47.00	48.75
Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft	53.25	53.50
German Overseas Bank	35.00	37.00
Gelsenkirchen Mining Co.	60.00	61.00
German Dye Trust, (I. G. Farben)	134.87	139.50
Hamburg-America Line (Hapag)	21.37	27.00
Harpener Mining Company	93.37	93.67
Mannesmann Pipes	61.25	63.25
North-German Lloyd	28.00	33.50
Reichsbank	152.00	154.87
Rhenish-Westphalian Elec.	95.00	95.87
Siemens and Halske	133.25	136.00
United Steel Works	40.87	41.12
Young Loan	91.37	92.75

—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Reichsbank Returns

Berlin, June 2.

Critical state of the foreign currency situation is again revealed by the Reichsbank return dated May 31, showing that the cover ratio declined to 3.7 per cent. as against 4.6 per cent on May 23. Gold holdings declined by 16,800,000 Marks to 130,100,000 Marks, while foreign currencies declined by 1,800,000 to 5,700,000 Marks, making a net decline of 18,600,000 to 135,800,000 Marks. Notes in circulation increased by 271,900,000 to 3,635,400,000 Marks. The amount of credit issued as measured by bills, cheques, advances, and investments increased by 331,900,000 Marks to 3,635,000,000 Marks. Transocean-Kuo Min.

CHINESE BOND MARKET REVIEW

By Courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

Shanghai, May 30.

Quiet but firm was the Chinese Government Bond Market during the month of May which officially closed yesterday with net gains of about a point and a half as compared with the April closing. Transactions totaled 283,000,000 for the four weeks.

Despite a none too rosy outlook at the time of the April settlement, the month of May opened with daily advances in small fractions for several days. The pace could not be sustained, however, for toward the latter half of the first week there were signs of weakness as the market declined slowly but steadily.

The next two weeks found the market in the grip of extreme dull trading. Movements recorded amounted to small fractions only as both the bulls and bears held their hands to await opportunities for an attack. Such opportunities never come, however, and for the rest of the month fluctuations were guided entirely by the prevailing demand and supply for setting off outstanding positions.

Thus the market moved in a seesaw manner during the second week which closed at practically the same level as it opened. Activities increased very slightly at the third week when small gains were recorded.

It was generally expected that the last five days for May trading would find greater volumes of transactions as outstanding positions were being liquidated at the last moment. These expectations were unfulfilled in that the usual excitement at this time of the month never took place although for one day the turnover did reach 20 millions. Both longs and shorts had their shares of trouble, though mildly, as they tried to get the best prices before it was too late.

Following the removal of May quotations on the 26th, the market maintained noticeable firmness though trading was quiet. On Monday the 28th, the last day of the month, gains in substantial fractions were registered as the result of much buying by small speculators.

During the month under review, 6 per cent. Consolidated advanced most rapidly, its gain being 2.30, with Rehabilitation a poor second with 1.85. Despite the quietness and small daily movements, fluctuations were fairly wide as several issues showed variations of more than three points betwen the highs and lows. Salt Revenue, as usual, occupied first place for turnover, more than 44 millions of which changed hands.

Following is a tabulated report of the market:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	April Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
May	29.30	30.00	29.30	29.70	29.60	+0.10	0.70	660,000
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reorganization								
May	39.10	40.40	38.90	40.00	39.50	+0.50	1.50	4,650,000
June	38.45	39.85	38.40	39.85	—	—	1.45	2,355,000
Disbandment								
May	71.40	73.80	71.30	73.30	72.05	+1.25	2.50	14,430,000
June	71.50	74.00	71.35	73.90	—	—	2.65	13,040,000
19th Yr. Customs								
May	43.50	45.30	43.40	45.30	44.05	+1.25	1.90	5,180,000
June	42.50	44.40	42.35	44.40	—	—	2.05	3,695,000
Rehabilitation								
May	48.30	50.60	47.80	50.55	48.70	+1.85	2.80	4,885,000
June	47.10	49.95	46.80	49.95	—	—	3.15	3,070,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
May	48.30	51.50	48.10	51.30	49.80	+1.50	3.40	8,175,000
June	47.70	51.00	47.65	51.00	—	—	3.35	7,300,000
20th Yr. Customs								
May	48.25	50.50	49.20	50.10	49.35	+0.75	1.30	10,015,000
June	47.40	50.10	48.80	50.10	—	—	1.30	9,695,000
Consolidated Tax								
May	50.90	53.40	50.70	53.30	51.85	+1.45	2.70	14,280,000
June	49.95	53.15	49.95	53.15	—	—	3.20	13,945,000
Salt Revenue								
May	52.10	54.70	52.00	54.40	53.00	+1.40	2.70	21,970,000
June	51.20	54.35	51.20	54.35	—	—	3.15	22,220,000
6% Consolidated								
May	59.60	62.55	59.50	62.30	60.00	+2.30	3.05	6,625,000
June	58.20	61.50	58.10	61.50	—	—	3.40	6,115,000

MANCHOUKUO MONEY ORDERS

Changchun, May 30.

Manchoukuo postal money order service will be started on July 1, according to a government report released here. Money orders are to be made in Japanese currency, instead of in Manchoukuo currency. The maximum sum is limited to Y.400 for a postal money order. For C.O.D.'s the maximum will be Y.1,000.—Reuter.

EXPORT DUTY ON RUBBER

Batavia, May 31.

The Government issued rubber restriction ordinances to-day imposing an export duty of five cents a lb. on dry native rubber as from June 1.—Reuter.

EXPORT TAX ON EGGS TO BE REDUCED

Nanking, May 29.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance, the Executive Yuan this morning decided to reduce the export tax on eggs for a period of three months.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE

Tokyo, May 31.

Imports exceeded exports to the extent of Y. 1,971,000 during the past ten days, according to a statement on Japan's foreign trade issued here today by the Ministry of Finance. Exports amounted to Y. 74,788,000 and imports totalled Y. 76,759,000. The total unfavourable trade balance since January 1, 1934, was placed at Y. 134,355,000.—United Press.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

CAPITAL
Authorized $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up 20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Sub-Agency: 27 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Full particulars on application

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CHINESE FINANCING RECONSTRUCTION

Aims of New Development Corporation: To Facilitate Ordered Flow of Capital

Shanghai, June 1.

Emphasizing the fact that it is a purely Chinese institution, the China Development Finance Corporation yesterday issued a statement outlining the objectives of the new corporation and giving a list of banks interested in it and individuals who have taken part in its formation. The new corporation is concerned "with large scale joint financing and facilitating an ordered flow of capital into the work of China's reconstruction."

"The principal Chinese banking institutions, together with certain of the leading personalities in China's economic life, have founded 'The China Development Finance Corporation'," the statement says. "The Corporation is Chinese in conception, capital and direction, and constitutes an instrument for organized reconstruction.

"The China Development Finance Corporation is, in conjunction with Chinese banks and financial interests abroad, to assist and collaborate in enterprises private and public for the development of commerce and industry for which long term credits are required, being particularly concerned with large scale joint financing and facilitating an ordered flow of capital into the work of China's reconstruction.

"The Corporation is to study the worth of any business proposition, arrange, if it is found suitable, for the subscription of capital Chinese and foreign, both singly and jointly and later follow through the development of the particular enterprise on behalf of those financially interested.

"The Corporation has a capital of $10,000,000 which capital has been fully subscribed through the medium of the following banks and individuals:—

"Banks:—Central Bank of China, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Kincheng Banking Corporation, China & South Sea Bank, Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, National Commercial Bank, Industrial Bank of China, Young Bros. Banking Corporation, Land Bank of China, Commercial Bank of China, The Continental Bank, Kiangsu Chekiang Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Commercial Bank, Tunglai Bank, Manufacturers' Bank of China, China State Bank.

"Individuals:—Dr. H. H. Kung, Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Mr. Li Ming, Mr. K. P. Chen, Mr. Tsu-yee Pei, Mr. Chang Wei-yu, Mr. Zee Pu-sun."

Change in Economy

There has been a great change in the financial economy of China in the past twenty years, with the development of Chinese banking along modern lines and accompanying it a considerable accumulation of Chinese capital, owned either internally or by nationals resident abroad, which is available for the country's economic development, providing adequate security can be found.

It is felt that these financial developments should be taken advantage of in any plans for China's reconstruction that may be comtemplated and that Chinese and foreign capital should, as far as possible, work together

While some of the Chinese banks and local foreign interests have already acted jointly in forming new enterprises, there exists no really adequate machinery to fulfil this task or to ensure co-operation between the various banks and the foreign interests. It is intended that the China Development Finance Corporation fill this gap in China's economic structure.

The amount of capital subscribed is not of great importance, since it is not intended that the corporation should act as an investment trust, but rather, working along lines traditional to finance houses, arrange for the financing with Chinese or foreign money of any commercial enterprise which it may judge offers suitable opportunity for investment.

No Discrimination

There is no question of inviting foreign capital, either now or later, to participate in the corporation itself, but it is open for interests abroad to work either in conjunction with or through the medium of the corporation in financing enterprises jointly with Chinese investors, it is stated. Representative of some of the most stable and enduring forces of the country, the corporation should be welcomed as a partner by foreign interests who may wish to place their money in China, the statement continues.

The Corporation is to be a purely business concern, and will work along the lines laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to ensure the proper co-operation of foreign capital in the development of China's resources for the good of mankind.

It is hoped that the corporation so formed, the spirit of joint effort it represents, and the determination that the corporation shall work as a business concern, non-political, and non-discriminatory, at home and abroad, will prove of great assistance in China's economic development.

Regulations Revised

June 3.

The China Development Finance Corporation, promoted by Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. T. V. Soong and other financial leaders of the country, officially came into existence yesterday at the formative meeting of shareholders held at the Shanghai Bankers' Club, states the Chekiai News agency. The meeting was attended by a total number of 98 persons, representing individual and group shareholders, with Mr. Li Shih-tseng presiding.

At the meeting, several important revisions were made of the draft regulations governing the organization of the Corporation. The most important of these is to the effect that the capital of the corporation (which has been fixed at $10,000,000) be divided into 1,000,000 shares at $10. per share instead of 100,000 shares at $100 per share. The official name in English for the organization is "The China Development Finance Corporation," with head office at No. 111 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. The regulations passed at the meeting consist of 38 articles. They provide for a governing body consisting of a Board of Directors and a Board of Supervisors, the former having a membership of 27 persons, while the latter of seven persons.

Rehabilitation Loan of Greater Shanghai

The third semi-annual drawing of the City Government of Greater Shanghai 7 per cent. Rehabilitation Loan of 1932 took place in the Accountants' Office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at 4 p.m. on Friday. The Loan Agreement calls for the redemption of $60,000—nominal principal of Bonds and as a result of this Drawing all Bonds bearing the terminal numbers "36" shall be redeemable at par on and after June 15, 1934.

DEBT MORATORIUM FOR GERMANY

Berlin, May 29.

A six-month moratorium on German foreign debts has been granted by the delegates at the conference of Germany's foreign creditors.

The British, French and Swedish delegates have acquiesced to the agreement, provided the scheme is ministered impartially. The Swiss and Netherlands delegates have withheld their assent on the ground that the agreement ignores their special position, while the American delegates do not disclose their attitude —Reuter.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD

New York, May 31.

American Bureau of Metal Statistics' details of World Gold Production during the month of April, 1934, with comparisons:—

	Apr., 1933	Mar. 1934	Apr., 1934
	(Fine ounces, 000 omitted)		
Total World Gold Production	1,919	2,057	2,047
Including:—			
United States	189	227	217
Canada	240	237	240
South Africa	895	874	866

—Reuter.

BRITISH CONTRACTS FACILITATED

London, May 30.

Parliament has agreed to extend the life of the Export Credits Guarantee Department until 1940.

It is learnt that the Advisory Committee is recommending a reduction of 30 per cent. for Russian business. —Reuter.

U.S. LOCAL N.R.A. CODE ADJUSTMENT

Washington, May 28.

The work of the National Recovery Administration has been measurably lightened by a presidential order, issued to-day, establishing local self-government for many industries now governed by codes.

The order suspends price-fixing and other provisions in certain industries, but clauses dealing with hours and wages are not touched.

General Hugh Johnson, head of the N.R.A., will decide what industries are to be affected.—Reuter.

KWANTUNG TRADE ON THE UP-GRADE

Leased Territory's Steady Development

Dairen, May 25.

Kwantung Leased Territory's exports for April totalled 26,928,330 Yen, an increase of 2,504,078 Yen or 10 per cent compared with the total export for April 1933, according to an announcement issued by the Kwantung Government.

Imports were even more remarkable, totalling 39,924,155 Yen for the month or an increase of 9,382,794 Yen or 31 per cent compared with the total value for April 1933.

The result was an adverse balance for April this year of 12,995,825 Yen.

The principal export and import items were as under in 1,000 Yen units were (Exports): Soya beans, 3,596; red beans, 700; kaoliang, 351; maize, 108; peanuts, 1,472; perilla, 291; linseeds, 305; sugar, 568; cotton, 616; wool and woollen yarn, 220; cotton cloth, 179; iron and steel, 560; leather, 324; bean oil, 2,254; bean cake, 4,440.

(Imports): Wheat flour, 1,685; sugar, 801; tobacco, 360; raw cotton, 492; cotton, 209; cotton cloth, 2,852; woollen cloth, 488; gunny bags, 375; silk yarn, 685; toilet goods, 345; vehicles and accessories, 1,445; machinery, 2,258; iron and steel, 1,723; paper, 657; fat and oil, 5,091; drugs, chemicals and medicines, 1,109; building materials, 3,217; timber and bamboo, 605; kerosene, benzine, gasoline, 2,837.—Reuter.

U.S. SILVER BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, May 31.

By a margin of 263 against 77, the House of Representatives to-day passed the Silver Bill which was drawn up by members of the Senate silver "bloc" in an effort to "do something for silver" during this session of Congress.

The Bill provides for the increasing of silver stocks in the United States and permissively authorizes President Roosevelt to take over the nation's monetary silver stock.

Secondly, it authorizes the Secretary of Treasury to purchase silver in the home market and from abroad at such rates, times and terms as he may deem reasonable and most advantageous to public interest. Domestic purchases will be limited to a price of 50 cents an ounce on stock held on May 1. He is also authorized to sell silver whenever the market price of the white metal exceeds the monetary value, or when the monetary stocks are greater than the 25/75 ratio to gold.

Thirdly, he is authorized to issue silver certificates of face value not less than the cost of all the silver purchased.

Further, the Secretary of Treasury will regulate, investigate and prohibit the acquisition, importation and transportation of silver, and will penalize violators of the regulation by a fine of $10,000 or to the extent of ten years' imprisonment. He is authorized to issue whatever regulations he deems fit in order to carry out the purposes of the Bill.

Some of the Democratic members, who supported the Bill, claimed that it needed a complement in the Government gold policy in order to increase commodity prices and foreign trade.—Reuter.

Washington, May 31.

The Senate will take up the Silver Bill as soon as it has disposed of the Reciprocal Tariff Bill, according to announcement of the Ways and Means Committee to-day.—United Press.

GERMANY IMPORT PAYMENT

Berlin, May 28.

The foreign currency control department to-day cut down the allotment of foreign currencies for June in payment of imports, to ten per cent. of the average requirements.

The controlled imports of wool, cotton, skins, hides and base metals are receiving special treatment.—Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN ASIA

Tokyo, May 31.

June centre of the world's cotton spinning industry is gradually moving to the Orient, a survey showed today. The cotton industry in Asia, including Japan, China and India, is expanding every year, while that in other parts of the world is gradually getting smaller.

The number of spindles installed in Asia by the end of March, 1934, amounted to about 22,853,000, showing an increase of about 553,000 against those at end of June, 1933. This increase is ascribed to the development of the cotton industry in Japan and China. In the meantime, the number of spindles in Great Britain at the end of March, 1934, totalled about 47,952,000, a decrease of about 1,490,000 compared with June last year.—Reuter.

MANCHURIAN FOREIGN TRADE

Change Noted in 1933 in Excess of Imports Over Exports: Japanese Influx and and Consequence

By F. H. Bert

Harbin, May 20.

The total turnover value of the foreign trade of Manchuria during the first half of the year 1933 amounted to 468,700,000 silver dollars, while for the second half the total turnover was 469,100,000, these figures being practically the same for each of the six months, but as regards exports and imports there was a very considerable alteration between the first half year and the second. While in the first half of the year the exports amounted to 235,400,000 silver dollars, in the second half they decreased to 187,900,000. On the other hand the imports which showed 233,300,000 in the first half of the year rose to 281,200,000 in the second half.

From the above figures it will be noted that the export for the second half of the year was reduced by practically 50 per cent., while in the second half of the year the imports increased by 50 per cent.

For years and years the trade of Manchuria always concluded with a favourable balance, and during the last twenty years its trade with foreign countries always showed a surplus of exports over imports, this surplus reaching a very considerable figure during the past ten years. The balance of trade which was seen in 1933 is one which is unprecedented since 1920.

Turning Point Reached

If 1934 is going to tend the same way it may be deduced that the year 1933 represents a turning point in the foreign trade relations of Manchuria with other countries, while the great increase in imports in the second half of the year is an entirely new feature for Manchuria. From being a market of raw materials using foreign goods and products to a very limited extent, that of the year 1932-33 giving only 15 per cent. in the value of imports against that of exports, the country has suddenly changed into a market for the consumption of foreign products in quantities exceeding its own export.

Judging by the enormous quantities of Japanese goods that are to be seen in the streets of Mukden and Harbin, it might be thought that these quantities are in excess of requirements and that the imports made in the second half of the year 1933 were more in the manner of Consignment and not of actual sales. To a certain extent this is confirmed by the fact that the warehouses at Dairen are packed with Japanese goods, which are not finding a ready market, somewhat similar to the time when these warehouses were packed with goods from Europe and America shortly after the conclusion of the great war.

Japanese Consumption

As regards the exports of Manchurian products to separate countries, statistics show that the largest consumer of Manchurian produce in 1933 was Japan which took 172,168,000 silver dollars worth from Manchuria, the next largest importer being Germany with 66,357,000 silver dollars and the third China taking 55,211,000 silver dollars. The most noticeable decrease in the consumption of Manchurian exports between the first half and the second half of 1933 is to be seen in Japan where the figures fell from 100,800,000 to 71,900,000 silver dollars in the second half of the year, this contradicting the statement made by certain economists, that Japan would use all Manchurian product, returning manufacturies to the same amount.

Apparently the great decrease in Manchurian products to Japan is caused in two ways, one being that Japanese farmers have commenced using chemical fertilizers to such an extent that they do not require to buy Manchurian bean cakes for this purpose and the second being the strong campaign of Japanese coal owners against the import of Fushun coal to Japan. There is an impression gaining ground that the Manchurian peasants will sow much more wheat, and that wheat will be shipped in very considerable quantities to Japan where it will be ground into flour and used by the local population instead of imported American and Australian flour. It is already known that the sowings of wheat in the district around Harbin have been increased this year by 27 per cent, whereas the sowings of beans have decreased almost to the same figure, this being quite a natural result of the falling off in demand for beans by the foreign markets.

Buying Capacity Decreased

Manchuria is naturally an agricultural country and its exports should always exceed its imports and therefore it must be considered that the situation as regards imports for the second half of 1933 is quite an abnormal one, and one which is not favourable to the development of the country.

If the agricultural population are unable to sell their produce and have to use a considerable part of it (soya beans) for fuel, it stands to reason that their buying capacity must decrease and if too large a quantity of goods are imported they will have to be sold at prices below the cost of production.

In consequence of the import quotas and increased import duties introduced in the British Empire, Holland, France, Australia, etc. certain Japanese manufacturers have lost their former markets and have thrown large quantities of their goods into Manchuria.

Japanese Goods

There are certain people who spread reports stating that Japanese goods are being imported into Manchuria free of duty, but if this was the case there would be no customs receipts and as the Manchoukuo government is in great need of funds it would not be good policy to permit the imports of articles without duty of any kind, even though by so doing they could be sold very quickly to the population, though in such cases the manufacturer or middle merchant manages to secure the larger share of the profit owing to customs duty not being paid. It should be noted that trade relations with China in 1933 had considerably improved in comparison with the two former years and notwithstanding the fact that the customs tariff is being waged on both sides. It is also noticeable that the imports of British and German goods during the second half of 1933 improved as against the first half of the year while American goods decreased by about 2½ per cent. however, it should be noted that the import of American goods in 1932 and 1931 were on an average not more than 3 per cent. of the total, and it was only at the end of the first half of the year 1933, during the great fall in the rate of the American dollars, that American import rose to 7.2 per cent. of the total imports.

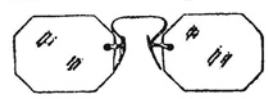
As regards imports from the U.S.S.R. these fell by 2 per cent. In the first half year and one per cent. in the second of 1933.

From the mass of statistics published on the foreign trade of Manchuria during 1933 it may be deduced that the Manchurian market is being flooded with Japanese productions, but that many of these are not finding the market that they expected to do, while certain goods of European production are still finding a sufficiently good market in Manchuria.

Rubber Bill Passed in Singapore

Singapore, May 28.

The Legislative Council to-day passed the Rubber Restriction Bill.—Reuter.



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Company Meetings

DECLINE IN CHINA'S BUYING POWER

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s Plans to Meet New Conditions: Mill at Tsingtao

The construction of an up-to-date factory in Tsingtao as the first step in its policy to protect its industry was made known by the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at its 23rd ordinary meeting held in its head office, 185 Szechuen Road, at 4 p.m. last Wednesday. The firm is also planning to install modern machinery in its No. 1 Spinning Mill, and the enlargement of its woollen mill.

Mr. H. Togawa, chairman, was supported by Messrs. K. Kuroda, Y. Maeda, T. Enjoji and Y. Noda, directors, and Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, auditor, Mr. T. Kakeyama, secretary and twenty shareholders representing 150,684 shares including proxies. A dividend of $2.50 for old shares and $1.25 for new shares was declared for the half year ending April 30.

The chairman said:

"Before I commence the business of the meeting I will say a few words about the result of last term and the future policy of your board.

Financial Exhaustion

"The economic condition of the world is still in great confusion, as often mentioned before, and conditions of depression prevailed during the whole of the last term. Particularly in China, financial exhaustion and the consequent decline in buying power have gone from bad to worse with the result that we have been forced to sell goods at an uneconomical price, in order to keep up our trade marks. Although we have been making a certain curtailment of production, our stocks have been continually increasing; we have been unable to continue large-scale production and simplification of manufacturing processes, and have had to seek for every possible small outlet for our products. I am, however, glad to say that, in spite of the rise of prices of raw material, we have been able to present good results, thanks to the co-operative efforts of both staff and workers, as you will see from the balance sheet.

"The probability of being excluded from the Chinese market by artificial means caused the cotton manufacturing in Japan to seek for new markets in other parts of the world. Both capital and labour co-operated to break through the existing commercial barriers in order to attain reasonable industrial conditions, and other industries also continued the desperate struggle in co-operation with us. As a result, the machine-making industry has made surprising progress in the last few years and not only has the spinning and weaving machinery greatly improved but various improvements have taken place even in factory building architecture.

An Offensive Policy

"As you are aware from the newspapers, in spite of the great barriers in the world, consideration and effort have been given to the establishment, extension and improvement of equipments and to the enlargement of production power and reduction of manufacturing costs. If this continues, I am afraid the present equipment of your mills will become obsolete and the day will come when we shall feel unable to compete in production. Your mills are neither under the protection of any national industrial policy nor can they cut their way through by means of export trade, like the cotton manufacturers in Japan, because of the high import duty on the raw material. We have to rely only upon ourselves; so we are not content to work on merely negative lines but prefer to protect ourselves by adopting an offensive policy.

Construction of the Tsingtao mill is the first step in this policy. Building operations are now progressing and spinning and weaving machinery and power plans have been ordered. I think it will commence operations early next year as one of the most up-to-date factories in China.

The second: your No. 1 Spinning Mill, which is 40 years old, is falling in efficiency and the manufacturing cost is naturally increasing. The board has decided to dispose of the spinning machinery and I hope we shall be able to make satisfactory arrangements: further, it will be necessary to install new up-to-date machinery in place of the obsolute plant in that mill. I will put this matter before you at a later date after careful study.

The third, the woollen mill, which started working last year, is going on satisfactorily, but as it is only on trial, it is running on a small scale and accordingly there is little to be said about it at present. I may mention here that your board is now contemplating its enlargement.

Last, in connection with the question of accounting I will add a few remarks. In our bookeeping, sundry depreciation reserve Fund is kept on a separate account instead of cutting down the book value of the properties at the end of every term, but as the prices of both the old and up-to-date installations are independently accounted for, it is somewhat difficult to make an accurate adjustment. Sundry depreciation reserve fund will be increased to $4,000,000. If you approve the suggested appropriation of the balance at the credit and Profit and Loss Account. I then propose to give up the previous system and adjust the book value of the properties, with the approval of the Auditors, as from next term, and also propose to put staff provident fund and workmen's relief fund into one item as "Employees' provident fund."

The Resolutions

There being no questions, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That the Report, Balance Sheet, Inventory of Assets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the 23rd financial term ended April 30, 1934, be sanctioned and passed.—Proposed by Mr. Togawa, and seconded by Mr. Euroda.

That the directors' suggested appropriation of the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account be sanctioned and passed.—Proposed by Mr. Togawa, and seconded by Mr. Kuroda.

That Mr. Heiji Koy be elected one of the auditors to fill a vacancy.—Proposed by Mr. T. Urabe, and seconded by Mr. S. Mitsute.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE

A balance of £164,934. 18. 10 was carried forward upon approval of the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the North China Insurance Co., which was held at 3.30 p.m. on Monday (May 28) in the head offices of the company, 26 The Bund. In addition to the directors supporting the chairman, there were present fifteen shareholders representing 9,934 shares.

Mr. W. Nation, the chairman said:—

This is the second year in which the accounts and balance sheet have been presented in the new form, and you will be able therefore to make a comparison of the figures in the various revenue accounts with those appearing in the previous report. In the marine account, you will notice that net premium shows a reduction of £11,819.0.1, but as a set off against this losses are £7,630.-10.9 less. The amount carried to profit and loss is £6,150.8.7, as against £8,210.11.6. The profit for 1932 and the preceding year, being equivalent to 6.55 per cent. and 7.94 per cent. on the net premium for these years respectively. The balance of the 1933 marine account is £38,-866.3.9, and the marine fund at the end of the year, including an additional reserve of £25,000.0.0, amounts to £63,866.3.9.

In the fire account, the reduction in premium is not so marked, being a matter of £1,922.0.4 only. The result, moreover, is much better, £5,332.6 being carried to profit and loss, as against £657.1.4 in the preceding year, after setting up a reserve of 40 per cent., amounting to £25,232.0.5 to meet claims upon unexpired risks. You will notice that besides this we have an additional reserve of £20,000. The profit for the year 1933, which is equivalent to 8.45 per cent. of the net premium for that year may be regarded as satisfactory.

The accident and general account is equally satisfactory. The premium is down by £1,295.14.2 but the amount carried to profit and loss is £3,377.13.7, as against £2,470.16.0, the profit for the year 1933 being equivalent to 15.34 per cent. of the net premium for that year. You will notice that in addition to the 40 per cent. reserve of £8,806.12.10 in this account, we have an additional reserve of £5,000.0.0.

The total profits from all these accounts are £14,860.8.2 which compares with £11,338.8.10 for the preceding year.

Our total net premium income from all departments in 1933 at £167,-070.12.9 shows a decrease of £15.036.-14.7, this decrease can be attributed to the smaller movements of cargo decline in world trade, the intense competition causing a further reduction in rates in the marine field and a demand for increased discounts on the fire insurance rates in China. Every effort is being made to effect economies in our expenses which are not inconsistent with the maintenance of efficiency, as some set off against our reduced income, and they were reduced in 1933 by over £3,000 as compared with 1932.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account at the beginning of the year was £152,264.17.7 and if you approve of the distributions for dividend and contributory bonus recommended by your directors, there remains to be carried forward a balance of £164,934.18.10.

The dividend recommended is reduced from £4 to £3.10 per share. The necessity for this reduction arises out of the maintenance by the directors of their policy of keeping dividends within interest earnings. Low returns from investments, and fluctuations in exchange of an adverse nature, are responsible for the fall in the interest account during 1933 compared with previous years. It is not possible to say what the future holds in these respects, but present indications are that interest rates will not show great improvement in the near future.

The balance sheet in the amount in exchange and investment fluctuation account, shows a decrease on last year's figure of £92,639.14.7 while on the other side investments are shown at £645,150.13.2 compared with £685,608.12.1 a year ago. These differences are almost entirely attributable to the adverse rates of exchange at which the value of investments in U.S. dollars have been brought into the account. Following the usual custom, investments have been valued at or below market prices ruling on December 31, 1933, where quoted, and where not quoted, at or below cost or intrinsic values, and liabilities and assets are shewn at the exchange ruling at that date.

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the Report and Accounts for the 12 months ended December 31, 1933 as presented be accepted and passed. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. K. W. Wells.

That a dividend of £3.10.0 per share be paid to shareholders and that a Bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of contributory marine premium. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. R. W. Wells.

That Messrs. W. P. Lambe and F. W. Poate be re-elected Directors of the Company. Proposed by Mr. A. R. D. Wilson and seconded by Mr. H. E. Orr.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders and that their remuneration be subject to arrangement with the directors. Proposed by Mr. A. C. Hay and seconded by Mr. C. M. Sequeira.

FAR EASTERN INSURANCE

"The company is in a thoroughly sound condition, and I am confident that when trade improves, a corresponding improvement will be shown in the business of the company," stated Mr. H. E. Arnhold, chairman, at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., held in the offices of the company at 26 The Bund at 4.30 p.m. on Monday (May 28). The chairman was supported by the directors, and the twelve shareholders present represented 34,559 shares.

The chairman, in his report, said:—

The new form on which the accounts and balance sheet were presented last year has been maintained, but in view of the official abolition of the tael, the figures for this year are stated in Chinese standard silver dollars.

To compare the figures for the two years it is necessary to convert the tael figures for the year 1932 into dollars and, after this has been done, the marine account premium shows a reduction of $182,691.61, but as a set off against this, losses are $87,-866.81 less. The amount carried to profit and loss account is $45,622.28 as against $72,492.74.

In the fire account, reduction of premium is not nearly so large, being a matter of $78,848.45 only, but the underwriting result is very much better, $40,626.99 being carried to profit and loss as against $5,445.29.

The accident and general account is equally satisfactory. The premium is down by $32,898.14 but the amount carried to profit and loss is $25,734.66 as against $21,126.00.

The total profits from all three accounts are $111,983.93 as against $99,064.03 for the preceding year and these results, on the whole, may be regarded as satisfactory.

The total net premium income in all departments at $1,272,919.09 shows a decrease of $294,438.20. In view of existing conditions this was to be expected, and the balance sheet being in dollars the decrease was accentuated by the figures of the sterling premium having to be converted at the rate of 1/3d. ¾ current on the December 31 1933 as against the rate of 1/1d 15/16 current on the same date in 1932. The company, however, is in a thoroughly sound condition.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account at the beginning of the year was $261,650.06, and if the distributions for dividend and contributory bonus recommended by the directors are approved there remains to be carried forward a balance of $315.581.07.

The dividend recommended is reduced from Tls. 1.40 and bonus dividend of Tls. 0.60 per share to $2 and bonus dividend of $0.50 per share. The necessity for this reduction arises out of the maintenance by the directors of their policy of keeping dividends within interest earnings.

No questions being put forward, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1933 as presented be accepted and passed. Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. G. P. Forster.

That a dividend of $2 and a bonus dividend of $0.50 per share be paid to shareholders and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of contributory marine premium. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. G. P. Forster.

That Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, V. Meyer, W. S. Burns and G. P. Forster be re-elected directors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders. Proposed by Mr. A. R. Wilson and seconded by Mr. H. E. Orr.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co., be re-elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders, and that their remuneration be subject to arrangement with the directors. Proposed by Mr. A. C. Hay and seconded by Mr. G. C. Nazar.

YANGTZE INSURANCE

Mr. H. E. Arnhold took the chair, in the absence of Mr. A. W. Burkill, chairman, who is absent on leave, at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., held at 4 p.m. on Monday (May 28), in the company's head office, 26 The Bund. Shares represented totalled 149,596.

Presenting the report, the chairman said:—

This is the second year in which the accounts and balance sheet have been presented in the new form and a comparison of the figures in the previous report is possible. In the marine account the net premium shows a reduction of $548,074,65, but as a set off against this, losses are $263,600.36 less. The amount carried to profit and loss is $130,366.67 as against $205,106.83. The profit for 1932 and the preceding year being equivalent to 5.38 per cent. and 9.30 per cent. on the net premium for these years respectively. The balance of the 1933 marine account is $875,-712.50, and the marine fund at the end of the year, including an additional reserve of $571,428.57, amounts to $1,447,141.07.

In the fire account the reduction in premium is not so marked, being a matter of $236,545.33 only. The result moreover is much better, $121,881.02 being carried to profit and loss, as against $15,302.49 in the preceding year, after setting up a reserve of 40 per cent. amounting to $576,731.93 to meet claims upon unexpired risks. You will notice that besides this reserve we have an additional reserve of $228,571.43. The profit for the year 1933 which is equivalent to 8.45 per cent. of the net premium for that year may be regarded as satisfactory.

The accident and general account is equally satisfactory. The premium is down by $98,694.45 but the amount carried to profit and loss is $77,203.87, as against $62,680.29, the profit for the year 1933 being equivalent to 15.34 per cent. of the net premium for that year.

In addition to the 40 per cent. reserve of $201,294.73 in this account, we have an additional reserve of $114,285.72.

The total profits from all these accounts are $329,451.56 which compares with $283,089.61 for the preceding year.

The total net premium income in all departments at $3,818,75.38 shows a decrease of $883,314.43; this decrease can be attributed to the comparative sparse movements of cargo due to the decline in world trade, the intense competition causing a further reduction in rates in the marine field, and a demand for increased discounts on the fire insurance rates in China. In this case, the balance sheet being in dollars, the decrease was accentuated by the figures of sterling premiums having to be converted at the rate of 1/3¾ current on December 31, 1933 as against the rate 1/1 15/16 current on the same date in 1932. Every effort is being made to effect economies in expenses which are not inconsistent with the maintenance of efficiency, as some set off against reduced income.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account at the beginning of the year was $3,466,649.38 and if you approve of the distributions for dividend and contributory bonus recommended by the directors, there remains to be carried forward a balance of $3,359,749.51.

The dividend recommended is maintained at $3.50 per share, but the bonus dividend is reduced from $1.50 to $0.50 per share. The necessity for this reduction arises out of the maintenance by the directors of their policy of keeping dividends within interest earnings. Low returns from investments and fluctuations in exchange of an adverse nature are responsible for the fall in the interest account during 1933 compared with previous years. It is not possible to say what the future holds in these respects but present indications are that interest rates will not show great improvement in the near future.

Turning to the balance sheet, it will be seen that the amount in exchange and investment fluctuation account shows a decrease on last year's figure of $2,278,185.30, while on the other side investments are shown at $10,512,818.20 as compared with $14,005,281.14 a year ago.

These differences are almost entirely attributable to the adverse rates of exchange at which the value of investments in stering and particularly in U.S. dollars have been brought into the account. Following the usual custom, investments have been valued at or below market prices ruling at December 31, 1933, where quoted, and where not quoted, at or below cost or intrinsic values, and our liabilities and assets are shown at the exchange ruling at that date.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

That the report and accounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 1933 as presented be accepted and passed. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. S. C. Lennie.

That a dividend of $3.50 and a bonus dividend of $0.50 per share be paid to shareholders and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of contributory marine premium. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. S. C. Lennie.

That Mr. J. C. Lennie be re-elected a director of the association. Proposed by Mr. W. F. Leckie and seconded by Mr. R. C. M. Swan.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders, and that their remuneration be subject to arrangement with the directors. Proposed by Mr. A. C. Hay and seconded by Mr. F. M. Gonsalves.

COMPAGNIE FRANCO-AMERICAINE D'ASSURANCES

The annual general meeting of the Compagnie Franco-Americaine d'-Assurances was held on Thursday at the head office, 7 Avenue Edouard VII. Mr. E. Sigaut presided and was supported by Mr. C. V. Starr and Mr. Clement J. Smith (directors) and Mr. A. M. Joukowsky-Wolynsky (secretary).

The chairman reported that operations for the year 1933 were satisfactory. Gross premiums amounted to Fcs. 2,970,239.12 as compared with Fcs. 2,468,159.12 in 1932, and the net premiums, after deducting reinsurance premiums, amounted to Fcs. 1,777,550.64 as compared with Fcs. 1,423,707.16 in 1932.

The fire premiums were Fcs. 1,173,906.80 of which Fcs. 714,563.60 were reinsured, leaving net premiums of Fcs. 460,343.20. The loss ratio was 24.86 per cent.

Marine premiums were Fcs. 527,-665.11 of which Fcs. 277,588.96 were reinsured, leaving net premiums of Fcs. 250,076.15. The loss ratio was 54.18 per cent.

Accident premiums were Fcs. 1,267,667.21 of which Fcs. 200,535.90 were insured, leaving net premiums of Fcs. 1,067,131.31. The loss ratio was 51.68 per cent.

The average loss ratio for all branches was 45.18 per cent.

Expenses were kept to a low figure and amounted to a total of Fcs. 205,048.47 which represents 11.54 per cent of net premiums written.

The total underwriting profit from all departments amounted to Fcs. 290,313.69.

Income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. totalled Fcs. 155,516.15.

Investments at market values showed a depreciation of Fcs. 226,-524.37 and balances in foreign currencies Fcs. 98,840.93.

The meeting appropriated Fcs. 12,076.12 to statutory reserve and carried forward Fcs. 411,568.06 to credit of profit and loss.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEW S.M.C. LOAN

The Essential Difference

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have to thank you for so kindly underlining, as you did in your leaderette of this morning, the point I desired to make, to wit, that the New S.M.C. Loan is a currency and not a silver issue. I have been amazed to find how many of my acquaintance have missed this very essential difference between this loan and other dollar debentures which have been floated since the tael disappeared.

My letter of May 28 made it clear, I trust, that I had no criticism against the Council's floating a currency loan: as a Ratepayer, indeed, I can only heartily approve of it. I do, however, deprecate the fact that, in inviting subscriptions from the public, attention was not definitely drawn to it being a currency and not a silver Loan. It seems to me remarkable that so very astute a financial expert as the Municipal Treasurer should have permitted the forms of application to be headed "5% Silver Loan of 1934."

The Council's statement published in the columns of to-day's "North-China" makes the matter clear and "all who run may read." Unfortunately all those whose run, can't be bothered to read and the cynic, I suppose, will say they deserve all they get.

INVESTOR.

Shanghai, May 29.

A Reader's Query

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your editorial in this morning's (May 31) paper does very little to commend the new Municipal Loan to those considering investing in it. You say "it has about it every quality unlikely to commend it to the borrower who is, in fact, asked to assume all the risks." Now, if you can tell your readers of any loan in which the borrower is not asked to assume all the risks many of them will be exceedingly grateful to you. You point out that if the currency now in use were depreciated the repayment of the loan might very well be unconscionably heavy. If one turns this argument round it would read "If the currency depreciates the loss to the lenders might very well be unconscionably heavy." Very well, the investor now knows where he is. If the currency depreciates he is the goat. Might one ask whether, if the present currency appreciates, the loan will be repaid in the appreciated currency?

CURIOUS.

Shanghai May 31.

***Loans in which the lenders took all the risks, and take them now are currency loans. A British loan issued before 1931 would have been issued in terms of a pound sterling according to the gold standard. Investors ran the risk—at then unforeseen, it is to be admitted—of the borrowing country going off the gold standard. Such a loan being in currency would be repayable in terms of the legal tender existing after the abolition of the gold standard say a pound sterling at approximately sixteen shillings in terms of gold instead of 20/-. The risk was all the lenders and must always be so when governments have the power to vary the value of their currency.

A Severe Criticism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of the recent controversy about the terms of this loan it is most interesting to note that it was heavily over-subscribed and also to learn privately that a large proportion of the applications came through foreign sources. Whether or not these applications have been made by foreigners in ignorance of the facts, I do not know: but it does seem to me to be a dismal fact that our Council has smashed in fifteen minutes a system of calculating liabilities in China which has held good for generations.

Can it be that our Councillors and their senior officials are elderly gentlemen who anticipate leaving the country within a few years, and are thus willing to leave the younger generation nursing the baby of their creation? One very good reason for all loan transactions in China being on a metal and not on a currency basis, is that China is consistently a borrowing and not a lending nation; in Europe and America there is always a certain amount of reciprocity in these matters, so that the devaluation of currencies do not have such serious effects. If the future position is going to be that the Chinese authorities of generations to come, whether Municipal or National, will be able to wipe off half their indebtedness by a devaluation of their currency, then I tremble to think what the future will hold. I am convinced that the public does not understand the true meaning of these matters and I consider that the Council have set a most dangerous precedent by their recent precipitate action.

Does the public understand that their predecessors had a very good reason for calculating indebtedness in a weight of silver (The Tael) instead of a coin which has no credit behind it? And does the public understand that even the Nanking Government when substituting the Dollar for the Tael, defined the silver content so that bargains for loans and other contracts could continue to be made on the basis of a weight of silver? And that in the face of all this our Council have deliberately set the standard of ignoring the existing state of affairs, so that the lender of money may be paid back in any "standard dollar" containing just such an amount of silver as the National Government, for the time being, may care to dictate from time to time?

All credit to an astute Treasurer who has taken cheap money when so much of it is available, but what of the future if this new system is to be perpetuated?

I notice that you and our leading financial paper go into ecstacies of congratulations to the Powers-that-be for their clever transaction, but do you only feel sympathy with the few powerful borrowers and have you no cause to plead for the man in the street who is the lender? You seem to indicate that I should throw my hat into the air and shout "Hurrah" several times because the Council has succeeded in smashing the security of the investor: personally I feel that the occasion should be treated more in the nature of a funeral: for the Council's recent decision, and its acceptance by the public who merely look to the Council's "gilt-edged security" (which has nothing to do with the case I am propounding) really means the beginning of the slow strangulation of foreign interests in China.

ANOTHER INVESTOR.

Shanghai, June 2.

THE DOLLAR

Silver Clause Protection

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Why should it be taken for granted that any depreciation of China currency must be effected by a lowering of the silver content of the Standard Dollar?

Depreciation could follow as the result of Government action prohibiting the importation, exportation or circulation of silver and declaring notes of the Government Bank to be the equivalent of Standard Silver Dollars and the only legal tender.

Who, then, would declare to the contrary, and where would be the protection of the "'Silver Clauses"?

FIAT.

Shanghai, May 30.

THE LEAGUE

Should Britain Get Out?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The chief supporter of the League is the British Empire. We pay more to its coffers than anybody else. China gives the League more trouble than any other nation and is vast sums of money in arrears. China causes the League her heaviest expense and contributes the least.

It is time we recognized facts and then acted on them. We should withdraw altogether from the League, instead of trying to bolster it up.

Let it be recognized at once that the League is a purely man-made institution and that the Ruler of the Universe GOD is utterly banned from all its discussions and documents. Now it is proposed to admit the utterly and avowedly Godless Nation of Russia to its ranks. This will complete the uselessness of the League.

The League does not make for peace but really for war and the world will be the better off by its break up. All world conferences have failed and will continue to fail The Chief Ruler of the World is entirely ignored and flouted.

The only League of nations that has any chance of success is the league of the free nations constituting the British Empire and acknowledging the Headship of the Almighty. To this League the United States of America will shortly be welcomed as a worthy members.

EDWARD S. LITTLE

Peitaiho, May 30.

I. S. S. BONDS

A Reply to Nanking

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The scathing attack made, in Nanking, on the I.S.S. must cause some surprise and uneasiness to bondholders. The accusation, that this undertaking has "taken $60,000,000 out of the Chinese People" is, in its naked and unsupported plainness, very tall talk which, for the man in the street, sounds fishy and unconvincing Nevertheless, the assertion, coming from a high quarter in the Government, is disturbing and anyone making an accusation carrying implications of the most serious nature, ought to justify with chapter and verse the *bona fides* of the charge. It is to be hoped that the source from which the seeds of mistrust were thrown into the wind, to find ground and grow, will have the sense of responsibility of placing before the public definite and proved figures, showing in what manner the the I.S.S. have taken the above mentioned huge sum out of trusting bondholders, both Chinese and foreign. If this is not done, then the person who brought the charge will, by all fair-minded people, be branded as a babbler with ulterior motives and an axe to grind.

Comparing, on the surface, the I.S.S. with the National Lottery we see, on the one hand an organization which sells tickets, lottery tickets which, if they do not draw a prize, are worthless paper. The I.S.S. sells Bonds which have numerous chances of drawing prizes in the course of fourteen years and, at the end of that period, the bondholder obtains the return of his investment plus certain benefits so that, by investing in these Bonds monthly a certain sum, the investor has saved and put by something for a rainy day.

Evidence of what happens to the income of the I.S.S. is on hand in a solid form. One need only to take account of the property which the organization owns, directly or indirectly, in Shanghai and elsewhere. The building of this property and the other activities of the I.S.S. have given bread to thousands of Chinese labourers, contractors and artisans. The material which was imported for the buildings brought revenue to the Customs. The Bonds pay a tax to the Chinese Government adding thereby to the income of the nation and its rulers. The I.S.S. employ in its own organization an excess of 3,000 persons. In a word, the income of the I.S.S. may be large, very large, but the money is put to work to useful ends and, therefore, the institution may rightly be described as a useful one.

Has anyone ever heard what actually becomes of the money which is derived from the National Lottery. Are there any visible results of the investments made out of these funds? Are any accounts published? Those in Chinese Government circles, who are so very anxious to "investigate" the I.S.S. had, perhaps, better sweep before their own doors first.

There is one thing which the National Lottery has accomplished and that is, that it has successfully reduced the income of the Race Club, so that many charitable institutions which received useful and much needed help in years past will go empty-handed from now on as far as this source of income is concerned. Amongst these Institutions there is a considerable number from which the Chinese people derive benefits such as they would, even to this day, not have received from their own people had not the foreigners given the lead.

There is, in a general way, a tendency in Chinese Government circles to seek for faults and causes of failure amongst objectives which will usefully serve in the nature of red herrings.

Thus, the Government bewails the decrease of exports from China and takes a determined attitude against higher silver in order to prevent a further deterioration in the unfavourable trade balance.

As a matter of fact, practical experience will show, that high silver has always brought good trade to China. As recently as in the inflationary period of the U.S.$. trade, in some products, was very good to the States as also to Europe. Steady high silver brings trade, but taxed native products super-taxed, export-taxed, inspection-taxed, subjected to absurd Customs and inspection rules in very many instances, obstruct and negative export-trade and this is, in the first instance, where reforms, very wide-reaching reforms, are required to give new vigour and life to China's export trade. All Governments, the world over, promote exports. Not only do they refrain from penalizing the produce of the country by an "Export Duty" (the very idea is absurd) but in many countries the exporter receives Government aid by way of premiums or in some other form. Let the Chinese Government think about this and also of the absurdly high import tariff, which is costing them millions in lost revenue annually. It will be time enough to worry about problems like the I.S.S (or is not) when they have given attention to those problems to which, as a friend of the Chinese nation, I have drawn attention.

JUNIOR SECONDUS.

Shanghai, May 29.

Unfair Practice

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There has of late been considerable agitation against the issue of premium or lottery bonds conducted under the guise of savings banking. It came to a head at the recent Financial Conference at Nanking, but to single out one conspicuous society as a convenient target seems hardly fair, albeit justifiable. In view of what the Ministry of Finance has already achieved with respect to the United Bond & Investment Company and the National Industrial Bank of China, there remains no other consistent course for the Ministry to take except to pursue its restriction policy to the bitter end; that is to say, to prohibit, root and branch, the sale of such premium bonds including, if possible, the National State Lottery tickets which practically amount to a taxation on fools.

A CHINESE BANKER.

Shanghai, May 29.

BACH'S MASS

A Really Fine Performance

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In concluding your very rightly eulogistic review of the Shanghai Choral Society's presentation of the above work last night you conclude with the suggestion that those who do not take the opportunity of hearing the Mass to-night 'will certainly regret it'. Unfortunately they will never really know what they have missed. But there is a deeper aspect than this of the matter. To listen to the Mass is not necessarily to hear it—still less to hear it as Bach—seated in his chair and without piano, or organ, or violin—first heard it and developed it into the glorious work which we now possess. I must candidly confess that, although I have listened to this work many times, there were one or two parts of it which last night I was quite conscious of being unable to hear in the truest sense of the word. I had to listen four times to the *Quia Fecit Mihi Magna* in the Magnificat before I heard the lovely melody with its enthralling accompaniment: and if this be true of the Magnificat it is still truer of the Mass. Thus one cannot help most heartily commending the idea of opening to the public one or more of the last rehearsals, of suggesting to those who have been once to go again and further, to suggest, if possible, that subsequent performances of the Mass should be arranged for. I feel sure, from my own experience, that the majority of the audience last night listened without full apprehension—that the Mass still holds unrevealed beauties for all of us.

Then there is the "constructive" side of the work which still fewer can have revelled in as for this at least the vocal score is necessary. I was so impressed with this side of Bach's works recently that I said to my colleagues interested in the inventive sides of the mechanical industries that no inventor in their fields of work could compare with Bach for downright ingenuity—and I am still of that opinion. This could in part be appreciated by listening without the score but to those who can "hear by seeing" as well as "see by hearing" the Mass score is a revelation probably approached by no other musical work.

My most vivid impression of last night's preformance is of the wonderful choruses which were astonishingly rendered considering the possibilities for their preparation. Especially fine were those wonderfully sustained notes subtly advancing up the scale with an undermath of true Bachian intrigue. We should certainly wish to thank all those who took part in this presentation did we not know that such thanks are surperfluous in view of the wonderful introduction to the greatest music the world has so far experienced which the preparation of the Mass has brought to the doors of music lovers in Shanghai. There was obviously a most delightful "camaraderie" between master and pupils after the concert last night!

Hardly second to the chorus work there rests with me the memory of the delightful rippling accompaniments to so many of the solos and duets. The exquisite rhythm in these and the subtle play between voices and accompaniment were usually well brought out and if there is not yet in Shanghai any vocalist who has so realized Bach as for example has our Leeds singer Miss Elsie Suddaby, there is none the less the promise which, given the opportunity, will come to fruition.

I feel sure that I am expressing the feelings of all music lovers when, among others who will no doubt write you, I express our profound thanks to Chorus, Orchestra and Principals for their wonderful rendering of the Mass.

ALDRED F. BARKER.

Shanghai, June 3.

"DEFEATISM"

The Real Problem

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I congratulate you on the excellence of your leader of to-day on "Defeatism."

The profound wisdom of the course you advocate puts to shame certain forms of leadership that have a great going to-day, but such noisy success is no safe guide as to its soundness in the long run.

Trusting the fortunes of a nation to one leading mind, however sagacious, is certainly unsafe and relying on mob support to decide the correctness of a policy is similar to inviting a multitude of sub-humans to decide whether 2 and 2 equals 4 or not.

The last war has shown that if the principle of arbitrament by force is resorted to and such principle practised to its logical conclusion, world suicide will ensue and "the paragon of animals" will have to surrender his lead on this planet to a lowly but more meek competitor.

The problem then boils itself down to whether there is enough wisdom left, now after the last holocaust (in which so many of the best youthful minds were extinguished who would have been in leadership now), to prevail against such madness and folly.

S.

Shanghai, May 29.

War a Terrible Nonsense

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am one of, I hope, a great number, who sincerely trust that Signor Mussolini has been misreported by Reuter. For one of the world's leaders to state publicly that he thinks war necessary to mankind and that he believes perpetual peace to be "detrimental and negative to the fundamental virtues of men" is simply terrible. A short time ago we had the most awful war in history and although there is good in everything, I cannot accept the idea that the fundamental virtues exposed were worth that war or even one hour of it.

It would seem that the concept is entirely mediæval. "Only bloody effort, can reveal the great quality of a people, the quality of the human soul."

Surely the quality of a people is shown by the way it adapts itself to new conditions made available by progress; by the way in which it lives; by the prosperity of its meanest citizen; by its sympathy, its tolerance, its determination to overcome natural disabilities for the benefit of mankind; by a thousand and one activities, towards the end of mankind living in peace and harmony, so enjoying that which it has struggled to secure through countless centuries.

It was natural that necessity should lead to war. Now that necessity has been defeated war becomes a terrible nonsense. Given a sufficiency of food, shelter and clothing, peoples can mix together with reasonableness and decency.

With a great admiration for the accomplishments of Signor Mussolini, on this occasion I hope his speech has been entirely misrepresented. "Bloody effort" was all right for the long period of scarcity that is our past, but it is not suitable for the modern world. Now we need intensified effort towards securing for humanity that which humanity has won; towards the destruction of disease and false famines; towards securing the utmost for humanity that the human mind can and so enable civilization to become real. We have yet many battles with nature. Let us concentrate on these and take advantage of our knowledge which has been so bitterly gained. If this can happen I am confident that the races of the world can live in amity.

The price of war is too high. It may reveal virtues but it brings out the beast.

C. W. PENNETT.

Shanghai, May 29.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

ATHLETES RETURN FROM THE OLYMPICS

Dr. C. T. Wang's Statement to "N.-C. Herald"

As far as China is concerned, the Far Eastern Athletic Association is still in existence, declared Dr. C. T. Wang, China's chief delegate to the Olympic Games held in Manila, who arrived from the south with the Chinese athletes in the Dollar liner President Jackson on Monday (May 28). Besides having drawn the attention of Senator Quezon, President of the Association, to the illegal attempt at dissolving the organization, China has also forwarded a written protest to the world committee, he told a representative of the "North-China Herald".

Dr. Wang, expressed regret that Japan should take up a question which has nothing to do with sports

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

Dr. C. T. Wang

Dr. C. T. Wang, who went to the Manila Olympiad as China's chief delegate, photographed on arrival at the Customs Jetty.

at all. Though the name of the so-called Manchoukuo was not mentioned during discussions, Japan's intention was well understood. "Now, for example, if a new member is to be admitted to a club, we must find out first who and what is the new member," he said. "Manchoukuo is not internationally recognized and is not known to us. We cannot admit the so-called Manchoukuo to the Association."

Legal Points

So far as legal points are concerned, it is a very clear-cut case, Dr. Wang continued. Japan wanted the Association to admit Manchoukuo, but article 3 of the Constitution of the Association says: "A country may be formally admitted to membership and represented in the Association at any time on condition and with territorial limits as hereafter determined, but only by the unanimous vote of the countries comprising the Association."

Seeing the futility of getting a unanimous vote, Japan attempted to change the basis of competition which is clearly defined by article 10 of the constitution. The article reads: "The Far Eastern Athletic Federation championship games shall be contests between amateur nationals of the countries holding membership in the Far Eastern Athletic Federation." Japan proposed an amendment of the article by adding the following seven words to the clause: "or admitted to participate in the games."

Here the question was raised by China, Dr. Wang said, as to by whom athletes might be admitted to participate in the games. It is quite clear that if the Association is to admit new members, a unanimous vote is necessary, as is defined by article 3. During the last meeting, China adopted the obstruction policy, declaring that should the amendment be brought up for voting, China would leave the meeting, which she did.

That the action taken by the Japanese and Philippine delegates is illegal is beyond doubt, Dr. Wang stated. The meeting not only lacked a quorum, but they had no right to dissolve the Federation.

Another Meeting

Manila, June 1.

Acceptance by the Philippine Islands of the dissolution of the Far Eastern Athletic Federation was ratified here to-day at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Philippines Amateur Athletic Federation.—United Press.

36 ENTRIES FOR AIR RACE

London, May 31.

It is announced to-day that 36 entries have already been received by the Royal Aero Club for the forthcoming England-Australia air race. The latest competitors include Air-Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Mr. Wiley Post, holder of the world's globe-girdling record.—Reuter.

FRENCH HARDCOURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Scriven and Miss Helen Jacobs in Women's Finals

Paris, May 27.

Jack Crawford, G. P. Hughes, H. W. "Bunny" Austin, Roderick Menzel of Czecho-Slovakia and Fred Perry have reached the last eight in the French Hard Court tennis championships.

Two upsets featured the play to-day, Menzel defeating Vivian McGrath, the youthful Australian star by 6/2, 6/2, 6/3, while in the third round of the women's singles Signorina Lucia Calerio, the Italian player, defeated Miss Betty Nuthall in straight setts. The score was 6/4, 6/4.—Reuter.

Paris, May 28.

An upset was furnished to-day in the French hard court tennis championships, F. J. Perry and G. P. Hughes, the British holders of the doubles title, being defeated by Roderick Menzel and Hecht, of Czechoslovakia in straight setts in a third round match. The score was 6-4, 6-4, 6-2. The survivors in the order of the draw are:—Miss Margaret Scriven (the holder, Great Britain), Miss Nancy Lyle (Great Britain), Fraulein Aussem (Germany), Miss Katherine Stammers (Great Britain), Mme. Rene Mathieu (France), Signorina Lucia Valerio (Italy), Mlle. Lolette Payot (Switzerland), and Miss Helen Jacobs (United States).—Reuter.

Paris, May 29.

The match between F. J. Perry of Great Britain and Giorgio de Stefani of Italy in the quarter-final of the French hard court men's tennis singles championship to-day provided a dramatic conclusion. The Italian won by 6-2, 1-6, 9-7, 6-2. Perry, at the conclusion of the match, shook hands with Stefani and then dropped into a dead faint. He was carried off the court and given medical attention.

Perry's collapse probably was due to the effects of a sprained right ankle which he sustained in the third game of the fourth sett, when he slipped and rolled over on his back, crying out in pain. However, with his face drawn in agony, he pluckily continued playing.—Reuter.

Paris, May 30.

In the last quarter-final match played to-day, Fraulein Aussem defeated Miss Stammers by 6/4, 6/2. The semi-finalists are:—Miss Helen Jacobs, United States; Miss Margaret Scriven, Great Britain; Mme. Mathieu, France; and Fraulein Aussem.

Great Britain suffered further reverses to-day in the men's and women's doubles. Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon (France) eliminated H. W. Austin and Hare (Great Britain) in a hard-fought match that went to five setts, the Frenchmen winning by 4/6, 6/3, 7/9, 6/4, 6/2. The French-American doubles team composed of Mme. Mathieu and Miss Elizabeth Ryan defeated Miss McAlpine and Miss York (Great Britain) by 8/10, 6/3, 6/3.

Miss Scriven Survives

May 31.

The final of the women's singles will be a duel between Great Britain in the person of Miss Margaret Scriven and the United States in Miss Helen Jacobs. Fulfilling predictions, Miss Scriven, the holder of the title, to-day won against Fraulein Aussem, who put up a brave battle but was outplayed. Miss Scriven won the first sett by 7-5 after a close fight, but in the second she did better, defeating her opponent by 6-3.

In the other semi-final, Mme. Mathieu proved no match for Miss Helen Jacobs, who, playing a far superior game, won by 6-2, 6-2.—Reuter.

Paris, June 2.

Winding up a terrific five-sett match with a brilliant finish, Von Cramm, the German champion, today defeated Jack Crawford, of Australia (the holder) in the biggest tennis upset of the year, for the final of the French hard-count singles championship. The score was 6-4, 7-9, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Up to the fifth sett, it was either man's match. Then, when the score for the last sett stood at 5-3, a line decision completely upset the Australian, enabling Von Cramm easily to win the match.

After brilliant play at the net during the first sett, the German took it quickly. The second went to Crawford after it had been hotly contested. In the third, Von Cramm was completely outplayed by the Australian.

After an interval the German seemed much more rested than his adversary, and with little trouble took the fourth sett. The match was a tie at this point, and Von Cramm, employing all the brilliant strokes at his command, annexed the championship.

Another champion was humbled in the women's singles, when Miss Helen Jacobs, America's Wimbledon hope, was defeated by Miss Peggy Scriven, of England (the holder) by 7-5, 4-6 6-1.

In the semi-finals of the Women's doubles, Mme. Mathieu, France, paired with Miss Elizabeth Ryan, United States, defeated Mme. Henrotin, France, and Mlle. Andrus by 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.—Havas.

The Women's Doubles

Paris, June 3.

The final of the women's doubles was won to-day by Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Mme. Mathieu, who, in achieving victory, retained the title. Their opponents were Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Sarah Palfrey.

The winners made a bad start, losing the first sett by 6-3, but they recovered in the second, which they won by 6-4. In the third and deciding sett they had no difficulty in defeating Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey, who managed to bag only two games.—Reuter.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE

There were some surprises in the four lawn bowls league matches played on Saturday afternoon, on fast greens. The "Recs," on their own green, gained their second win, soundly trouncing the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club by 90 shots to 71. The Lawn Bowls Club "Blues", last season's champions, just managed to get home by 87-81, the Country Club, at home, went down to the Hongkew Golf Club by 77-84, and the Police, on their own green, gained a very easy victory over the Club Lusitano by 88-58.

Recs	90	Yangtszepoo .	71
"Blues"	87	Junior G. C.	81
Hongkew G. C.	84	Country Club	77
Police	88	Lusitano	58

YACHTS REVEL IN BIG WIND

Glorious sailing weather rewarded the yachtsmen who turned out in large numbers on Sunday for the Commodore's Cup, and the long course outside Woosung for the miscellaneous class gave them every type of sailing. There was a strong wind at the start and it increased as the day went on, so that in the early afternoon it was quite formidable and the bigger boats, on their return from Blockhouse Buoy had a dusting, more so when the tide turned and the wind blew up against it. The Byrne boats had a strenuous beat to windward in the Astrea Channel, and the run all the way home came as a relief.

Ella, sailed by Dr. J. H. Blackelock, gained a very popular and well merited win in "A" Class, for she hung on to the Ingomar and Viking on the outward leg, to finish up well on them. Ingomar took second place, making the best elapsed time for the day, and Viking was third. Of the Byrne boats, the Spook had a good day and won both legs, to annex the trophy for her skipper, W. Hamilton, while Pixie was second, and Sheila third.

The times were:—

	Out	Home	Total Corrected
Ella	4.24.01	1.03.21	4.50.12
Ingomar	4.07.00	1.04.12	4.52.37
Viking	4.15.00	1.05.55	4.58.20
Rover	4.37.30	1.05.12	5.05.32
Daphne	4.54.00	1.06.46	5.23.22
Wah Lee	4.38.43	1.01.20	5.40.03
Winsome	no time taken on return leg.		
Mignon	withdrew.		

The Byrne boats only mustered three strong and, in anticipation of another dusting similar to that of the previous week-end, they set off from the Point Line.

The times were:—

	Out	Home	Total
Spook	2.11.00	1.02.59	3.13.59
Pixie	2.13.00	1.04.17	3.17.17
Sheila	2.11.44	1.06.42	3.18.26

THE YACHT CLUB'S CHALLENGE CUP

The Shanghai Yacht Club's race for the first leg on the Challenge Cup was won by Ingomar, with Viking second, and Mignon third, while in "B" class Spook took first place from Sheila.

	Out m.m.s.	Home m.m.s.	Corrected m.m.s.
Ingomar	1.28.00	1.17.50	2.25.52
Viking	1.36.46	1.17.00	2.39.54
Mignon	1.33.57	1.17.00	2.42.56
Ella	1.40.08	1.16.00	2.47.43
Wah Lee	1.30.32	1.19.00	2.49.57

The Byrne boats had an awful dusting in the Seven Mile Reach and the Rear-Commodore, on the Pixie, vowed he would never sail a Byrne boat again after the bumping he went through.

	Out m.m.s.	Home m.m.s.	Corrected m.m.s.
Spook	1.48.00	1.17.00	3.05.00
Sheila	1.53.47	1.22.07	3.15.54
Pixie	1.59.33	1.19.35	3.19.08
Hobgoblin	1.57.03	1.24.40	3.21.43

THE FIRST SHANGHAI WOMEN'S SPORTS

The Shanghai Women's Athletic Meeting, held under the auspices of the Basketball League and the International Y.W.C.A., took place on Saturday afternoon in Hongkew Park. This was the first meeting of its kind to be held in Shanghai and, proving a huge success, it can be foreseen that it will not be the last. The weather was ideal and many of the entrants were well-known sportswomen who have excelled in local swimming championships and on the basketball field, yet there were some who have suddenly come to light.

A trophy presented by the Rotary Club for the girl obtaining the highest points, was won by May Thompson, one of the best-known all-round sportswomen in Shanghai.

BRITONS EMPIRE TEAM WIN AT SEEKINGJAO

The British Empire team beat that of the United States of America in the golf match held at Seekingjao on Sunday (May 27), by the large score of 27 to 13.

The Britons gained their victory mainly through the singles, winning 17 matches to 5. The four-ball matches gave the Empire 10 points to the Americans 8. Scores (Empire names first in each case):

A. V. Pettitt beat N. E. Lurton, Dr. W. E. O'Hara beat W. N. Gray, Pettitt and O'Hara beat Lurton and Gray.

D. Ward-Smith lost to R. A. Henningsen, N. A. Brown beat S. B. Dunlap, Ward-Smith and Brown lost to Henningsen and Dunlap.

C. E. Harber lost to G. P. Hunt, R. J. Barker beat R. W. Squires, Harber and Barker beat Hunt and Squires.

R. D. Bell beat J. F. McMunn, R. S. Duff beat J. E. Rowland, four-ball game drawn.

T. S. Parry beat L. G. Cousins, A. Henderson beat A. L. Barrett, Parry and Henderson beat Cousins and Barrett.

N. R. Dick beat H. W. Brooke, Capt. Kennedy lost to Richard Dodge, four-ball game drawn.

B. H. M. Broomhall beat W. J. Hoffman, A. Pratt beat F. M. Giles, Broomhall and Pratt beat Hoffman and Giles.

Dr. G. Chambers lost to E. A. Meyerink, P. A. Roe beat E. A. Possnecke Chambers and Roe lost to Meyerink and Possnecke.

J. F. Brister beat H. H. Cameron, H. Wallace beat J. S. King, Brister and Wallace beat Cameron and King.

E. T. Jones beat F. J. Twogood, A. J. Clark beat H. S. Jones, Jones and Clark lost to Twogood and Jones.

W. S. Bungey lost to J. A. MacKay, Robert Bailey beat W. A. Adams, Bungey and Bailey lost to MacKay and Adams.

REVIVAL OF CRICKET OF OLDEN DAYS

London, May 30.

Two hundred years ago a cricket match was played between the Gentlemen of Kent and Sussex. In the words of a newspaper of the period:—"The game ended to a very great nicety in favour of the Kentish Gentlemen, but had so many diverting turns in it that the lovers of the diversion esteem it the best that has been played for many years."

This match is to be revived and will take place on July 21, at Sevenoaks, as part of the local bi-centenary week from July 16 to 21. In order to recapture the atmosphere of the period it will be played in the costumes of 1734 and as nearly as may be according to the rules and customs then prevailing.

To show to what extent history is repeating itself, the following announcement was made concerning the original game:—"Lord Middlesex, Lord John Sackville, etc., played for Kent, and Sir William Gage, etc., for Sussex." The match which is to be played on July 21 is described as being "between Major-General and Lord Sackville and ten other Gentlemen of Kent, and Captain the Viscount Gage and ten other Gentlemen of Sussex."—Reuter.

CHINESE COMPANY AT THE RANGE

The May and June monthly cup rifle shooting competitions of the Chinese Company and Interpreter Company, S.V.C., were held on Thursday morning, when there was an excellent attendance. The conditions were 200 and 300 yd. Bisley, with seven shots at each range. Capt. Z. Y. Chen, the Officer Commanding both units, gave personal supervision throughout the shoot, assisted by Lieut. N. S. Li, Musketry Officer. Pte. K. Z. Wong made the highest score, with 61 out of a possible 70.

SCOTTISH F. A'S. BIG FINANCIAL LOSS

London, May 30.

The Scottish Football Association lost £2,923 on their financial year, which ended on April 15. Under the heading of "rough play," "infringements and claims," it is stated that 1,162 players and 62 clubs and officials were dealt with, as against 549 players and 21 clubs and officials in the previous season.—Reuter.

LOCAL CRICKET

The first of a series of matches played annually between the Warrant Officers and Sergeants and the juniors of Area Details resulted on Thursday in a win for the latter by eleven runs, decided on the first innings.

A feature of the local league cricket matches played on Saturday was the heavy defeat sustained by the Wanderers at the hands of the Ramblers, the latter declaring at 255 for the loss of four wickets, and then skittling out their opponents for the meagre total of 51. After losing three batsmen for 21 runs, L. F. Stokes and R. Booth became associated in a stand which will long be remembered locally, for the pair were not separated until the latter had gained his century and the score was on the way to 300. His partner also was able to make three figures against the impoverished attack of the Ramblers. When the latter's turn came to bat, wickets fell like ninepins, and the side were lucky in the circumstances to get the half-century.

There were several good bowling performances put up, notably by T. L. Rawsthorne for the Tyros, D. W. Leach for the Nomads to snatch victory from Shaforce, and A. Lingard, who all enjoyed good spells with the ball.

S.C.C. Ramblers (for 4 wickets) dec. 255
Bowling.—Anstice took 2 wickets for 58, Foot 2 for 70.

S.C.C. Wanderers 51
Bowling.—Lingard took 5 wickets for 13 runs, Jenkins 4 for 25, Crawford 1 for 5.

S.C.C. Nomads 117
Shaforce 102

S.R.C. Tyros 148
S.C.C. Stragglers 107

The only local cricket league match on Sunday proved a veritable triumph for the S.R.C. Colts, who, after dismissing the Police for 98 runs, passed the required total with most of their wickets in hand. Divecha was the outstanding player, for he claimed half the Police wickets and then contributed 44 undefeated.

CHINESE TO TAKE UP ROWING

Plans for the formation of a Shanghai Intercollegiate Rowing Association were commenced at a meeting of representatives of local Chinese universities and athletic associations held at Tsingyangkong (Henli) on Sunday (May 27), when the delegates were entertained by the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways administration at the latter's recently established Garden Hotel, states a news item forwarded by the managing director's department of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway.

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C. J. C. RACES

The United Sub-Griffins Handicap at the Chinese Jockey Club, for very substantial stakes, could not have been the attraction on Saturday that had been hoped for, as there was only a meagre attendance, and the race itself was not wonderfully thrilling. The absence of Sheng Hu perhaps made a difference, and there were others from each of the three courses whose non-participation also was noticeable.

Only a dozen were saddled for the big race. They ran fairly closely for most of the distance and when half-way down the straight, High Way jumped out, most people thought the race was over. However, Double Brand went for him immediately and, running in great style, came home a really comfortable winner by two lengths, High Way beating Maiko by as much. The mile was covered in the very fast time of 2 min 03 4/5 sec.

The Chinese Jockey Club on Sunday afternoon dropped upon a first-class sensation in the middle of a somewhat dull programme, a winner coming in for the pari-mutuel to pay the colossal dividend of $7,331. This, of course, is a long way short of the figure paid out over Billy Tingle's most tremendous outsider of a few years ago, which was a world's record for a few weeks, until it was beaten on the then newly-established totalisator in England, still, it can have been very seldom that any runner has won at odds of approximately 1,460-1.

The amazing outsider, Spinner, running in a half mile event, had but a single ticket on him. The story went round that the backer (a Chinese from the South and a stranger to Shanghai), knowing nothing about the ponies, had been betting on numbers, and a shroff jestingly suggested he should try No. 1, as no tickets of that number had been sold for the race. The visitor took one—the only one—and for a long time afterwards half the people present were bordering on hysterics. It was a close decision, Spinner only beating Quanshan by a neck, and Wakeful Morn by another half-length.

The Results

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

1.—THE LAKE MICHIGAN PLATE. For C.J.C. 1934 Subscription Griffins that have not won more than one race. 7 furlongs.

Tiny Seagull (Raymond) 150 H. C. Pih 1
Chapoo II (L. Q. Woo) 152 L. K. Woo 2
Ministry (C. C. & C. L.) 149 H. M. Pih 3
Won by a half-length; a neck.
Time, 1 min. 51⅕ sec.
Win, $26.40. Places, $13.20, $18.20, $9.40.

2.—THE LAKE BAIKAL PLATE. For all ponies that have not won more than one race of 5 furlongs or under in 1934. ½ mile.

Cavalcade (C. P. Chang) 158 Y. S. Chang 1
Public Acceptance (Raymond) 144 H. C. Pih 2
Windmill Plane (M. M. Sokoloff) 158 V. Haimovitch 3
Won by three-quarters; a half.
Time, 1 min.
Win, $80.80. Places, $25.40, $39.60, $9.

3.—THE LAKE SUPERIOR PLATE. For 1934 Subscription Griffins of any local Race Club. ¾ mile.

High Side (High) 142 H. Huang 1
Belmont (Allan) 160 C. Encarnacao 2
King's Authority (Raymond) 162 H. C. Pih 3
Won by one length; 1½.
Time, 1 min. 34⅘ sec.
Win, $30. Places, $22, $9, $11.20.

4.—THE LAKE HURON SELLING PLATE. A Selling Race for C.J.C. Griffins of 1934. ¾ mile.

Matchlock (M. M. Sokoloff) 155 Capt. M. M. Sokoloff 1
All Day Sucker (K. C. Chung) 149 J. B. Lok 2
Great Smile (T. K. L.) 152 S. Y. Sung 3
Won by one length; three.
Time, 1 min. 33⅕ sec.
Win, $24.80. Places, $11.60, $17.20, $15.
Winner entered to be sold for $500; sold to Mr. F. Y. Waung for $925.

5.—THE GREAT SALT LAKE PLATE. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 7 furlongs.

White Jester (Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White) 160 L. H. Wade 1
Hai Yien (L. Q. Woo) 160 T. M. Collaco 2
Fiery Lad (J. Pote-Hunt) 149 J. Pote-Hunt 3
Won by a neck; a half-length.
Time, 1 min. 49⅗ sec.
Win, $50. Places, $18.80, $10.80, $7.80.

6.—THE LAKE WINNIPEG PLATE. For 4th Class Ponies at time of weighing out. 7 furlongs.

Merry Joe (C. S. Mao) 163 V. Haimovitch 1
Springtime (John Emm) 158 F. Marshall 2
Easy Success (Tung Chun) 152 Y. K. Tu 3
Won by three-quarters; a neck.
Time, 1 min. 49⅕ sec.
Win, $29.60. Places, $13, $28.40, $53.20.

7.—THE LAKE TITICACA PLATE. For 2nd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. ¾ mile.

The Western Star (Fred. Elias) 160 V. Haimovitch 1
Siberian Home (San Koo) 152 T. H. Chia 2
Merry Kid (F. W. Sutterle) 155 V. V. Needa 3
Won by a short head; a head.
Time, 1 min. 32⅗ sec.
Win, $41.60. Places, $12, $18.80, $6.80.

8.—THE UNITED SUB-GRIFFINS HANDICAP. A Handicap for 1934 Subscription Griffins of any Race Club of Shanghai being the bona fide property of a member or members of the Shanghai Race Club, International Recreation Club, or Chinese Jockey Club of Shanghai. 1 mile.

Double Brand (G. D.) 157 F. Marshall 1
High Way (High) 159 S. Y. Sung 2
Maiko (Matsumoto) 155 S. A. Judah 3
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 03⅘ sec.
Win, $18.60. Places, $7.40, $7, $14.80.

9.—THE WEST LAKE HANDICAP. ("A" CLASS). For C.J.C. Griffins of 1934. 9 furlongs.

Merry Ramos (C. S. Mao) 150 V. Haimovitch 1
Ping Ho (L. Q. Woo) 149 T.M. Collaco 2
Pathfinder (Sirrah) 152 F. E. Harris 3
Won by one length; 1½.
Time, 2 min. 24⅘ sec.
Win, $12.20. Places, $6.20, $6.20, $11.

10.—THE WEST LAKE HANDICAP ("B" CLASS). For C.J.C. Griffins of 1934. 1 mile.

Houston King Cotton (D. K. Chant) 152 L. K. Woo 1
White Emperor (Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White) 152 T. D. Charleton 2
Good as Gold (Chowsung) 152 H. C. Pih 3
Won by three-quarters; a half.
Time, 2 min. 05⅕ sec.
Win, $33. Places, $8.60, $7.60, $6.40.

11A.—THE LAKE CHAD PLATE. For all Griffins of 1934. 1 mile.

Servus (C. H. E.) 158 F. Marshall 1
Richka (Sing Lee) 147 H. Huang 2
Roehampton (A. S. Henchman) 142 A. F. Clark 3
Won by three-quarters; a half.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Win, $29.20. Places, $8.20, $9.40, $7.60.

11B.—THE LAKE CHAD PLATE. For all Griffins of 1934. 1 mile.

Jack Point (Oldham) 152 E. B. Cumine 1
Fair Fortune (C. P. Chang) 151 Y. S. Chang 2
Duke of Lincoln (Duke) 145 V. Haimovitch 3
Won by three-quarters; a half.
Time, 2 min. 05⅕ sec.
Win, $45.40. Places, $13.20, $39.20, $13.40.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

1.—THE TORONTO PLATE. For 4th Class Ponies at time of weighing out. ¾ mile.

Capitalization (Lok) 152 J. B. Lok 1
Cincinnati (Hobanlu) 145 L. H. Wade 2
Aeroplane (Y. S. Mao) 155 S. Y. Sung 3
Won by two lengths; 1½.
Time, 1 min. 31⅘ sec.
Win, $21.40. Places, $9.40, $19, $16.60.

2.—THE SIMLA SELLING PLATE. For C.J.C. 1934 Subscription Griffins 7 furlongs.

Deflation (Brokers) 142 T. D. Charleton 1
Morning Chimes (Morning) 155 T. L. Wong 2
Merry Juanito (C. S. Mao) 151 B. L. Tao 3
Won by 1½ lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 49⅗ sec.
Win, $18.60. Places, $6.80, $6.80, $19.60.
Winner entered to be sold for $200; sold to Mr. S. D. Wong for $900.

3.—THE CARPENTARIA PLATE. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 5 furlongs.

Phantom Prince (C. E. & S. A.) 152 C. Encarnacao 1
Silent Morn (Success) 155 V. G. Sung 2
Tien Cho Shan (C. P. Chang) 151 Y. S. Chang 3
Won by three-quarters; one.
Time, 1 min. 13⅘ sec.
Win, $16. Places, $8.20, $16.40, $26.60.

4.—THE RIGA HANDICAP ("A" CLASS). For all Griffins of 1934. 1 mile.

Arab Home (San Koo) 161 T.L. Wong 1
Legateship (Ed. Sheng) 144 V. V. Needa 2
Happy Ever After (Chun Bros.) 146 H. M. Pih 3
Won by 1½ lengths; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 03⅘ sec.
Win, $42.40. Places, $14.60, $29.20, $64.40.

5.—THE RIGA HANDICAP ("B" CLASS). For all Griffins of 1934. 1 mile.

Simple Simon (Renter) 149 S.Y. Sung 1
Richka (Sing Lee) 156 L. H. Wade 2
White Emperor (Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White) 147 T. D. Charleton 3
Won by three-quarters; a half.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Win, $33.60. Places, $23.40, $17.80, $19.20.

6A.—THE RIGA HANDICAP ("C" CLASS). For all Griffins of 1934. 1 mile.

Chinaland (Land) 146 Y. K. Tu 1
Harmony Harp (V. L. X.) 140 T. M. Collaco 2
Starkenfels (Hardi) 142 R. D. Parkin 3
Won by 1½ lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Win, $302.20. Places, $33.20, $16.20, $20.20.

6B.—THE RIGA HANDICAP ("C") CLASS). For all Griffin of 1934. 1 mile.

Treuenfels (Hardi) 148 G. Neugebauer 1
Alla Capella (J. V. Botelho) 147 S. Suen 2
Welsh Harp (G. V. Cherdynzeff) 141 L. H. Wade 3
Won by a half-length; a short head.
Time, 2 min. 05⅘ sec.
Win, $40. Places, $17.80, $14.20, $21.20.

7.—THE LIAO-TUNG PLATE. For C.J.C. Griffins of 1934. ½ Mile.

Spinner (Wind) 142 H. Huang 1
Quanshan (Y. S. Mao) 153 S. Y. Sung 2
Wakeful Morn (Morn) 162 Capt. M. M. Sokoloff 3
Won by a neck; a half-length.
Time, 58⅘ sec.
Win, $7,331.20. Places, $93.60, $10.80, $16.20.

8.—THE MARTABAN PLATE. For all Ponies that have not won more than two races in 1934. 1 Mile.

Sandy Lodge (A. S. Henchman) 159 A. F. Clark 1
Argonaut (K. C. Chung) 152 J. B. Lok 2
Herbert Campbell (R. H. McNair) 152 L. H. Wade 3
Won by a week; three lengths.
Time, 2 min. 05 sec.
Win, $16.80. Places, $13.40, $24.80, $16.60.

9.—THE LUZON PLATE. For 3rd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 9 Furlongs.

Jolly Westchester (Valley View) 149 J. Pote-Hunt 1
High Speed (High) 158 S. Y. Sung 2
Lanchester (Tung Chun) 158 V. G. Sung 3
Won by a neck; a head.
Time, 2 min 22⅘ sec.
Win, $25.80. Places, $8.20, $7, $6.80.

10.—THE ALEXANDRIA PLATE. For 2nd Class Ponies only at time of weighing out. 9 Furlongs.

Merry Abe (C. S. Mao) 155 V. Haimovitch 1
Merry Doer (C. S. Mao) 152 B.L. Tao 2
Crusade Morn (Lewis) 152 V.G. Sung 3
Won by three-quarters; a half.
Time, 2 min. 24⅕ sec.
Win, $38.60. Places, $12.60, $20.40, $22.60.

11.—THE BOTHNIA PLATE. For 1934 Subscription Griffins of any local Race Club. 1¼ Mile.

Maiko (Matsumoto) 157 S. A. Judah 1
King's Mark (Raymond) 149 H.C. Pih 2
Victory King (King) 155 W. L. Kow 3
Won by one length; two.
Time, 2 min. 39⅕ sec.
Win, $9.20. Places, $6.20; $11, $7.

12.—THE SINGAPORE PLATE. For 4th Class ponies at time of weighing out. 1¼ miles.

True Pal (Pals) 158 V. Haimovitch 1
Formby (Dod) 152 H. C. Pih 2
Merry Drinker (C. S. Mao) 157 T. Y. Tung 3
Won by a head; three lengths.
Time, 2 min. 43⅘ sec.

Following is the last race on Saturday, omitted from yesterday's paper:—

13.—THE GREAT BEAR LAKE PLATE. For 3rd and 4th Class Ponies at time of weighing out. 11 furlongs.

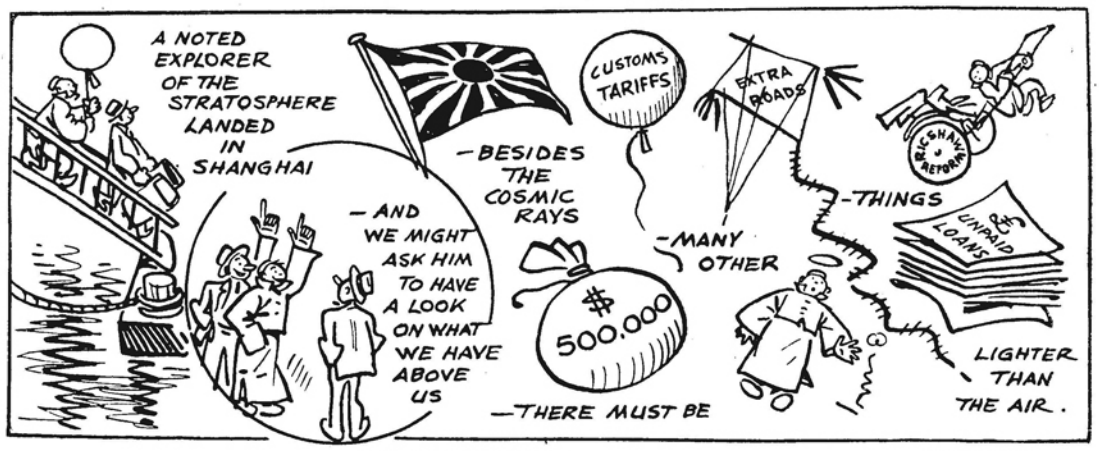
High Speed (High) 148 P. F. Chey 1
Lanchester (Tung Chun) 158 V. G. Sung 2
Super Rapid Extra (Allan) 155 R. B. Moller 3
Won by one length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 57⅕ sec.
Win, $20.80. Places, $7.60, $9.60, $14.20.

BOXING

New York, May 28.

In a 15-round contest this evening for the benefit of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst's Babies' Milk Fund, Barney Ross, lightweight boxing champion of the world, won the world's welterweight title by defeating the holder, Jimmy McLarnin, on points.

This was the first encounter between welter and lightweight titleholders since Benny Leonard beat Jack Britton in 1922.—Reuter.



THE STRATOSPHERE IN SHANGHAI

By SAPAJOU

COUNTY CRICKET

London, May 29.

Altogether, ten centuries were scored in the eight matches, with individual honours going to John Langridge (Sussex), who contributed a flawless 232 not out against Northamptonshire. Noteworthy bowling performances were:—Mitchell (Derbyshire) 5 for 26; Tate (Sussex) 7 for 42; Mayer (Warwick) 5 for 40; White (Somerset) 5 for 40, and Bowes (Yorkshire) 5 for 60.

At Bristol, Somerset won by 39 runs against Gloucester.
Somerset, 225 and 192 (Case 106 not out; Goddard 7 for 71).
Gloucester, 275 (White 6 for 96) and 103 (J. Lee 5 for 62; White 5 for 40).

At Chesterfield, Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by 102 runs.
Yorkshire, 99 (Mitchell 5 for 26) and 271 (Mitchell 6 for 96).
Derbyshire, 102 (Bowes 5 for 60) and 166.

At Peterborough, Sussex defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 61 runs.
Sussex, 445 for 5, declared (John Langridge 232 not out).
Northants, 243 and 141 (Tate 7 for 42).

At Swansea, Glamorgan won on the first innings against Leicester.
Glamorgan, 366 (Turnbull 86, Smart 90) and 161 for 3, declared.
Leicester, 240 and 158 for 2.

At Manchester, Surrey won on the first innings against Lancashire.
Lancashire, 263 (Iddon 93) and 308 for 5, declared (Tyldesley 81, Iddon 88).
Surrey, 324 (Hobbs 116) and 149 for 3 (Hobbs 51 not out).

At Portsmouth, Hampshire defeated Kent on the first innings.
Kent, 472 (Ames 109, Todd 127) and 220 for 4.
Hampshire, 473 (Moore 137).

At Nottingham, Notts won over Essex on the first innings.
Essex, 262 and 185 for 3.
Notts, 490 for 5, declared (Harris 153, Hardstaff 145).

At Kidderminster, Warwick beat Worcester on the first innings.
Warwick, 209 and 340.
Worcester, 165 (Mayer 5 for 40) and 282 for 3 (Walters 100, Gibbons 100).

May 26.

Kent, previously reported as having run up the big score of 623 for two wickets against Essex, at Brentwood, carried on during Thursday to the colossal total of 803 for four, at which they declared.

According to Wisden's records, the biggest score made in first-class inter-county matches in England is 887, credited to Yorkshire against Warwickshire, at Edgbaston, in 1896. By wickets, Kent would seem to have beaten the record (subject to correction, for the mass of records is somewhat bewildering), the highest previously noted being 701 for four scored by Leicestershire against Worcestershire, at Worcester, in 1906.

Without taking account of wickets, the huge total has only twice been exceeded in inter-county matches in England—by Surrey with 811 against Somerset, at the Oval, in 1899, and by Yorkshire with 887 against Warwickshire previously noted.

June 1.

Of the five championship matches ended this afternoon, four resulted in outright wins for Warwickshire, Kent, Sussex, and Leicester, while Lancashire had to be satisfied with first innings points. The match at the Oval between the Australians and Surrey ended in a draw.

Individual batting honours went to Ashdown, of Kent, who made 332. This is his highest score and also the largest individual total ever made for Kent. S. J. McCabe made a flawless 240, which it took him 6¼hr. to compile. His score included 28 fours. Other big individual scores were:—Tyldesley (Lancashire), 239; Sandham (Surrey), 219; and Leslie Ames, 202 not out. Dyson, of Glamorgan, narrowly missed a double century, for he had made 191 not out when his county's innings ended.

The outstanding performance with the ball fell to the credit of Geary, of Leicester, who took 10 wickets (five in each innings) against Gloucester for only 81 runs.

At the Oval, the Australians drew with Surrey.
Surrey, 475 for seven declared (Sandham 219, Gregory 116) and 162 for two (Gregory 59 not out, Freddie Brown 54 not out).
The Australians, 629 (McCabe 240, Bromley 56; Gover five for 147).

At Lord's, Warwickshire beat Middlesex by 119 runs.
Warwick, 281 (Parsons 101) and 247.
Middlesex, 225 and 184.

At Brentwood, Kent beat Essex by an innings and 192 runs.
Kent, 803 for four declared (Ashdown 332, Ames 202 not out, Woolley 172).
Essex, 408 (Pope 100, O'Connor 105 not out) and 203 (Freeman six for 60).

At Taunton, Sussex beat Somerset by an innings and 51 runs.
Sussex, 463 for five declared (J. Parks 160, Melville 105).
Somerset, 140 and 272.

At Cardiff, Lancashire beat Glamorgan on the first innings.
Lancashire, 514 for seven, declared (Tyldesley 239, Hopwood 123).
Glamorgan, 352 (Dyson 191 not out) and 148 for four.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Gloucester by nine wickets.
Gloucester, 161 (Geary five for 21) and 293 (Geary five for 60).
Leicester, 326 and 129 for one.

Championship Standings

	P.	W.	L.	1st Inn. W.	L.	No Res.	Pts.	Pct.
Sussex	8	6	0	1	1	—	98	81.67
Yorkshire	5	3	0	1	0	1	54	72.00
Kent	7	4	1	1	1	—	68	64.76
Surrey	5	2	1	1	1	—	38	50.67
Leicester	5	2	1	0	2	—	36	48.00
Worcester	4	1	0	2	1	—	28	46.67
Derbyshire	5	2	2	0	1	—	33	44.00
Notts	4	1	1	2	0	—	25	41.67
Lancashire	7	1	1	3	2	—	36	34.29
Warwick	6	1	2	2	0	1	29	32.22
Middlesex	6	1	2	2	1	—	28	31.11
Essex	7	1	1	1	4	—	32	30.48
Glamorgan	7	1	2	1	3	—	29	27.62
Hampshire	5	0	1	4	0	—	20	26.67
Somerset	6	1	2	0	3	—	24	26.67
Gloucester	7	1	5	0	1	—	18	17.14
Northants	6	0	6	0	0	—	0	00.00

—Reuter.

AMERICA'S DOUBLE DARBY WINNER

Chicago, June 2.

Cavalcade, the winner of the Kentucky Derby, to-day pulled off a remarkable double by winning the American Derby in the record time of 2 min. 4 sec. Cavalcade won the race, which was held at the new Washington Park, by two lengths, Discovery being second and Singing Wood third.

The best previous time for the 10 furlongs was 2 min. 4⅕ sec., made by Mate in 1931 and equalled by last year's winner, Mr. Khayyam. —Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP

Wilmington, May 27.

The United States to-day made a clean sweep in the Davis Cup competition against Canada by winning the last two singles.

Lester Stoeffen defeated G. Nunn in straight sets by 6/4, 6/2, 6/3, while Francis X. Shields accounted for Watt by 6/1, 6/3, 6/4.

Yesterday, George Lott and Johnny van Ryn defeated Marcell Rainville and Walter Martin in the doubles while on Thursday, Stoeffen won over Rainville and Shields beat Martin in the opening singles.—Reuter.

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AUSTRALIANS IN ENGLAND

London, May 28.

The Australian cricketers, thanks to some excellent bowling by C. V. Grimmett and fine batting by D. G. Bradman, won their match against Middlesex, at Lord's, by ten wickets. Middlesex, batting first, compiled 258, to which Hendren contributed 115, and the Australians, after losing two wickets for only nine runs, had scored 135 for two at the close of play on Saturday.

The Australians to-day brought their first innings total to 345 runs, Bradman scoring 160. He gave a sparkling display of batting and his score included one six, one five, and 27 boundaries. Kippax scored 56 runs. H. J. Enthoven was the most successful of the Middlesex bowlers, taking four wickets for 59 runs, including a "hat trick" in his first over after lunch, dismissing H. Ebeling, C V. Grimmett, and T. W. Wall.

Middlesex scored only 114 runs in their second innings, Grimmett taking five wickets for 27 runs. Twice the South Australian slow bowler took two consecutive wickets.

Needing only 28 runs to win, the Australians scored them without loss.

May 30.

A record second wicket partnersifip (for other than Test matches) was established by Sandham and Gregory of Surrey in a match against the Australians which opened to-day at the Oval. The pair scored 242 runs before their partnership was dissolved, beating the 48-year-old record of 191 made by F. Hearne and M. Read while batting for the South of England at Gravesend in 1886.

Surrey made an auspicious start and at the close of play had scored 372 for three wickets, due mainly to Sandham and Gregory. The former scored 201 not out and gave a magnificent all round display. He was at the wicket for 5½ hours and hit one six and 21 fours. Gregory scored 116, in which total there were 16 fours.—Reuter.

June 1.

With the bat once again holding sway, the first-class matches concluded to-day produced some phenomenally high scores. In addition to Kent's huge total of 803 for four wickets, the Australians made a first innings score of 629 against Surrey, while at Cardiff Lancashire hit up 514 for seven, declared, against Glamorgan.

The Army's Champions

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, May 1.

Following is summary of the winners at Army winter sports:—

The Army hockey team are inter-Service champions.

The Army Rugby team won the inter-Service tournament.

The Army Association team won the inter-Service championship.

The 2nd Buffs are cross-country champions.

The 2nd K.S.L.I. won the hockey tournament.

The 1st Welsh Guards won the Rugby Cup.

The 2nd K.O.R.R. won the Association Cup.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Major League

New York, June 3.

League standings to date are as follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	26	15	.629
New York	27	17	.614
Chicago	27	17	.614
Boston	22	17	.564
Pittsburgh	22	17	.564
Brooklyn	18	23	.439
Philadelphia	11	27	.289
Cincinnati	9	29	.237
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
New York	24	17	.585
Cleveland	21	15	.583
Detroit	24	18	.571
Washington	22	22	.500
St. Louis	20	20	.500
Boston	20	21	.488
Philadelphia	17	24	.415
Chicago	14	25	.359

—Reuter.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco, June 3.

The present team standings are:—

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	52	12	.813
Missions	37	27	.578
San Francisco	32	31	.508
Sacramento	31	32	.492
Hollywood	28	34	.452
Oakland	28	36	.433
Seattle	23	39	.371
Portland	20	40	.333

—United Press.

BRITANNIA UNDERGOES ALTERATIONS

London, May 30.

The King's racing yacht Britannia has undergone an extensive overhaul in preparation for the coming racing season. Her 176ft. mast is the tallest of any racing yacht in the world. It is made of silver spruce and weighs about 2¾ tons. The yacht has been altered again in the hope that she will be faster. Her high bulwarks have been removed and replaced by very low ones, thereby saving much weight. A new mainsail also has been fitted.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Action Over Soda Ash Shipment

The hearing was continued in H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday (May 29), before Judge A. G. Mossop, of the action brought by Yu-ling L. Wu *et al*, (trading as the China Soda Consumers Society) against Centrosojus (England) Limited, in which the plaintiffs claim the sum of over $50,000, as damages for alleged breach of warranty in respect of a shipment of 1,100 metric tons of soda ash, and in connection with loss occasioned by the alleged late delivery of a quantity of sulphide of soda.

Mr. K. E. Newman represented the plaintiffs, while Mr. J. E. Badeley, with Dr. F. Wilhelm, appeared on behalf of the defendants.

"Very Confusing"

Boris Serguevitch Ivanov, again occupied the witness box all day long, and was taken through a mass of figures and calculations by Mr. Newman. The case is remarkable for the many different weights and monies mentioned, and drew from His Lordship at one stage, the remark: "This is all very confusing. You have just mentioned Tls. 19 per 100 kilos, and now you are going into piculs: first, it was tons, then kilogrammes, then lbs., and now piculs. The whole case is so jumbled up."

The witness became later in the day extremely voluble and excited, even contradicting his own counsel, who, however, adhered to his viewpoint on the matter in question, and exclaimed: "I still think my witness is wrong, and I am right, my lord."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Badeley on behalf of the defendants, Mr. Ivanov in several instances was compelled to admit that there were inaccuracies, or mis-statements the statement of claim. It transpired that the China Soda Consumers Society had ceased to do business as a partnership.

Mr. Badeley: Has the Society no assets?—No, only losses.

Have you no capital?—We had before: now we have lost it. We have only obligations on the reverse side of the balance sheet.

After dealings with several figures as applying to a claim for cost of overweight of sulphide of soda, Mr. Badeley asked the witness: From those figures, you will agree that the word "overweight" in your statement of claim, should be really "underweight"?—Yes, I also think so.

And there are substantial corrections to be made in the accounts as set out in your statement of claim?—It looks like that.

This witness was still under cross-examination when the Court rose and the case was adjourned to Friday. morning.

At it, resumption on that day Boris Serguevitch Ivanov, again occupied the Witness-box during the entire hearing, and was taken by Mr. Badeley through numerous accounts, and letters which had passed between the parties. On the meaning of a receipt which his firm gave to the plaintiffs "in payment of your account", this witness was closely questioned.

Mr. Badeley: "You received from the defendants, through the Dalbank, a cheque for Mex. $1,839.90, and gave a receipt for it which reads: 'Received same in payment of account of October 17, 1932'. Is that right"—"No, that was only received in part payment."

"But the receipt speaks for itself. If there is a dispute as to whether you are owed money, and you receive a certain sum of money, and you give a receipt stating that you receive that money in payment of the account, it is manifestly in settlement of that account?"—"Yes, but I don't know."

"There cannot be any other meaning—"in payment of account"—than that it closes that account"—"Yes: we are sorry that at that time we had no legal adviser—otherwise the receipt would have been made in proper form. Mr. Newman will have to argue that with you."

Questioned further on a clause in the contract, the subject matter of this action, the witness stated that they had brought the action, in part, because of the alleged breach of the warranty by the Centrosojus, who guaranteed that the soda ash "would contain 98 per cent. of sodium carbonate (Na2 C03) when in a "dry state".

Mr. Badeley: "What was your understanding of the words "in a dry state?"—"I don't quite understand what it means. We thought, and I certainly thought, that it meant nothing."

"Oh, you thought it meant nothing? The words are perfectly plain, but, so far as you were concerned, they had no significance?"—"None at all: both I and Mr. Wu, who signed this agreement, didn't understand that phrase, and probably now Mr. Wu doesn't understand what alkalinity is."

The Judge: "Alkalinity is not mentioned in the contract"—"No, but Mr. Badeley keeps on using the word, and I don't know what it is all about, when he uses that word."

The witness was still under cross-examination when the further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Suspect in Jewel Theft Case

Brought before Judge Tsien in the First Special District Court on Monday (May 28) after being handed over by the French Police, Victor Boutakoff, Russian, was accused of aiding and abetting others in committing the $100,000 burglary at the Siberian Jewellery Store, Nanking Road, between July 1 and 3 last year.

Boutakoff, whose arrest was made after being implicated by another Russian, Lookiauchenko, admitted in Court yesterday that it was he who had rented a room above the Chiyo Yoko Photo Store, a Japanese shop next to the Siberian Jewellery Store, but said he had rented this room under Lookiauchenko's instructions.

Mr. T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution, told the Court that the prisoner had confessed at the police station that he received $50 after the burglary.

The prisoner stated, however, that he got the $50 not because of his aid in the jewel theft, the money being commission received by him for the sale of certain goods for Lookiauchenko.

At the request of police who said a number of witnesses would be called, the Court remanded the case till next Monday. Dr. Paul Premet was the lawyer for defence yesterday.

Lookiauchenko, who implicated Boutakoff, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the First Special District Court last year for attempting to extort $10,000 from Mr. M. Lipkovsky. owner of the Siberian Jewellery Store. The prison term was later increased to eight months by the High Court.

Musician Loses His Case

Judgment was given against Mr. A. Bershadsky, chief of the Astor House orchestra, by the First Special District Court's Civil Division on Tuesday (May 29) in connection with the claim for $1,190 commission filed by Mr. R. T. Hamilton who declared he had found the job for Mr. Bershadsky and that the latter had promised him a ten per cent. commission for it.

The plaintiff said the amount claimed by him represented the commission from September last year to the end of April this year. A request of the plaintiff for a Court order instructing the defendant to continue the payment of commission from May this year was, however, not granted by the Court. Mr. Bershadsky, telling the reason why he had suspended the payment of commission since September last, stated he had concluded a new contract with the Hotel without Mr. Hamilton's participation and that therefore he did not see there was any reason to continue the payment of commission.

Counsel in the case was Dr. O. Fischer for plaintiff and Messrs. Yabrov and B. N. Yuan for defendant.

Inferior Hats Shipped to U.S.

A request that the complainants be instructed to send back to Shanghai the samples and a portion of the shipment of straw hats received from the defendant in order to ascertain whether the samples and the goods were of the same quality, was made in the First Special District Court last Wednesday by Pei Hsueh-hai, Ningpo merchant, charged by police with having defrauded seven American importers in New York of Gold $32,000 by shipping them straw hats much inferior in quality to the samples. The request was granted by the Court and the hearing was adjourned *sine die*.

The case against Pei Hsueh-hai, as outlined by the police, was that he opened a firm known as Pao Yu Co. in a Siking Road building some time ago and secured orders from seven New York firms, including the F. Blumenthal Hat Co. and John Zimmerman & Co., for a large consignment of straw hats. Before he secured the orders, the accused sent to the American firms samples of two kinds of straw hats known as "Baku" and "Sissol". When the consignment of hats arrived in America, the complainants found that the goods were not only much less in quantity, but also much inferior in quality, they alleged. Inquiries were made in Shanghai and it was found that the accused's firm had closed. The accused was later arrested in Ningpo and brought to Shanghai, according to the police.

Inquest Over Ludwing Niemann

Although an open verdict was returned last Wednesday by the District Court Procurator to the effect that Ludwig Niemann, German who suddenly died in his Carter Road house recently, had died of effects of strychnine poison, the mystery of the circumstances surrounding the German's death remained unsolved as the Procurator did not mention whether the poison was self-inflicted or not.

It will be remembered that Niemann, before his death, made statements alleging that he had been poisoned by two foreigners who had come to see him that day as he was eating his dessert and put a strychnine pill into his meal, subsequently hypnotizing him into eating the dessert.

His statements, however, were not believed by the police because a houseboy employed in the deceased's house was emphatic both in the presence of police and Court Procurator that there had been no visitors for the deceased during the whole day that day.

The Procurator reserved his findings till last Wednesday in order to wait for the result of an autopsy performed by a Court doctor on the deceased's body. The autopsy performed, the Court doctor found that the German had died of effects of strychnine poison.

Wounded Man's Confession

Unable to appear before the Court because of his wounds Huang Ah-wu, Shantung man, who was arrested following an armed robbery and a gun battle with police at a sweet shop at 844 Tongshan Road on Thursday night, confessed his part in the hold-up and implicated two others named Tang and Fong at the Police Hospital where he was taken after being arrested by Wayside officers. This the First Special District Court was told on Friday by Mr. Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution in the case of the Tongshan Road hold-up. Mr. Wong asked for a remand, pending the recovery of the wounded robber and to enable the police to apprehend his two accomplices still at large. This request was granted by the Court.

Poles Charged with Burglary

Having been sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment and fined $500 each by the Second Special District Court on charges of committing repeated burglaries in the French Concession, two Poles, Ian U. Pouhalsky, and Joseph I. Stanishevsky, were handed over to the Settlement police and charged in the First Special District Court on Friday with being concerned in the $10,814 burglary at the Siberian Fur Store, and the Fashionable Store, 1151-1155 Bubbling Well Road, on Christmas Eve, last year. The two Poles pleaded not guilty and were ordered to be kept in custody till next Wednesday when they will appear before the Court again for trial.

Five Russians have already been sentenced by the Settlement court early this year for being concerned in the Bubbling Well Road fur burglary. They were Sych, who was sent to gaol for 18 months for being the leader of the gang responsible for the crime; V. Babinoff and V. Gook, who were each fined $300 for aiding and abetting in the crime; L. Dombrovsky, who got 12 months on a charge of having assisted in transporting the stolen property; and S. Ivanoff, who got eight months on a charge of concealing the stolen property. The Police recovered about $5,000 worth of the stolen property.

German Detained

Walter Tetzner, German, was sentenced to 50 days' detention by the First Special District Court on Friday on a charge of assault. The case as outlined by the police was that at 9.35 p.m. on May 27, on East Broadway, near Kungping Road, the accused caused bodily harm to two Chinese constables of the Municipal Police by striking them about the head with his fists while the constables were in the execution of their lawful duties. The constables were Nos. 98 and 553, according to the prosecution.

Suspect Wanted in Nanchang

His arrest having been ordered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the National Military Affairs Council, Chwang Han-tsang, suspected of being concerned in extensive morphine traffic in Shanghai and outports, was taken to Chengtu Road Police Station early on Saturday morning at the request of the authorities of Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Brought before the First Special District Court on Saturday, Chwang gave his occupation as a merchant and his address as 21 Love Lane. An application was made for his extradition by a representative of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau who told the Court that Chwang was being wanted by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Although no objection was voiced by the police to Chwang's extradition, the Court was asked by Mr. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, to order a remand, pending the receipt by the Court of an official despatch from the proper authorities in connection with the case. Mr. Chang's request was granted, the Court ordering Chwang to be returned to custody till June 9, a request for bail for the arrested man being rejected.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Alleged Gambling

Suspended sentences were passed by the Second Special District Court on Tuesday (May 29) upon three Chinese charged by French Police with aiding and abetting in conducting public gambling on May 9 at 363 Avenue Foch. One of the trio was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and fined $60, while the other two each got one month and a fine of $20. All the sentences were suspended for two years.

Interest was aroused among the foreign community by the case because, according to Mr. Yao Chao-dee, French Police lawyer who conducted the prosecution, several foreigners were found at 363 Avenue Foch in the French Police raid and action was later taken against these foreigners in their respective consular courts.

The Chinese accused stated in the Court that they worked as servants in the house raided by the French Police, one declaring that he had been sent to the house by a Frenchman named Dolbau.

According to Dr. Paul Premet, one of the lawyers retained for the defence of the accused in the Chinese court, however, no public gambling had been conducted in that house. In support of his argument, Dr. Premet told the Court that the Frenchmen found there had been acquitted by their consular court and that no action had even been taken against a Briton said to have been involved.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THREE BRITISH ARMS SUGGESTIONS

Valiant Attempt to Prevent Dissolution of the Disarmament Conference

Geneva, May 30.

MAKING a valiant effort to prevent the dissolution of the Disarmament Conference, Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, made three definite constructive suggestions at the meeting here this afternoon of the General Disarmament Commission.

The Foreign Secretary proposed that the drafts of these agreements providing for the abolition of chemical warfare, the publishing of all military budgets, and the establishment of a permanent Disarmament Commission that would function every day of the year in the interests of world peace.

Emphasizing the critical political situation of the world to-day, Sir John said, "The difficulties impeding disarmament efforts are endangering the whole system of co-operative effort, so essential to the realization of the ideals that we are seeking, but we must not forget for a moment that we are dealing with realities."

Pointing out that Germany in return for permission to re-arm to a certain moderate extent had agreed to a disarmament delay of five years on the part of the heavily armed nations, Sir John declared, "If an international treaty is ever to be obtained, this German condition must be modified or accepted outright. We must face this issue.

"The only thing that matters now is a definite agreement in the interests of disarmament. Is there any possible way to construct a bridge over the present international differences?" he asked.

During the course of his address, which stirred the packed auditorium to applause on numerous occasions, Sir John Simon exonerated Great Britain of any laxity in her efforts to obtain real disarmament. In this connection, he recalled the British compromise plan of January 2, and the diplomatic tour which Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, made through Europe.

Litvinoff Scheme Utopian

Intimating that he considered too Utopian the proposal to transform the Disarmament Conference into a Peace Conference, suggested yesterday by M. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Sir John said: "If this proposal should be carried out, it would be an entirely new departure from the fundamental purposes of the Conference.

"In fact," he continued, "the Conference would be diverted from disarmament and would devise plans primarily for security. No disarmament would be possible along this line of effort."

Great Britain, he said, will not lend herself to indefinite continuance of vague, inconclusive discussions which have so far justified nothing better than sanguine hopes.

Sir John virtually rejected M. Litvinoff's proposal when he declared that even the 1924 Security Protocol was dependent upon disarmament and added that the value of security pacts was always contingent upon the positive performance of their signatories.

"There may be a higher practical value of a limited undertaking of a security guarantee such as the Locarno Pact than some new unlimited worldwide assurance."

It was recommended by the Foreign Secretary that the Conference should reconsider the prosed British treaty draft and supplementary suggestions submitted by the five small powers interested.

"We have to choose between the chance that remains for an agreement along the lines that I have indicated and the breakdown of the whole vast effort with the subsequent consequences of unlimited competition in armaments and dangers to the future of the world which no man to-day can measure."—United Press.

Prospects not Bright

Geneva, May 29.

Mr. Davis said the United States was willing to work out by international agreement an effective system for regulation of the manufacture and traffic in arms.

"Let's go back," he said, "to the last stage of the negotiations, where a general agreement was in sight, namely, on June 8, last year, when the British draft convention was accepted by all nations as the basis for a future convention. If Germany desires a disarmament convention, which surely must be the case, I can't easily believe she wouldn't be willing to resume negotiations on a basis which she previously agreed."—Reuter.

Italy Passes Army Law

Rome, May 29.

Following on Signor Mussolini's speech before the Chamber on Saturday, in which the Italian Premier declared that the first task was the creation of a "nation of soldiers," Parliament to-day passed a law for revolutionary reform and the rejuvenation of the Italian military forces. The measure of greatest significance to the nation is the provision which sends army officers into all Fascist youth organizations to serve as instructors.

The new law is regarded as the final carpentry work in the seamless joining of the Fascist militia and the regular army which began two years ago with the application of compulsory pre-military courses of two years to the militia forces.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

French Opposition

Geneva, May 31.

A severe attack made by M. Louis Barthou, the French Foreign Minister, on Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, at yesterday's session of the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference is to-day the sole topic of conversation in Geneva.

M. Barthou's speech had a mixed reception.

While endorsed by the Little Entente and champions of "security first," it was regretted even in such Francophile quarters as the Belgians, owing to the lack of understanding it revealed.

The Italians listened to the criticism with approval.

One salient feature of the proceedings of the last two days is that both Sir John Simon and M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, favour some kind of permament disarmament organization, and this is held to offer a line upon which the General Commission may continue to work.

The French Minister said it was easy to do better regarding security than the provisions in the British memorandum allowed.

He declared that France was strictly observing the 1925 agreement between England and France, prohibiting the export of arms and war material (apparently this was an allusion to the British sale of aeroplane engines to Germany, which the British Government recently explained related purely to a commercial transaction).

Trap Door Feared

The time had passed, M. Barthou continued, in view of the difficulty of the situation, for complaisance and even, perhaps, for compromises. He understood that worry had been caused by the menace of air attacks in countries witherto free from the fear of such attacks, but there were other countries menaced by land and sea as well.

Had Germany made the agreement of October 14 unworkable by leaving the League of Nations? Could the Disarmament Conference allow itself to be dominated by a single Power which had flouted the League? The speaker demanded.

The British, continued M. Barthou, had appealed for the construction of a bridge between France and Germany on the thesis that France would gladly pass over it. France, however, feared the existence of a trap door through which she might drop.

M. Barthou, advocating the French memorandum of April 17, alluded to Germany's military expenditure which, he said, proved that she had increased her war expenditure. France, on the other hand, had reduced hers.

He pointed out that the French memorandum did not close the door on a general agreement, but, on the contrary, asked the Conference to continue its work.

France, he concluded, also stood by the French note of January 1, which offered all the elements of disarmament that the General Commission could desire within the compass of security.

The general opinion in the lobbies was that the tone of the speech had shattered any possibility of an understanding between France and England.—Reuter.

The Barthou speech culminated a personal quarrel with Sir John Simon, pursued in the corridors of the Disarmament Conference for the past several days, and the utter breakdown of Anglo-French co-operation appeared certain to be the outcome.—United Press.

French Sentiment Voiced

Paris, May 31.

In his speech before the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference, M. Barthou, voiced the exact feelings of the majority of French nation in the face of the survival of certain British ideas.

Such is the consensus of opinion expressed this morning by the whole French press.

The French Cabinet Council to-day gave its full approval to the stand adopted by M. Barthou as stated in his speech before the General Commission.

The Government also asked the Premier, M. Gaston Doumergue, to inform M. Barthou that his speech faithfully conveyed the Cabinet's viewpoint and France's policy.—Havas.

Geneva, June 1.

One of the most important lunches in Geneva for many years took place to-day when the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, broke bread with the French Foreign Minister, M. Louis Barthou.

The representatives of the two great states met as friends, for although M. Barthou had attacked Sir John Simon in the conference hall, it was, of course, an academic rather than a personal conflict.—Reuter.

U.S. Proposal Approved

Geneva, June 1.

The assurance that six neutral powers during the World War approve the American proposal for a strict Arms Traffic Convention was conveyed to-day to Mr. Norman Davis, United States delegate to the Disarmament Conference, by Mr. R. J. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister.

Mr. Sandler stated that these six nations comprised Denmark, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. He added that the representatives of these countries had conferred on the subject and were now in a position to come out in full support of the American proposal.—United Press.

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S ASSURANCES

England Likely to Add to Her Air Force

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 29.

Concurrently with the despondency regarding the possibility of the Disarmament Conference reaching a practical outcome, the rise in British aviation shares is attracting attention.

As compared with the price in January, De Havilland shares to-day showed an increase of approximately £1.19.0 to £3.5.0, while Fairey shares have increased during the corresponding period from £1.6.0 to £1.13.0.

At the same time, Rolls Royce, whose aircraft department is now more important than its motor-car organization, has also witnessed a big rise in its shares, which in January were £3.17.0 and to-day £5.6.0. Hawkers, in the corresponding period, have risen from £0.10.0 to £1.8.0 and the company is expected to pay a dividend of ten to fifteen per cent. this year.

Prices have receded slightly in the past two days, as they were too high for the prospective yield, but, nevertheless, they are generally firm.

The principal cause of the rise in British aviation shares is the assurance given in the House of Commons on May 24 by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, that Great Britain was ready to leap from fifth to first place among the Air Powers of the world if the Disarmament Conference were to fail.

This means an additional 850 machines, since France, the leading Air Power in the world, has 1,700 war planes, or double the number Britain now possesses.

Ford to Build Planes

Meanwhile, the other Powers are not likely to stand still and orders from abroad are probable, as Great Britain is the largest exporter of military aircraft in the world.

It is interesting to note that the Ford works at Dagenham are also preparing to build aircraft should Britain find it necessary to increase her air strength.

Meanwhile, the Chinese air mission headed by Gen. Wong Kong-yue, which has come to England to study the latest developments in the field of aviation, is continuing its tour of aircraft factories with unabated interest.

Gen. Wong told your correspondent that he was greatly enjoying the tour and the he had been much impressed with the efficiency of British aircraft and flying.

NEW JAPANESE NAVAL DEMANDS

Big Budget for Next Year's Construction Plans: Major Points for London Talks

Tokyo, May 28.

The Ministry of the Navy was understood to-day to be planning to ask the Government for a larger naval budget for the fiscal year of 1935-36 in order to construct more subsidiary men-of-war and increase the size of the Japanese air corps.

According to authoritative circles, the Ministry of the Navy also intends to carry out important renovations of practically all the battleships and cruisers that Japan now has. Four torpedo boats are included in the remodelling plans.

As a result of the recent disaster of the torpedo boat Tomotsuru, which sank during manouvres on the high seas, many naval officials have become convinced that large scale improvements must be made on all craft of similar type now in service for the purpose of averting accidents in the future.

The Ministry of Finance, however, is reported to be opposed to any increase of the naval budget, fearing that it will place too heavy a financial burden upon the nation. A serious political crisis nearly developed last year when the Ministry of Finance rejected the huge expenditures as first drafted by the Ministry of Navy.

London Offer Acceptance

Well informed circles understand that the present plans of naval expansion envisage the building of numerous subsidiary men-of-war, none of which would be over 5,000 tons. Speed and mobility of movement would be the oustanding characteristic of the new craft.

Contingent upon the distinct understanding that the proposed discussions in London preliminary to the 1935 Naval Disarmament Conference will be strictly limited to naval issues. The Japanese Government will officially accept the British invitation within the next few days.

In making Japan's acceptance of the proposal, Mr. Koki Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs, indicated to-day that he would insist that the occidental conception of what constitutes security in the Orient could not be accepted by the Tokyo Government which still maintains that Japan must be the power to decide questions affecting the stability of Far Eastern countries.

Threat of Withdrawal

The reply is also expected to claim that the recognition of Manchoukuo and a better understanding on the part of the powers of the world regarding China's position are essential to peace in the Far East. On account of these divergencies of viewpoints, Mr. Hirota will emphasize that Japan's acceptance must therefore be based on the promise that the preliminary discussions in London must be strictly confined to naval subjects.

According to circles close to the Government, Japan will withdraw from the London conversations the moment the other nations attempt to inject their attitude toward Far Eastern political subjects into the parley and in such an event Japan would blame Great Britain, the United States and the other powers for the breakdown of the undertaking.

In the meantime, the Japanese Government is drafting a disarmament policy to be followed at the London conferences.

Five Major Points

According to unimpeachable authority, this policy will be based on the following five points:—

1. Equal rights to naval armaments.

(A) Japan considers that the armaments of a country should be decided by the national needs of that country and should not be limited

2. Reconsideration of the present by other nations.

naval ratio.

(A) Japan believes that the present 5:5:3 ratio has resulted in armament expansion on the part of certain nations and therefore other methods of disarmament should be sought.

3. Special divisional agreements.

(A) Japan contends that the world naval powers should be divided into four geographical categories that would be named the Pacific, the Atlantic, the European and the South American groups.

(B.) Japan favours the working out of special agreements within these divisions for the purpose of limiting submarines, destroyers and Class B cruisers.

4. Abolition of Offensive weapons.

(A.) Japan maintains that the principle of national defence should envisage a navy that is strong enough to defend, but not strong enough to attack.

(B.) Japan specifically advocates the abolition of air-craft carriers as a constant, potential threat to non-combattant countries.

5. Limitation of defence stations in the Pacific.

(A.) Japan is against the increasing of military and naval bases in the Pacific in the absence of war danger, feeling that such expansion tends to cause uneasiness and distrust.

(B.) Japan believes that armaments in the Pacific, including Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Singapore, should be reduced to a minimum.—United Press.

Japanese Air Expansions

Tokyo, May 28.

A vast plan of aviation expansion, including the establishment of 300 aerodromes throughout Japan, is being worked out to-day by the Imperial Aviation Association.

Representatives of the Association have been sent to all parts of the country for the purposes of finding the most suitable sites for the proposed aerodromes. The movement is stated to have the support of the Ministries of Navy and War and to be backed by private interests.—United Press.

Inside Story

Washington, May 27.

Unofficial sources, checking up on how Great Britain happened to initiate the movement for preliminary conversations to the 1935 Naval Disarmament Conference, believed to-day that they had learned the "inside story" of what actually had happened.

Japan was known to be most anxious for the preliminary conversations but was not willing to initiate the move due to the fact that they ma not prove a success. The United State also indicated a suppressed desire to take part but also declined to initiate the conversations for much the same reason.

Unofficial circles believe, therefore, that perhaps the incauticus verbal suggestion made by Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, to Mr. Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, that this may be an opportune time to initiate the conversation was quickly accepted by the United States as the hoped-for invitation.

Sir John could not then retract and, as a result, Britain was given no choice but to invite Japan, France and Italy to the conversations.—United Press.

Japan Approves

Tokyo, May 29.

The Cabinet to-day approved the draft instructions to Mr. T. Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador in London, agreeing to preliminary bilateral talks in London.

It is understood that the instructions will be despatched this afternoon and will emphasize a desire to limit the preliminary discussions to naval matters and not to touch on political issues.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE'S HOME IN DANGER

London, June 1.

Mr. Lloyd George acted as a fire-fighter to-day when a thousand acres common fire started near his home at Churt in Surrey. He superintended the labours of his farm staff, who, armed with spades, tried to beat out the flames which, however, attained extensive proportions.

Aeroplanes directed the fire-fighting most effectively.

Mr. Lloyd George's house was in the danger zone and was practically smoked out, but was not damaged when the fire was controlled six hours after daybreak.—Reuter.

ARAB WAR ENDED

Cairo, May 31.

The danger of war being renewed between King Ibn Saud and the Imam of Yemen is believed to have passed.

Great rejoicing in Saudi Arabia is following the sudden change in the attitude of the ruler of Yemen, who, according to reports from Taif, has started to carry out the new conditions for peace laid down by the king of Saudi Arabia.

According to reports from Sanaa, the Crown Prince of Yemen, has abandoned his opposition to his father. When the Imam of Yemen at first announced his acceptance of King Ibn Saud's peace conditions, the Crown Prince threatened to dethrone his father if he signed an "ignominious peace."

It is stated that one of the peace conditions is that the Imam of Yemen utilize Hodeida, which was captured by the Saudi forces, for Yemen trade and pay tolls to King Ibn Saud.

The exact nature of the new peace terms have as yet not been revealed, but the original conditions are believed to have been drastically modified.—Reuter.

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BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO IRISH FREE STATE

Parliament Meets Again: U.S. Debt Question

London, May 29.

When the House of Commons reassembled to-day after the Whitsun recess, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that he was not yet in a position to make a statement on the subject of the American debt payment, but hoped to be able to do so shortly.

Asked whether the Government intended to appoint a committee to arrange the celebration in Britain and the Dominions of the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's accesion, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, replied that the matter was at present under consideration and he hoped to make a statement shortly.

The Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. J. H. Thomas, referred to the recent statement in the Dail by Mr. Sean McEntee, the Free State Minister of Finance, who said his country had many good things to offer if good relations with Britain existed.

Conciliatory Tone Welcomed

Mr. Thomas said he welcomed its conciliatory tone but added: "Later speeches made in Ireland do not, unfortunately, seem to confirm any hope which may have been derived from Mr. McEntee's statement. Notwithstanding this, if a satisfactory basis for discussion can be found, we are ready at any time to negotiate with the Free State for a settlement of all outstanding questions.

"Despite all the provocation and statements on the other side, the door has never been shut by His Majesty's Government."

Urged to take the initiative, Mr. Thomas said he had appreciated Mr. McEntee's speech and had hoped it might be an opening, but, within a week, Mr. de Valera had said, "We'll never pay."

"What's the earthly use of my taking the initiative?" Mr. Thomas demanded.

Labourite's Debt Proposal

Mr. J. C. Wedgwood (Labour), who was at one time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, caused mystification when he asked Mr. Chamberlain whether he had considered his proposal for paying the American debt.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had considered the proposal, but that the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

Mr. Wedgwood informed Reuter that his proposal was that Britain should pay by joining with the American Government in purchasing surplus American wheat or cotton, supplying them to China or India and accepting payments in long-term bonds of a nominal price at 1½ per cent.

In order to enable Britain to pay, America should give special facilities for goods supplied by the British Empire which Americans needed, particularly rubber and manufactured articles. Thus, said Mr. Wedgwood, there would be joint interest in controlling surplus raw materials and joint interest in controlling China.—Reuter.

Britain Notified

London, May 28.

The United States to-day presented Great Britain with an "account rendered" note.

It requested the payment to either the U.S. Treasury in Washington or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of $239,111,000 war debt, comprising two half-yearly 1933 instalments of $66,000,000 and $88,000,000 respectively, together with a half-yearly instalment in repayment of the amounts suspended by the Hoover moratorium of 1931-32, of $9,721,000, and the half-yearly instalment due on June 15 this year of $75,390,000.

Among the first important measures for discussion by the House of Commons before the session concludes at the end of July, or the beginning of August, are the Betting and Lotteries Bill, Petroleum Production Bill and the Tithe Bill which have been initiated in the House of Lords, and the Road Traffic Bill, which is designed to lessen the risk of road accidents and which includes the proposal to limit speed in built-up areas to 30 miles an hour.

The remaining stages of the Finance Bill and several other measures also await consideration.—Wireless Through Reuter.

Roosevelt Message

Washington, June 1.

President Roosevelt's long-awaited war debt message was sent to Congress to-day. It declares that no legislation, during the present Congressional session, is necessary or desirable.

"We are using every means to persuade our debtors of the sacredness of their obligations, and we assure them of our willingness to discuss frankly and fully special circumstances relating to means of payment.

"The American people are not disposed to place an impossible burden on their debtors, but they are, nevertheless, in a just position to ask that substantial sacrifices be made to meet these debts.

"The repayment of debts has gravely complicated our trade and financial relationships with the borrowing nations for many years. Finland remains the only foreign government which has met all her payments fully and punctually."

In conclusion, the message says that the American people will certainly be swayed by the use debtors make of their available resources, whether they are applied for purposes of recovery and reasonable payments on debts owed, or on unproductive nationalistic expenditure.—Reuter.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

Good Representation of the Far East

London, June 4.

The King braved a cold easterly wind and a drizzle to attend the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards' Parade to-day in celebration of his 69th birthday.

His Majesty, who was greeted by thunderous cheers, was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester.

He rode easily round the long lines of troops for the inspection, after which he took the Royal Salute of 1,800 officers and men while the massed bands of the Guards boomed the Nation Anthem.

Chinese At Ceremony

The Chinese Military Mission, headed by General Yang Chieh, witnessed a stirring military spectacle to-day when they attended the Trooping of the Cotour.—Reuter.

Honours List

London, June 3.

King George V to-day celebrated his 69th birthday quietly by a small family gathering at Buckingham Palace, where many messages of congratulation were received from foreign rulers and from all parts of the British Empire.

Hereditary titles for four new Peers and five baronets are the outstanding features in the honours conferred by His Majesty the King on the occasion of his 69th birthday to-day.

Literature, sports, music, medicine, political and public services, social work and philanthropy are recognized in the honours lists.

Of particular interest to the Far East are the honours given to Col. N. W. B. B. Thoms, lately in command of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who receives an O.B.E.; the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave of Hongkong, an M.B.E.; Warrant Officer G. H. Heathcote; R.A.S.C., China, C. S. M. Padgett of Hongkong, who receive the M.B.E.; C. Q. M. S. West, Signals, China, who receives the medal of the O.B.E.; and Mr. A. R. Sutherland of Hongkong, who receives the I. S. O.

Lord Wakefield, known as the 'prince of givers" was elevated to a Viscounty, while Lord Alness, Sir Hugo Hirst, the Earl of Lucan (an Irish Peer) and Mr. G. W. E. Loder are created Barons.

Sir Julian Cahn and Mr. H. B. Grotrian, K.C., are the best known of the five new Baronets.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, has been made a Privy Councillor, while Colonel Donald Walter Cameron of Lochiel, the Earl of Leven and Melville, have been appointed Knights of the Thistle.

Among the 28 new knights is Captain Ian Fraser, chairman of St. Dunstan's, who is made a Knight Bachelor, as was Professor Grafton Elliot Smith, the scientist and lecturer.

Appointments in the Order of the British Empire include Sir John Reith, who becomes Knight Grand Cross, while Commissioner David C. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, becomes Companion in the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mrs. Maud Rose Bonney is awarded a membership in the Order of the British Empire for the first solo flight by an Australian woman from Australia to England. She is a sister of the late Captain Bert Hinker.

Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice, H.M. Consul-General in Batavia, is appointed Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Dr. Frederick G. Banting, discoverer of insulin, is appointed Knight Commander in the Order of the British Empire.—Reuter.

POPE CELEBRATES 77TH BIRTHDAY

Rome, June 1.

His Holiness Pope Pius XIth today celebrated his 77th birthday in excellent health.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE ROCKS BENGAL

Calcutta, June 2.

Residents of Mazzaffarour, the thriving railway town in the province of Bihar and Orissa, experienced another terrible ordeal at midnight last night when subterranean tremors shook every structure in the place.

The inhabitants, remembering only too well the disastrous earthquake in January, when over 1,500 persons were killed and extensive damage to property done, rushed from their homes into the streets in their night attire.

The most serious of the shocks recorded by the Alipore Observatory was estimated to be 370 miles north of the city of Bihar.—Reuter.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LIFE AGAIN THREATENED

New York, May 31.

As a result of rumours that there is a plot to bomb President Roosevelt's train on his arrival at Worcester, Mass., to-morrow, special police precautions are being taken to protect the life of the Chief Executive.

Mr. Roosevelt, who narrowly escaped being wounded in the attempt made on his life by Guiseppe Zangara in Miami last year and which resulted in the death of Mr.

President Roosevelt

Anton Cermak, Mayor of Chicago, appeared unworried and indicated that he intended to continue with his planned programme following the conclusion of the ceremonies here attendant upon his review of the United States Fleet.—United Press.

Eight-Year-Old Case Ended

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, June 1.

Eight years after it began, the famous "nineteen times adjourned" case, which led to the uncovering of the Staviski scandal, ended here to-day.

Originally six persons were accused of the charge of swindling, but all of them, except a man by the name of Sweiffel, are now dead.

After to-day's hearing of the case, which was the 23rd, Sweiffel was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 25 francs.—Reuter.

NEW BATTLESHIP FOR GERMANY

Berlin, June 1.

Germany's third "pocket battleship," it was announced to-day, will be launched on June 30.

The vessel will have a displacement of 10,000 tons, like her sistership Deutschland and Ersatz Lothringen, and will be armed with 11-inch guns.

The radius of action of these "pocket battleships" is approximately 10,000 miles at 20 knots, and, at economical speeds, they are reported to be able to go to the Far East without re-fuelling.

The 11-inch gun carried by these vessels fires a 670-lb. shell to an extreme range of 30,000 yards, with an elevation of 60 degrees. The engines are Diesels of a specially light type.

In addition to six 11-inch guns, the Deutschland carries eight six-inch guns and four small weapons, as well as four torpedo-tubes.—Reuter.

SENATE RATIFIES NEW U.S.-CUBAN PACT

Washington, May 31.

The Senate to-day ratified the new treaty between the United States and Cuba, which abrogates the Treaty of May 22, 1903, embracing the Platt Amendment. Reuter.

WATERLOO BRIDGE TO REMAIN

Demolition Move Rejected by Commons

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 30.

To-night the House of Commons was asked to reverse its decision made last year and permit the London County Council to proceed with the construction of a new Waterloo Bridge at a cost of £1,295,000.

The House rejected the plan, which is urged by the Labour majority now on the London County Council, by a vote of 194 to 159.

The plan calls for the demolition of the present bridge and the erection of a new one on the same site.

Reconstruction of the bridge is quite a controversial subject in London. Many emphasize that the state of the bridge demands that it should be rebuilt for safety's sake. Others argue that the present bridge is a beautiful structure and has stood for so long as a national memorial to an historic victory, and that it needs only some strengthening. These same people argue that the real need is not for a new Waterloo bridge but for a new bridge over the Thames near Charing Cross.

The Government to-night left the decision to a free vote of the House. Before the vote was taken, there were many Councillors who advocated that, if the Government rejected the plan, the Council should go ahead with the building of a new bridge itself, raising money by other means to compensate for the loss of the government's contribution of 60 per cent. which would have been available had the decision been in favour of the plan.

GENERAL WONG'S WARM TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, June 1.

Gen. Wong Kong-yue, head of the Chinese mission which has come to England to study the latest developments in the field of aviation, told your own correspondent to-day that he had enjoyed his stay in this country immensely.

During his visit he had the pleasure of meeting Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, and the Under-Secretary, Sir Philip Sassoon, and, in his opinion, they were both charming personalities.

Gen. Wong said he had seen nothing which had impressed him more than the general efficiency of British flying schools and the perfection of British aircraft. At Eastchurch he had seen an exhibition of so-called terminal velocity flying by a Hawker single-seater fighting machine.

The 'plane, he said, dived vertically from a height of 10,000 ft. and attained a speed of 400 miles an hour, but it flattened out when it was only 1,000 ft. above the ground.

Gen. Wong declared that the daring of the aviator and the strength of the machine to resist the strain were equally wonderful.

He also commented in glowing terms on the fighting efficiency of other 'planes which he had inspected.

Development in Canton

Gen. Wong asserted that it was not his business to place orders, but to make recommendations to the Canton Government, which was anxious to develop the building of aircraft locally.

It was not impossible, he continued, that it would seek to obtain licences to build British aircraft in Canton.

Canton, he added, was developing both military and commercial aviation throughout south China.

Asked whether he would engage British instructors to train Chinese aviators, Gen. Wong said he thought this was very possible. He had been impressed by British instructors and their sympathy and helpfulness with beginners.

Gen. Wong, with the other four air experts accompanying him, left for Berlin to-day. He will, however, return to see the Royal Air Force display at Hendon on June 30 and also the private display which British manufacturers are giving on August 2.

GRAN CHACO PEACE NOT YET IN SIGHT

La Paz, May 31.

The gravity with which the world, and particularly Geneva, is viewing the bloody struggle between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco forest issue, has been justified by the fact that all Bolivians born in 1915 and 1916 will from to-day be called to the colours.

The call to arms to-day follows an earlier announcement by the Paraguayans of a great victory over the 3rd Bolivian Division.—Reuter.

U.S. FARMERS FACING TOTAL RUIN

Unprecedented Drought and Severe Heat Wave

Chicago, June 1.

The unprecedented drought to-day held nearly three-quarters of the United States in a relentless grip which showed little signs of relaxing.

Utter ruin of crops faced farmers over a widespread area, as a blazing sun beat down upon millions of acres already parched from weeks of torrid temperatures unrelieved by any rains.

The Upper Mississippi Valley, normally one of the most productive regions of the country, lies a virtually barren waste, with wheat and corn burned to a crisp by the long rainless siege.

Springs Dried Up

Daily rainfall in the area lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes has been less than 20 per cent. of normal during this period, according to Weather Bureau reports.

Streams and springs all over the drought territory have dried up an lack of water is wreaking havoc with livestock in a dozen states. Gaunt, half-starved cattle were being rushed to market by many railroads to-day, and the markets were glutted with cattle and hogs in Chicago, Omaha and other stockyards centres, Prime livestock, however, were unobtainable in any market.

The wheat market continued to soar on the Board of Trade, yesterday, crashing through a dollar a bushel for the first time since June, 1933, but one-dollar wheat brought little cheer to thousands of farmers, whose crops are burning up before their eyes and who will have no wheat to sell.

Thirty-five states from the Rocky Mountains to New England, are affected.

The rainfall in Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio is the lowest on record. These states are certain to lose half of their normal crops, even if rain comes within the next fortnight, and conditions in ten other states are nearly as bad.

Parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have also been affected by the drought, according to despatches from Canada.

Conditions, however, are improving. the heat wave has broken, but it is estimated that the wheat harvest will be the smallest in sixteen years.

A temperature of 111 degrees in the shade was recorded to-day at Inwood, Iowa.

Wheat not already damaged has ripened rapidly, causing farmers in Oklahoma and Kansas to hasten harvesting.

Statisticians are of the opinion that one-third of the crop in Iowa lies ungerminated in the soil.

Generous steps have been announced by the Federal Government and some state governments to afford relief to the farmers.—Reuter.

Chicago, June 2.

The mid-continental drought accompanied by heat that turned this section into a vast furnace has taken a toll of at least 40 lives in addition to the millions of dollars loss to crops, a United Press survey revealed today.

The grain is visible burning up in large sections of the mid-west and dust storms, insect plagues, and other troubles have beset the entire west.—United Press.

Rain in Manitoba

Winnipeg, June 2.

Rain is now falling over large areas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where over 11,000,000 acres of wheat country are severely affected by the drought.

SAAR AGREEMENT REACHED

Geneva, June 1.

France and Germany have come to an agreement over the vexed question of the Saar area.

The settlement, which was reached to-day, provides for a plebiscite on January 13, 1935, when the safety and liberty of all inhabitants, whether entitled to vote or not, are to be fully guaranteed.

It is stipulated that organisms of the Saar Government shall exhibit no discrimination or impose reprisals against any inhabitants for their attitude during the plebiscite, or towards Germany before the plebiscite. Any reprisals by private individuals are to be prevented.

It is also agreed that the Saar Governing Commission will control the policing of the area. For this purpose, the employment of Danish policemen is envisaged.—Reuter.

SENATE ABOLITION BILL REJECTED

Dublin, June 1.

The Senate of the Irish Free Free State to-day rejected the bill for its abolition by 33 votes to 15.—Reuter.

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LABOUR UNREST IN THE UNITED STATES

San Francisco, May 28.

Shouting their defiance, hurling cobblestones and brandishing their makeshift weapons, nearly a thousand striking stevedores to-day battled a force of 500 police on the San Francisco waterfront.—Reuter.

Clashes with Police

San Francisco, May 30.

Three hundred striking longshoremen to-day attempted to parade up Market Street as a demonstration of their solidarity against employers who refuse to recognize their union.

More than 25 union members were clubbed to the ground during the ensuing clash. The union had been denied a permit to stage the parade and had announced they would defy the police and march anyhow.—United Press.

Roosevelt Proposal Rejected

Washington, May 30.

Leaders of the steel industry unions to-day flatly rejected President Roosevelt's proposal for Government-supervised elections, which was offered in an effort to avert the threatened strike throughout the entire industry.—United Press.

Eastern Workers' Threat

Portland, Ore., May 31.

The compromise offered by the shipping interests to end the longshoremen's strike here was rejected to-day by the local branch of the International Longshoremen's Association and also by the San Pedro branch.—United Press.

Renewed Tension

San Francisco, June 2.

New barricades sprang up to-day all along the coast as striking longshoremen shouted for a "fight to a finish."

Employers here have expressed the opinion that only through Federal intervention can a very serious situation be averted. They declare that only prompt action can prevent bloodshed and destruction of property in addition to causing heavy damage to commerce.

As sporadic violence continues, the authorities in various ports, principally in California, have increased precautions.

Meanwhile, says a message from Seattle, over 200 clubs manufactured for a group of deputy sheriffs, were seized to-day by 25 strikers who raided a wood-working shop.—Reuter.

Split Among Strikers

San Francisco, June 2.

A split in the ranks of striking longshoremen loomed to-day with the possibility that a new Right Wing organization may be formed to negotiate with ship owners and

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

settle the strike that has delayed and tied up shipping on the Pacific Coast for almost a month.

Meanwhile negotiations between the shipowners and the Stevedores' Union was at a complete standstill. The meetings are continuing but there appeared to be little hope of success at the present time.—United Press.

Formula Evolved

Washington, June 2.

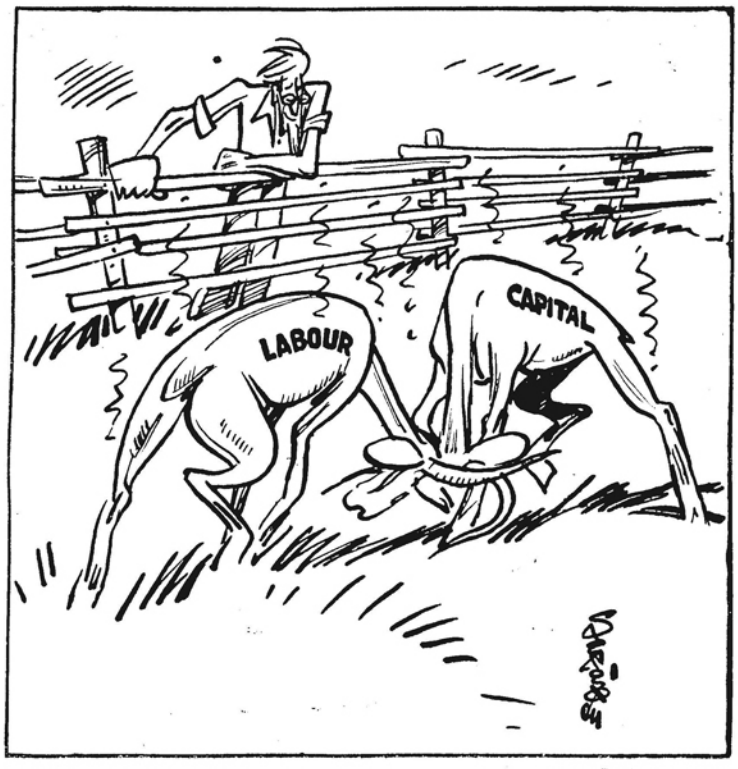
The general formula for settlement of the threatened textile strike involving 300,000 workers was announced here to-day by General Hugh S. Johnson, N.R.A. Chief.

Textile workers had demanded modification of the order or compensation for the time lost. General Johnson stated that the 25 per cent. reduction was necessary to prevent complete closure of the industry due to overproduction.—United Press.

SOVIET RECOGNITION BY LITTLE ENTENTE

Geneva, June 3.

Complete agreement on recognition of the Soviet Russian Government has been reached by the Little Entente, it was learned to-day.—United Press.



By SAPAJOU

SEASONAL FIGHTING

OBITUARY

Count de Casesta

Paris, May 27.

Count de Caserta, head of the Neapolitan branch of the House of Bourbon, died at Cannes to-day at the age of 93. After the kingdom of the two Sicilies had been incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy. Count Caserta's family settled in southern France. Deceased, who bore the title of King of Jerusalem, was a direct descendant of Louis XIV through the latter's grandson, Philip V of Spain. Ten children survive him, nine of whom were present at the bedside when he died.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Adm. C. F. Hughes

Washington, May 29.

The death is announced, at the age of 68, of Admiral Charles Frederick Hughes, who entered the United States Navy in the eighties and who rose to be Commander-in-Chief of the Battle Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Hughes, who retired in 1930, served in the U.S.S. Monterey during the Spanish-American war and took part in the Battle of Manila. He was at Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the Diaz revolution in 1912 and again when the city was captured two years later. He was appointed Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet in 1913 and served with the British Grand Fleet in the North Sea from November, 1917. to October, 1918.

After occupying several other important positions, Admiral Hughes became Commandant of the Naval War College in 1923 and held this post till the next year, when he was made Director of Fleet Training.—Reuter.

Jean Targioni Tozetti

Leghorn, May 31.

The death is announced at Leghorn (Livorono), at the age of 70, of the Italian poet, Jean Targioni Tozetti, author of the libretto of the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana." Deceased was one of the first to adhere to Fascism and was secretary-general of the party.—Havas.

Sir Henry Dobbs

London, May 31.

Sir Henry Dobbs, diplomat, writer and explorer, died here to-day after a long illness, at the age of 62.

Sir Henry was high Commissioner and Consul-General for Iraq from 1923-29, when he retired.

Among his published works were "Monograph on Pottery and Glasswork of the North Western Provinces and Oudh," and "Korah, a Drama."

He is survived by his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters.—Reuter.

Lt.-Col. Sir A. Rawlinson

London, June 2.

The death occurred here to-day, at the age of 67, of Lieut.-Col. Sir Alfred Rawlinson, R.N.V.R., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Deceased served in the European War as Commander in the R.N.V.R. and later as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the R.G.A., and was four times mentioned in despatches.

In 1919, he went on a special mission to Erzerum, and was held a prisoner in Turkey between 1920 and 1921.—Reuter.

Mr. Lew Cody

Hollywood, Cal., May 31.

Mr. Lew Cody, who was for many years the foremost parlour villian and home wrecker on the silver screen, died here to-day of heart disease.

He passed away quietly while sleeping. His star had been on the wane for the past several years but he was still appearing as a featured player in many motion pictures.—United Press.

Governor James Rolph, Jr.

San Jose, Cal., June 2.

Governor James Rolph, Jr., jovial, rotund Chief Executive of the state of California, died at 1.30 p.m. to-day after fighting for three months against a cardiac ailment aggravated by high blood pressure.

He died at the ranch of his lifelong friend, Mr. Walter Linforth, with his wife and son, James, at the bedside.

He was 65 years old at the time of his death. Governor Rolph was a native of San Francisco and as a boy, was a noted character in the Mission District. He started his business career as a $2 a week office boy in a shipping company. He became Mayor of San Francisco and held that office for five terms before being elected Goverror of the state.

He recently gained international notoriety when he publicly approved of the lynching of two men who had confessed to the kidnapping and murder of young Brooke Hart in San Jose, close to the scene of the Governor's death. There was clamour throughout the state for his impeachment but the movement came to naught.

He refused to step aside from his position, however, and declared that the lynching showed California was still imbued with the spirit of the vigilante and that the lynching was a "lesson to kidnappers".—United Press.

FRENCH FLIERS IN NEW YORK

New York, May 28.

Failing in their attempt to beat their own record of 5,653½ miles for a long-distance non-stop flight, Lieutenants Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos, the French airmen, landed at North Truro, Massachusetts, to-day.

Previously some misgiving was felt for the fliers owing to a wireless conversation with them by the Radio Marine Corporation over Chatham, Massachusetts, in which they stated that minor trouble had developed with the engine of their plane, the 650 h.p. Bleriot monoplane, Joseph Le Brix. They added, however, that they would attempt to repair it in mid-air, failing which they might have to land at Floyd Bennett field, New York, which they subsequently did.

The fliers, who took off from Le Bourget at 11 o'clock on the night of May 26 on a non-stop flight to San Diego and back, thus following the trail blazed by Colonel Lindbergh exactly eight years ago, covered 3,280 miles from Paris to New York in 36 hours and 28 minutes.

Their descent on the Floyd Bennett field was preceded by a rain of petrol upon the cheering crowds waiting there as the airmen opened their tank cocks in order to minimize the risk of fire when landing.—Reuter.

Prize Awarded

Paris, May 31.

The Grand Prix for 1933 of the Academie des Sports, amounting to Fr. 25,000, was to-day award the two French airmen, Lieutenants Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos, who, earlier this week flew to New York from Paris in 36 hours and 28 minutes.

The award was made in recognition of their record non-stop long distance flight of 5,653 miles from New York to Rayak, Syria, last August.—Reuter.

Arc-en-Ciel Reaches Port Natal

Port Natal, May 28.

Concurrent with the Codos-Rossi flight across the North Atlantic, a fellow countryman of theirs, the French ace, M. Jean Maroz, has safely piloted his plane, the Arc-en-Ciel, across the South Atlantic with airmails. He arrived at Port Natal at seven o'clock this evening.

Maroz took off from St. Louis, Senegal, to-day at 3 a.m. Greenwich mean time. His is the first attempt with official backing, to make a commercial air link between France and South America.

His plane must make three double journeys, however, before the service will officially be recognized.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Ancient pagan rain-making rites have been revived in many parts of South-east Europe owing to the drought.

* * *

A young society girl who allegedly took part in a plot to kill Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, has been arrested by the Calcutta police.—Havas.

* * *

Rear-Admiral Frank Forrester Rose will succeed Vice-Admiral M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies as from October 26, 1934.

* * *

The plan to increase France's national air defences, entailing an expenditure of Fr. 980,000,000, was approved on May 31. by the Chamber's Aeronautical Committee.—Havas.

* * *

It was announced on May 31 that the subscriptions for the issue of the government of India rupee 3½ per cent. loan 1947/50, will be received from June 5.

* * *

Next August Britain will have a new issue of postage stamps beginning with penny and three-halfpenny stamps, the remaining denominations being made available at intervals of a few weeks.

* * *

As the result of a drought in the principal grain-growing regions in Russia, the price of white bread rose in Moscow on June 1. by 120 per cent., while the price of black bread went up by 100 per cent.

* * *

Mr. Pembroke Stephens, Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Express" (London), who was arrested on May 31 for the second time has been served with an expulsion order with which he must comply within 24 hours.

The Metropolitan police college, which has been established at Hendon for training of the officer class of the police force, was formally opened on May 31 by the Prince of Wales.

* * *

Mr. Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Cuba, has field a perfunctory report on the shooting that occurred outside his residence in Havana when a group of unidentified Cubans drove by in an automobile and sent a volley of shots at the guards.

* * *

Culminating the greatest mass training of the American navy in its history, the United States fleet early on May 31 sailed in from the sea to be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt.

* * *

The May 30 issue of the paper "El Socialista" was confiscated by the police, and the journal will be prosecuted by the authorities, it was announced in Madri. This is the 60th time since the Radical Government's advent to power that the Socialist paper is being legally prosecuted for its articles.—Havas.

* * *

A formal welcome was extended to the mission from the Kingdom of Nepal, which arrived in London on May 28. for the purpose of presenting the new Nepal's honour to the King and establishing a permanent Nepalese Legation in London.

* * *

Six square miles of beautiful countryside have been destroyed by a huge heath and forest fire near Blackdown, Aldershot, which was put under control on May 27 only after strenuous efforts by hundreds of soldiers and firemen.

Wing Commander A. H. Measures, who served in Egypt, South Africa and India, was on June 1. appointed Superintendent of the Railway and Air Services.

* * *

"There is no suggestion that we desire to modify the Ottawa Agreements in any way whatsoever." This statement was made emphatically today by the Minister of Agriculture. Major Walter Elliot, in the House of Commons during a speech on the resolutions under which a subsidy may be paid for milk used in the manufacture of dairy products.

* * *

Another sensation resulted in Paris on May 30 when the French Bar Council suspended M. Eugene Frot, former Minister of Interior in the Daladier Cabinet, for a period of six months. This follows the disbarment of another ex-Minister, M. Renault, former Minister of Finance, who was also the Deputy for Bonnaure. He was disbarred in connection with the Staviski affair.—Reuter.

* * *

The first windjammer home in this year's grain race from Australia, the Swedish four-masted barque, Abraham Rydberg, arrived in Falmouth on April 30 a passage of 107 days, from Wallaroo, via the Cape of Good Hope.

* * *

A fine Gothic tapestry depicting "the great history of Troy," the property of an American, Mr. Edson Bradley, of Newport, Rhode Island, was sold on May 31 at Christie's art auction room here for the sum of £3,465. It was purchased by Mr. Frank Partridge, dealer in antiques.

* * *

A further decline in the number of persons unemployed, and an increase in the number in employment are discussed in the latest minister of Labour returns. It states that on May 14 there were approximately 10,187,000 insured persons aged sixteen to 64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 47,000 more than on April 23 and 570,000 more than on May 22, 1933.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE SINGAPORE BASE DETAILS

Anti-Aircraft Brigade Sent to Malaya: Rorke's Drift Petition: Shaforce Promotions

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, May 1.

Military expenditure in the Pacific zone is on the increase. At Singapore the end of the year will see three-fifths of the work completed so that at a rough calculation the Base ought to be ready by 1937 according to the budgetting:—

	Navy	Army	Air Force
	(Figures in thousands)		
Total Coat ...	£8,650	1,962	832
Expended	5,135	330	570
1934 Outlay ..	715	450	86
Balance	2,800	1,182	176

The dock will take the largest battleship afloat and as the fuel will be oil and not coal the reservoirs will hold a million tons, have cost a million to build and are finished. The new military station will be at Changi on the eastern seaboard of the island and the aerodrome at Seletar is on the north of the island. The dockyard lies west of the aerodrome in the channel separating island and mainland. The new Gibraltar covers the Straits which connect the Indian and Pacific seas on the Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Singapore, Australia route. The guns will be most powerful and a German service journal speaks of 18 inch but the type of armament and where it will be placed is not a matter for broadcasting. The Germans, who want to fly the flag in the Far East, are much interested in Singapore and keep on guessing at the size of the Pacific Fleet, of the military garrison and the number of air squadrons to be stationed there. These things, except in the rough, are not settled or the point whether India will furnish part of the garrison, or China link with the Base.

Malaya Progress

Malaya will have a larger garrison this year with 2,322 of all ranks in place of 1,511, one more heavy battery and a new Anti-Aircraft Brigade. The gunners will have five instead of three batteries and 632 more men. The sappers will double their strength to 125 and other corps increase a little. The Blakan Mati water supply will be made efficient at once and new quarters will be built at Tanglin and Fort Canning.

The new Anti-Aircraft Brigade for Singapore has been formed at Gosport during April and will be numbered the 3rd. It will be stationed in the Singapore defences and will comprise H.Q., and the 7th and 11th Batteries. The 7th is already at Singapore and the 11th is being raised to go out. This will increase the general number of batteries to eleven, those abroad being the 7th at Singapore, 8th at Peshawar, 9th at Hongkong, 10th at Malta and 11th for Singapore. On May 1 four Fortress Companies R. E. disappear by absorption into the 4th Company, the axed units being the 3rd, 35th, 39th and 49th. The Aberdeen and Dundee Fortress Engineers became anti-aircraft searchlight companies during April and the Tynemouth, Forth, Clyde and North Scottish Heavy Batteries become medium artillery. All these changes are under the coast defence reorganization from the Irish Channel to the China Sea.

Rorke's Drift Petition

Will Rorke's Drift be made a battle honour for the Colours of The South Wales Borderers? The claim made by Natal has arisen through the name of the action disappearing from the Army List on the death of the last V.C. Natal thinks that the name should be perpetuated on the Colours and as it is the historic small action of our time and has been read to many foreign regiments on parade, the fact might be overlooked that only 80 men took part. It was, of course, the smallness of the number that made the greatness of the action when the Zulus swept on the post in triumph from the slaughter of the 1st Battalion at Isandhlwana.

The official view is that the action was adequately honoured by the granting of a silver wreath of Immortelles for the Colour pole and a garland of the same to enclose the number XXIV. These wreaths are memorials, applicable more to the lost 1st Battalion and the saving of the Colour, than to Rorke's Drift and the 2nd Battalion detachment, although it is held that it includes all three. The actual name on the Colour is "South Africa 1877-8-9," as honours were not given for Ginghloso, Imtombi, Ulundi and Rorke's Drift. The guiding principle is that a unit should have taken part in an action and that many regiments have had gallant detachment actions unhonoured. That is so, but there is no parallel action to Rorke's Drift in military history and it is a name to go down to posterity and is a household word in the English language for gallantry and achievement. It is a name that should appear somewhere except in books alone, on the appointments, head-dress, button or belt. The Hongkong battalion may be asked for its opinion.

Army Training 1934

The autumn training of the Army will take place in Wiltshire and the force will be as follows:—

1st Cavalry Brigade
Brig. Bullock Marsham
2nd Cavalry Brigade ...Brig. Hurndall
1st Division .....Maj. Gen. Kennedy
3rd Division .....Maj. Gen. Pitt-Taylor
160th Brigade, T. A. .....Col. Sleeman
1st Tank Brigade .....Brig. Hobart
Aldershot Commander
Gen. Sir Francis Gathorne-Hardy
Southern Commander
Gen. Sir John Burnett-Stuart
Director .....Gen. Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd

Brig. Hobart was made permanent commander on April 24.

The 2nd, 4th and 5th Divisions will be trained locally by Maj. Gens. Jackson, McCullock and Howard. The tanks brigade will be made up of the existing mixed battalions and a new formation, the 1st Light Tank Battalion. The name of the operations which the C. I. G. S. will direct is "A War Office Exercise" employing 10,000 men on each side and all the latest tactical devices, the Vickers-Berthier gun, Skoda gun, tanks, mortar batteries, armoured cars, wireless, new tractors, model bridging, and aircraft. The Territorial Infantry Brigade selected to join the Regulars in September intends to emulate John Brown's East Midland Brigade which did so well in the 1925 manoeuvres. The South Wales battalion at Hongkong will be glad to know that the South Wales Brigade, which is selected, is the second strongest in the county with the battalions standing as follows out of an establishment of 20 officers and 583 other ranks each.—

4th Carmarthen	17	582
5th Glamorgan	17	577
6th Glamorgan	18	571
4th K.S.L.I.	19	577

The brigade can march and shoot and has won T. A. rifle and machine gun championships, young soldiers championships, the T. A. aggregate for all shooting and the Army Rifle Association aggregate cup twice.

Air Strength

General Göring has declared that Germany must possess air power in ratio to the forces maintained by her frontier neighbours. What he outlined was 40 per cent. of the combined aeroplane strength of France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Why he should fix his ratio on his frontier powers alone as though aeroplanes were for local or fixed defences is not mentioned but as a basis the claim would give Germany 1,000 first line machines. If he has also in mind reserve machines the figure is nearer 2,000. Assuming that he carries out his programme the main air strengths on present numbers would approximately be as follows:—

	1st Line	1st Line and Reserve
Great Britain	850	1,100
France	1,650	3,000
United States	1,100	2,800
Italy	1,000	2,500
Japan	900	2,000
Russia	1,500	2,500
Germany	1,000	2,000

After General Göring had made his statement the French authorities released publication of their air committee recommendations by which all machines will be modernized or replaced so that the main part of France's 3,000 would become 1st Line machines at a spread-over cost of £30,000,000. Meanwhile such a clash affects us and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has taken an opportunity of saying that while aeroplanes cannot take the place of cruisers, especially in the Pacific for escorting our food, we should be forced into aeroplane building.

Shaforce Promotions

Col. Sergison-Brooke who was an April promotion to Major-General commanded the Independent Brigade in China in 1927. His next appointment will most probably be London District as the G. O. C. (Maj.-Gen. Grant) is to be promoted. Other coming promotions are Lt.-Gen. Sir Torquhil Matheson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Felix Ready, Maj.-Gens. W. H. Pitt-Taylor and Sir R. May (who is handing over Sandhurst to Maj.-Gen. Fisher). The retirements are Lt.-Gens. Kirwan, O'Dowda, Fawcus, Charles and Maj.-Gens. Willis, Lord Ruthven, Ker, Scott, Harman, and Hime, some of whom went in April and the others follow in May. Sir Hugh Elles (just selected for Master General of the Ordnance) is promoted Lieut.-General.

Col. Sir Henry MacGeagh who was Deputy Judge Advocate General with the Shaforce will succeed Sir Felix Cassel in October as Judge Advocate General for the forces.

Lieut. A. C. Hamilton of the 1st South Wales Borderers, Hongkong, has qualified at the Army School of Education in Shorncliffe.

Lieut. K. B. I. Smyth, S. W. B., and Lieut. N. D. Jennings, Lincolnshire Regiment, have become interpreters in Russian and Italian.

Lieuts. Colville and Crozer, K.S.L.I. and Buffs, have gone to Malaya as adjutants of local units.

Bisley An Empire Institution

Commander Sir Lionel Fletcher, who is interested in the proposed visit of a United Kingdom rifle team round the Empire, and the possible captain of it, has not yet got the project forward, owing to the expense of sending a team. He has just prepared a sketch of rifle shooting developments, with the aid of Lieut.-Col. Etches, the secretary of the N.R.A., which is to be circulated throughout the Empire.

The statement shows clearly how the N.R.A. has changed from belonging to the Volunteers at Home to becoming an Imperial Association. No less than 71 oversea associations are bound up with the N.R.A. in membership and during the past eight years 82 oversea teams have come to Bisley in quest of the Kolapore and Mackinnon trophies. It is remarkable, too, as Sir Lionel points out, that half a million boys all over the Empire have competed in recent years for the King's Trophy. Entries from China are frequent now and the Treaty Ports hold the Junior Kolapore Cup.

CHINA ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

Sympathetic Reference to Late Mr. Mayers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 8.

Speaking on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the China Association held at the offices of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 122, Leadenhall Street, E. C., the Chairman (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard) said: "You have all of you read recent statements in regard to Japan's policy. You have probably been as much puzzled by them as I, and your Committee as a whole, have been. However, one of the objects of our Association, as stated in our constitution and rules, is "to promote and protect the trade, commerce, shipping and manufactures of the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies with and in China, Hongkong and Japan." That being so, it is obviously my duty as acting Chairman of the Association, to do more than confess myself puzzled. On the other hand, I am anxious not to exceed my duty as spokesman of a body which is primarily commercial, and is not concerned with international politics except in so far as they affect trade. Moreover, the announcements made in the House of Commons on Monday last have done much to modify the original tone and apparent purpose of the statements referred to. Accordingly, I propose to limit myself to two comments. The first is that the maintenance of the open door is essential and that any closure of the door ought to, and we hope will, be energetically opposed. The second comment is that to help in making China a modern state, able to, play her part effectively in the comity of nations, is a perfectly legitimate activity for all who are friendlily disposed towards her, and it is the view of your Committee that the object in view should be steadfastly pursued. In this connection, I should like to express the gratification which all whose interest are bound up with her welfare feel in the efforts which she herself is making to improve and modernise her administration."

Late Mr. Mayers

In seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. P. C. Young said: "I should like to add a few words to what the Chairman said in regard to the loss which this Association has sustained in the death of the man who was lately our Chairman, for to me he was a very loyal, personal friend. One meets many men who have a dual personality. There is the man one meets at business and there is the real man only revealed in the intimacy of private life. But there was only one Sidney Mayers, whether in the office or at home. He was always the same courteous, deliberate, sound and upright gentleman. I suppose that there are few among the British commercial community doing business in China who know Chinese and the Chinese people as well as Sidney Mayers knew them. He could match the Mandarin in the dignity of his bearing and in the calmness of his manner. Yet it always seemed to me that he remained absolutely British in his outlook and in his character. While we know our own very grievous loss, it is right that we should remember the still greater loss sustained by his widow, and I think we should all wish to join with the Chairman in his expression of sympathy for Mrs. Mayers.

Chinese Reluctance

I should also like, Gentlemen, with your permission, to try if I can to amplify a thought which I think was contained in the Chairman's concluding remarks. He said, and I am sure we all agree with him, that it was a legitimate activity for any friend of China to help towards making China a state. Now the position, as I see it, has not been any lack of friends prepared to offer that help. It has been the reluctance of Chinese in authority to accept it. It is the object of this Association, as the Chairman told you, to protect and to promote commercial interests of the British Empire in the Far East. It is unavoidable that in our endeavours to achieve that object we should criticize things that are done in China by those in authority, and things proposed to be done by those in authority in China. We have done it in the past and we are going to do it in the future. It is out job. But a continual stream of criticism is, I think, rather apt to give a wrong impression, the impression that we give no credit to the Chinese Government for its good intentions and for its achievements. I don't believe that that is a correct impression, but, so far as it gets about, and I am told that it does get about, I think it adds to the reluctance of the Chinese to accept British help. One naturally is more ready to accept help from people who appear friendly than from people who appear merely critical. I believe, therefore, that it was a very happy thought on the part of our Chairman to express the gratification that this Association feels at what has already been achieved in China and I think, further, that it might be a wise thing for it to become known in China that that gratification was expressed on this important annual occasion. I think that the moment is opportune for it.

The Chairman has referred to the *ballon d'essai* that has recently been thrown out by Japan. I do not think that it will be likely to make other foreigners less ready to offer help to China, or the Chinese people less reluctant to accept it. And I feel, therefore, that if a word of encouragement (not by any manner of means to be given patronisingly) were to go out at the present time, it would be a very good thing." (applause).

Officers Elected

Officers and General Committee elected were:—President: Lt.-General Sir George Macdonogh, G.B.E. K.C.B. K.C.M.G.; Chairman of Committee; Mr. D. G. M. Bernard; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. G. Simms; General Committee: Mr. O. J. Barnes; Mr. D. G. M. Bernard; Mr. J. L. Crockatt; Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell; Sir Harry H. Fox, KBE. CMG; Mr. G. E. Hubbard; Mr. W. B. Kennett; Mr. A. O. Lang; Mr. H. W. Looker; Lt.-General Sir George Macdonagh K.B.E. K.C.B. K.C.M.G; Mr. E. F. Mackay; Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E, Mr. C. B. Sale; Mr. H. G. Simms; Mr. E. A. Stanton; Mr. D'Arcy M. Stephens; Sir Thomas Strangman; Mr. G. W. Swire; Mr. M. Wolfers; Mr. P. C. Young.

OTTAWA BUDGET DISAPPOINTS

Growing Dissatisfaction Over Lack of Government Effort to Reduce National Debt

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Montreal, Que., Apr. 28.

By a strange irony of circumstances, the Canadian Minister of Finance presented his budget to the House of Commons at Ottawa the day after the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain had announced a substantial surplus at the close of the British financial year. The contrast was striking, but it was a sorry one for Canada. Mr. Rhodes announced a deficit of $135,000,000 for the past year, and was unable to make any great changes in taxation.

Mr. Chamberlain, in true Dickensian language, suggested that Britain had finished the story of "Bleak House" and was now settling down to the first chapter of "Great Expectations." We in Canada, on the other hand, are still in the middle of "Hard Times"; and, like the hopeful Micawber, are patiently waiting "for something to turn up." The complacency with which our leaders announce their accomplishments and their prospects might be a cause for humourous reflections if it were not such a serious matter. Having said as much, it may be well to examine the budget address in some detail.

Mr. Rhodes admitted that conditions during the past had been difficult, but saw distinct signs of revival present. He announced that the deficit on what our Finance Ministers choose to call the "ordinary account" was over $24,000,000, but predicted that this would be turned into a surplus during the coming year through the continued expansion of trade. Capital expenditures, which are never considered as ordinary in this country, and the amounts spent on account of unemployment relief added another $52,000,000 to the red side of the ledger. Then the total losses on the Canadian National Railways, including the vast sums payable as interest on the system's debt, amounted to $59,000,000.

Few Taxation Changes

There were few important changes in the matter of taxation. The excise tax on sugar, which was roundly criticized when it was introduced last spring, has been reduced to one cent a pound instead of two. To balance the revenue from this source there is a tax of ten per cent. on the value of gold mined in Canada, which will be applicable only if the price of gold is such that the net return to the producer amounts to $30 an ounce A few minor changes were made in the tariff, but none that will affect revenue greatly. The income tax is practically the same, with a few adjustments in connection with the payments by corporations. The six per cent. sales tax, which is really the heaviest direct impost on business, was not changed, and will continue to act as somewhat of a drag on recovery.

The strongest criticism that one can make of the present budget policy is that the Government has openly budgetted for continued deficits without any suggestion of improvement save that of a vague "business recovery". The fact of the matter is that the most unlikely atmosphere for real recovery is that of continual deficits. To base the hope of a favourable national balance sheet on business improvement seems very much like putting the cart before the horse. Rather it would seem that the nation is waiting for a courageous plan by the Government before venturing forward into new enterprises.

It is very easy to understand the effort of Finance Ministers to explain away their deficits, and one has great sympathy for them in these times, but the tendency in Canada to talk away the great portion of the debit balance by calling it "uncontrollable expenditure" is a very dangerous one. The members of the Government are chosen to handle the nation's affairs, and one would surely expect them to try and learn a few lessons from other nations of the Empire in the matter of arresting the growing national debt, True, it might be necessary to adopt some methods that sound radical at first, but at the present time the day of some very radical policies is merely being postponed. The public debt of Canada has increased some $750,000,000 in ten years. It is obvious that this increase cannot continue much longer before it will take all the so-called "ordinary revenue" to pay our interest charges.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY

By THRASYLLUS

At the risk of disclosing identity, the publication of a holiday feature in to-day's Magazine Supplement, has inspired reference to the fact that four years ago to-day the writer of this article set foot in England for the first time in twenty years. At the time when most of the readers will be opening their morning paper to-day, four years ago a taxi-cab was speeding through the street of Paris, as only a taxi-cab in Paris can speed, towards the Gare du Nord. A hurried breakfast, a seat in the train and almost before the only purchasable magazine had been entirely consumed it was time to board the steamer at Boulogne for Folkestone.

'Strange," remarked the steward to whom a golden sovereign was tendered in payment for something or other, "strange, that's the second quid I've received to-day." And he gave us some change in a piece of paper, and a quantity of silver the aspect of which was as shabby as its silver content was low.

Away to the north what looked like a low-lying stretch of cloud was watched with all the nostalgia that had accumulated through years of exile in a foreign land. The cliffs of England rose, bathed in that luminous mist of an English summer morning, like something of a dream which all of a sudden was becoming a reality, yet still hanging on to that intangibility that years of residence in China had endowed it with. It was all very like that morning twenty years before, when a young man carried up the slopes of Hongkong in a chair, literally pinched himself to make sure he was not dreaming after all, as if the pinch itself was any proof that he was not. There is a graciousness that is England, when the cliffs below the soft swelling hills of the south first come into sight, and the manner in which they approached, was gifted with all that dignity of beauty which is England's on a soft summer morning.

* * *

Why worry about Folkestone? Why worry about anything until the last houses of that town have been left behind and the glorious greens of the countryside, freshened, perhaps, by rain overnight—as if even England wished to look well for the prodigal returned—burst upon home-strained eyes in all its ravishing enchantment. No well kept lawn in the East can ever give the colour of an English countryside, no trees stand in their verdant dignity so erectly as those which raise their heads beneath the skies of home. Dithyrhambics? Let us admit it at once. Who would not rhapsodize now over those sentiments then so keenly felt as to pass the boundary of expression in words the spirit could not frame. There were times when that exquisite shudder of the inexpressible coursed up and down the back as when the mind is impressed with the thoughts of immensity which, say, St. Paul's conveys. The mind was attuned to confer upon the beautiful all the merits of the sublime, and what cause for wonder is there in that, when the end of a sentimental journey is within the reach of minutes? If the countryside of England in the early summer is a jewel, what shall be said of the delights with which it is so generously studded? The question must be asked because there is such a danger of rashly entering into superlatives which once adopted leave so little chance of escaping from them. The reader might say that he is reading a description of a state of mind instead of a landscape; that may be, but that is all a beautiful picture does, create a frame of mind. But to return to this studded jewel. At intervals along the swelling Downs little villages appear, a mediæval steeple continues its century-old task of pointing out the route to heaven, as if in all humility it was seeking to point to a better place than England, if such a place there could be. The streets of those villages are endowed with the calm of a British Sunday afternoon. A gleam of blue amidst the soft red of the brick houses suggests that this emerald is all bedizened with turquoise and rubies, and yet restrained withal as if the young maiden proud of her finery were yet a little afraid of her own gorgeousness.

* * *

The train seems to be moving all too slowly for there are sentimental reasons why it should swiftly arrive at its journey's end. And yet the home-comer would not have it travel faster, for there is so much to be seen. Away on the left, where a tiny house nestles amonst age-old trees someone comes to the door and waves something white to the passing train. "That's where I live," murmurs our *vis-à-vis* who has been straining his neck out of the window for the past five minutes. "I shall be glad to be home, I haven't seen the wife for five years." The poor fish, and we a mere twenty years away. The superbness of our hauteur was dashed by a sight a few fields away. Six sheep stood stolidly in lush pasture, stopped their eternal task of eating to watch us go by. There is a certain regal indifference about the English sheep, a superb superciliousness which has to be seen to be believed and the sight of those six will ever remain as a sweet and gentle memory. What has happened to them now? Who knows? Long since, perhaps, they have gone through the dismal wedding ceremoney, in which on some Sunday noon they were wedded to mint sauce in the presence of new potatoes and green peas, to bring forth an afternoon's repletion. A vulgar thought, may be, but we English can be vulgar when we want, and sometimes when we do not.

* * *

But villages, meadows, churches and even sheep are soon left behind. The gentle swellings of the countryside become straightened out. The houses commence to line the roads leading to the metropolis—"ribbon building," someone not inaptly termed it. They draw closer together as if the urban dweller feared the inroads of the sweetness of the country which has just been left behind. And then, suddenly, away on the right against the greyish purples of the late afternoon's horizon a faint outline is seen. Soon St. Paul's arises in its tenderly gloomy majesty, and with it the tops of many other buildings on Ludgate Hill, it draws nearer and then, with a coyness not to be expected of so old a lady, suddenly dodges behind the chimney pots of dirty South London and is lost to sight until some months later it says goodbye to a train speeding in the other direction.

* * *

London doesn't matter. Do what you will to it, it still remains the same city. Change its complexion, at heart it remains the same. Court it, it remains aloof: scorn it, it really cannot be bothered. It is immutable in its larger aspects, and the smaller ones are so insignificant not really to matter. The countryside is there, all around, beckoning with its native hospitality, offering the sweet scent of its hayfields, the gentle undertone of the bees and all those subdued noises which add colour to an English landscape. Out to the north the steeple of Harrow Church stands on its hill an invitation to evensong. Gardens glow in the light of a westering sun, shadows creep down the hillside, quiet harbingers of night, the moon rises, the sounds of a countryside going to rest come in at the open window and the stillness of peaceful England descends enfolding a returned son in a warm embrace. And so commences a holiday filled with many such sights in "this precious stone set in the silver sea. . . this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."

DESOLATION ON PARACEL ISLAND

Impressionistic Sketch of a Visit to Dangerous Reefs in the South China Seas

By L. DOWDALL

Some few years ago an opportunity and an experience came to me which I think few people have had.

I was travelling up from Bangkok to Hongkong in a steamer of about five thousand tons on which I was the only European passenger, although we had several hundreds Chinese passengers in the steerage.

The sea was as calm as a mill pond and, although the sun was blazing down on the iron decks and making the surface of the sea glitter like a fiery mirror, the gentle South West monsoon made the shaded promenade deck pleasantly cool.

After a breakfast for which the clean sea air, after the steamy atmosphere of Bangkok, had given me sufficient appetite, I was lying in a deck chair, pipe in mouth dozing over a novel which was just sufficiently interesting to keep me from going quite off to sleep, when Captain Ransom, whom I had not seen at breakfast in the saloon, came along the deck.

"Good morning, Mr. Peters" he said. "You look fairly comfortable there. I hope you are not in any special hurry to get to Hongkong."

"Good morning, Captain," I replied. "I am so comfortable here and in so little of a hurry to get to Hongkong that I should not mind if you were to drop your hook right here and let me doze on for a couple of months. We'd get a little more breeze too if we stopped instead of running with it. I wish you would consider it!"

Granting A Wish

"Well now!" he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "you are liable to get your wish. The Chief has just told me that there's something wrong with his rattletrap engines and he wants me to stop for a few hours while he sets it right. I should like to oblige you and another out here, but I'm afraid the bottom is just a little too far down for us to reach it with our anchor. I am going to run inside the Paracel Group and anchor off one of the reefs where I can get a good holding bottom. If you weren't so darned lazy you might be able to go ashore to stretch your legs."

My novel slipped to the deck and I sat up in my chair. Paracel Island! Danger spot of the South China Seas, avoided by all ships and given as wide a berth as possible but nevertheless grave of many a stout vessel. Safe enough, I suppose, in fine weather and in daylight but, with their innumerable sunken reefs and shoals, a place to be dreaded in dirty weather.

"Captain" I cried, "I don't wish McLeod any harm, but I hope he takes at least two days to get his engines going again. Where do you intend to anchor?"

"We are passing the Crescent Group right now" said Captain Ransom. "They are only about ten miles away to port, but all these Islands and Reefs are so low lying that you cannot see them till you get quite close. That's why they are so dangerous. If you are off your course you are right on top of them before you know they are there. We are making for the Amphitrite Group and I intend to anchor off the West side of Woody Island."

Woody Island in Sight

This was very interesting to me. I knew that Woody Island had been exploited for guano by some Japanese several years before but that they had been put out by the Chinese Government who claimed the sovereignty of these islands. Since then several other companies, both Chinese and foreign, had been formed to work the guano but all had come to grief one way or another. Either the deposits were not valuable enough or it was too difficult to get it away. Anyway it would be a wonderful experience to land and explore the island.

Captain Ransom left me to go up on the bridge and I picked up my book but could not revive my interest in it and when, at about eleven o'clock, a message came to me to join the Skipper on the bridge I threw it down and sprang to my feet.

He was standing at the starboard end of the bridge and when I joined him he pointed away ahead. There, low down on the horizon, was a thin streak of white.

"That's Woody Island" he said. "We ought to be there in half an hour and if you like you can go ashore for a couple of hours after tiffin."

Dropping Anchor

Picking up the telescope which hung in brackets on the bridge rail I levelled it at the island. All I could see was a thin strip of snow white beach surmounted by green bushes or trees and, about the middle of the island, a tall coconut tree which stood out boldly against the clear blue of the sky. The whole island was not much more than a mile long and the highest part was a bare ten feet above sea level. As we drew nearer it looked like a lovely jewel set in the deep and sparkling blue of the tropic sea.

At eleven thirty precisely we had arrived and had dropped anchor in ten fathoms of the bluest and clearest water I have ever seen. As the rattle of the outrunning chain reached the Island a cloud of birds rose from the trees and circled with raucuous cries.

"Well, here we are," said Captain Ranson laying down his binoculars. "Come in to my cabin and have a cocktail and then you can go down and have your tiffin. I will have a boat lowered and when you are ready you can go ashore."

After a very pleasant iced cocktail in the skipper's cabin and a hurried tiffin in the saloon I came on deck to find one of the ship's boats in the water alongside with four Chinese sailors at the oars.

A rope ladder hung from the ship's rail and, clambering down this I got into the boat and told the crew to shove off.

"Be back before four o'clock," Captain Ranson called down to me. I must be clear of the reefs before dark. If I want you sooner I will sound the whistle."

"Right you are, skipper" I shouted back and we started for shore.

Wreckage of Typhoon

As we approached we could see that a level reef or shelf of coral extended for about three hundred yards from the beach to where it shelved off into deep water. Right opposite where we had anchored a long rusty iron pier extended from the beach to the edge of the reef. I could see that it had extended beyond this into deep water, but the end had apparently been wrecked by some passing typhoon and was thrown up on the reef in a tangle of twisted beams and girders.

A few yards off the edge of the reef I made the men turn the boat round and back her in so that I was able to scramble off onto the coral without bumping the boat. The tide was low so that the level shelf was a few inches above sea level and showed a mass of coral of fascinating shapes with pools of clear water in which swam and crawled wonderful and fantastic creatures the like of which I had never seen before. Off the edge of the reef, although the water rapidly deepened to fifteen or twenty feet, it was so clear that I could see every outline of the beautiful coral with schools of brilliantly coloured fish gliding in and out of the grottoes and submarine caves.

Telling the men in the boat to shove off and lie on their oars until I returned I climbed up to the pier which was about twelve feet high. Two lines of a light railway ran along the top, rusted and corroded with many years exposure to the salt laden air.

Guano Workers' Settlement

There was no decking and, as I made my way shorewards, stepping from sleeper to sleeper, I walked under a swirling cloud of sea birds that circled and screeched over my head. No doubt they wondered what this strange intruder of their home could be. Sometimes I came upon flocks of them perched on the pier and, so unaccustomed were they to human interference and so unafraid, that I had almost to kick them out of my way.

As last I arrived at the shoreward end of the pier and, this end also having been carried away, clambered down to the beach. With the afternoon sun beating down with fierce force on the pure white sand the glare was terrific and I wished I had brought my dark glasses.

A little way above high water mark grew a tangle of tall grasses and brambles and, about fifty yards further inshore, were tall and spreading trees which covered the whole of the interior of the Island.

Clustered near the base of the pier and well above the beach were the remains of what had been the settlement of the guano workers. Wandering among these, with always my attendant swarm of birds, I saw a long building which had evidently been the living quarters of the labourers. Also a cook house with the remains of a concrete fireplace and a broken iron pot lying on the sand floor.

Mournful Desolation

They had all been built of poles with galvanized iron walls and roofs, but the fury of the gales which had passed over this typhoon stricken region had bent the poles and torn away most of the iron sheets. The whole presented a scene of mournful desolation and I found myself wondering how the men had fared when the island was struck by the full force of a raging typhoon.

Near the living quarters were the rusted remains of a small water distilling plant and I remembered that these islands, mere uninhabited specks of coral in the immensity of the sea, have no drinking water on them. A party of twenty Chinese coolies had been left on one of them some years ago and when their relief ship came for them some months later it was only to find their sun blackened corpses. They had all died of thirst.

Turning with a little shudder I followed the line of the light railway and plunged into the grateful shade of the trees. Everywhere was desolation—rusted rails and rotting sleepers. Here and there on the rails the remains of some railway trucks, just where they had been left—how many years ago?

Deterred by Sharks

Clambering over fallen tree trunks and tripping over creeping vines I made my way across the center of the island until at last I came out on the eastern side.

Here I saw the same level shelf of coral below the beach, but on this side it ran out for nearly a thousand yards and, before it reached deep water, there lay a rocky island which seemed to stand much higher than the one I was on. It was bare of trees but was covered with bright green grass and low bushes. This, I learned later, was Rocky Island and it rose to forty feet in height.

The tide was coming in now and the coral shelf was covered with two feet of water. I could have waded across to Rocky Island, but even in this shallow water the thought of the sharks which infest these seas deterred me.

Turning southward along the beach I started to make my way back to where the old pier was.

Lonely Graves

Shells of all sizes and of strange shapes and lovely pastel colours strewed the beach. Occasionally I came across the tracks of a huge turtle where he had made his way from the sea and up across the soft sand to feed on the green grasses, but did not come across one of the creatures much as I should have liked to.

Halfway back to the pier I came across what had evidently been a small clearing in the bushes. Going up to it I saw a row of low mounds, each about eight feet long and three feet wide. At the head of some of them were weather-stained boards on which I could just discern Chinese characters (or were they Japanese?) Here, in this most desolate of spots, were laid to rest the weary bones of some of the adventurers.

Further along I was very surprised when I saw a large dog. He trotted out of the bushes a couple of hundred yards ahead of me, stood at gaze for a moment and then trotted back into the tangle of shrubs and grass and was gone. Had I been dreaming? No. When I came to the spot there were his tracks in the sand. Poor chap, I thought. He must have been left behind by the last people who had been there.

How long had he been there all alone and did he come down to the beach sometimes to gaze wistfully out to seaward waiting for his master to come back?

I called and whistled to him but got no response. He was probably crouching in the bushes watching me warily, wondering whether I were friend or foe. Indeed he would have found me friend had he ventured to come to me.

At last I came back to the pier and, clambering up onto it again, made my way out to the end, the birds swirling and screeching round my head. Perhaps they were sorry to see me go so soon.

Getting back into the boat I was rowed out to the ship to find Captain Ransom leaning over the rail.

"I was just about to whistle for you" he called down to me. "McLeod has finished and I want to get away into open water before it gets dark."

Left Far Behind

As I was sitting over a refreshing cup of tea with the captain in his cabin and recounting my adventures to him I heard the clatter of the windlass talking up the anchor and when, half an hour later and much refreshed, I made my way down to my cabin to have a bath Woody Island was a thin streak of white low down on the horizon astern.

I had actually been ashore on the Paracel Islands where few white men had ever been and where no sailor ever wished to be. But I had come in a stout ship and in fine weather and the same stout ship was now carrying me back to civilization with its teeming towns, crowds and bustle. Fading away astern, lonely, desolate and dangerous but indescribably beautiful with their snowy beaches and sparkling blue seas, were the Paracel Islands.

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BATTLE OF TSUSHIMA ISLAND

Admiral Togo's Victory Over the Russian Fleet: Historic Naval Encounter in May 1905

The death of Admiral Togo, the "Nelson of Japan," last Wednesday recalls the historic naval engagement in May 1905 with the Russian Imperial Fleet under Admiral Rodjestvensky near Tsushima Island. The Russians had come from Europe via the Near East to the relief of the besieged in Port Arthur and at the furious assault on May 27 and 28 by the Japanese, were destroyed, flagship recapitulating with others. Tsushima, the "island of the port," is situated midway between Korea and the island of Iki, belonging to Japan and on the route of ships plying between Korea and Japan.

In the following special article recalling the battle, Admiral Rodjesvensky's own description is given of major phases of the battle, in addition to Japanese witnesses description of what the Russian vessels, when captured, appeared like after their long round-about-journey out East. The victory of Admiral Togo in this engagement was the final and conclusive blow to the power of the Russian forces, the Russo-Japanese war being concluded shortly after, hastened by the revolt in Russia.

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

On May 27, 1905, Admiral Togo had been under cover of the Islands at Tsushima, and with his four battleships and eight armoured cruisers in one column bore down upon Admiral Rodjestvensky's two columns from the northwest. Concentrating his fire upon the leading Russian vessels he quickly disabled them. Several Russian vessels took fire, and Rodjestvensky, seeing his fleet being driven eastward, changed his course to pass the Japanese rear. Togo turned about and recrossed the Russian front. The issue of the battle was decided after these simple tactical manœuvres under heavy fire by the end of an hour. At 4.40 p.m. on May 27 the surviving Russian vessels disappeared for a time in the south in smoke and fog. At 5.10 p.m. many Russian vessels had been sunk, and the whole fleet was in disorder. The seas were high during the afternoon, but quieted toward nightfall so that the Japanese torpedo fleet was able to participate in the attack and continue the battle throughout the night. The Russian vessels that survived this Saturday night (May 27) were further pursued on Sunday, (May 28) and the Russian and Eastern Empire fleets had practically disappeared from the world.

Russian Description

This battle, which crushed the remaining hopes of the army leaders, and hurried on the army and the nation to revolution, is thus described by Rodjestvensky himself:

"Our thirty-six vessels came on in line of two columns. There were three detachments, each composed of four ironclads. Four cruisers followed, and then came five small cruisers, nine torpedo-boats, and six transports.

"Our twelve battleships were attacked by twelve Japanese ironclads. During the first half hour our men fired pretty well. As a matter of fact they had somewhat more experience and training than people were pleased to admit. It was during this first phase of the battle that we inflicted all their losses upon the Japanese. But our men were suddenly demoralized by the terrible effects of the Japanese fire, and then all was lost.

"If these same Russian crews had had to deal with Japanese crews of equal value at the beginning of the war the result would doubtless have been very different. Admiral Togo's men, all veterans and accustomed to the thunder of battle, remained unaffected, continuing their fire with composure and riddling with mathematical precision the first ship of each of our four columns. In two hours the Japanese victory was complete. One after the other all our ships had been disabled.

Won by the Guns

"An idea of what our fleet was like may be gathered from the dreadful condition of the Orel, which was finally captured by the Japanese. But the Orel was the last of its column, and thus suffered little in comparison with the others. The Japanese victory was entirely won by their guns and the effects of the firing were entirely different from what had been expected. None of our ironclads were pierced by shells, but the repeated shock of the projectiles bursting against them disjointed their steel plates. The rivets sprung and the water, rushing in by the holes thus opened, shifted the centre of gravity of the vessels, causing them to upset and sink. One of the greatest dangers to battleships was shown to be the sheet of fire in which they are enveloped in consequence of the explosion of shells, the paint with which everything is covered becoming then extremely dangerous. Neither did our torpedo boats nor the torpedo boats of the Japanese play a primary part in the battle. But besides losing the aid of these, our small guns of thirty-seven to fifty millimeters were completely useless. It was with the powerful guns of our batteries that we inflicted their casualties upon the Japanese, and it was with their large calibre guns that they destroyed our fleet.

First Intentions

"I had at first intended to proceed direct to the Far East, but was obliged to put in at several ports for different reasons, but principally owing to the difficulties occasioned by the colliers. The material obstacles which had to be overcome were great, and it was therefore impossible to reach the Far East in time to fight the Japanese, when many of their ironclads were undergoing repairs, which was the time, according to our critics, when we should have given battle. I never thought of avoiding battle, for it was precisely for the purpose of giving battle that we had come. I knew on arriving at the Straits of Tsushima (Korean Straits) perfectly well that we were about to meet the whole Japanese fleet. But I had not foressen such a disaster, and hoped that after an indecisive battle, in which both sides would have suffered greatly, the Russian ships could reach Vladivostok. But in two hours the Japanese victory was complete. Unable to manœuvre and with many of their guns dismounted, the ships were powerless and covered with dead, and by 3 p.m. of the 27th (May) our fleet had ceased to exist."

Wounded Thrown Overboard

The second officer in command of the first-class battleship Orel captured by the Japanese said that no less than one hundred and forty of the hopelessly wounded were thrown overboard into the sea, that about three hundred men of the nine hundred on board had either been killed or wounded. The wounded could receive no aid, and lay on the decks before their fighting comrades. The commanding officer succumbed to his wounds, and was buried at sea before the vessel arrived at Maizura, in Japan. A Japanese thus described its condition:

"Her long voyage from the Baltic gave her a very dirty appearance, and in addition the ship bears terrible marks of the battle. On both sides of the hull are the impressions made by shot striking above the water-line, and the black paint has gone here and there, giving the ship a very battered appearance. She is not drawing much water, and the thick seaweeds on the hull can be seen below the water. Her fore funnel is broken at the middle, masts and yards are damaged, and torpedo nets torn to pieces. The engines are little damaged, but the steering gear is unserviceable.

Cabins Storing Coal

"The cabins of the officers had been used for storing coal. In the chart room on the first bridge, charts, signal-books and other articles are strewn all about. The portrait of the Czar, in a gilt frame, has fallen down and been trampled upon. Guns are demolished forward, and torpedo tubes battered. Only three boats remain intact, and the lenses of all the searchlights are broken. A foul smell floats up from the engine rooms, where the remains of the killed were burned in the boiler fires before the surrender. The charred remains were piled up in the engine rooms, where could be seen skulls and other human bones."

Of the thirty-six Russian war vessels that went into action, twenty-two were sunk, six captured, six were afterwards interned in neutral ports, to which they escaped, and only two reached the vicinity of Vladivostok, and one of these, the Izumrud was run ashore eighty versts north of Vladivostok, and destroyed under the impression that she was about to fall into the hands of the enemy, though there was apparently no ground for that fear.

Battle's Beginning

Admiral Rodjestvensky was wounded and captured. Admiral Folkersahm was killed, and Admiral Nebogatoff, who succeeded to the command, surrendered his ship, himself, and survivors of the fleet, numbering six thousand men. Two battleships and two coast defense ships fell to the Japanese. Two battleships, seven cruisers and one coast defence ship were sunk by them, and one cruiser destroyed herself. Togo had one ship damaged, lost three torpedo boats, and had one hundred and sixteen officers and men killed and five hundred and thirty-eight wounded.

The battle began when the fleets were more than five miles apart, and the fire of the batteries reached its height in about half an hour. At 3 o'clock a part of Togo's fleet appeared at and pressed the Russian rear. The great damage to the Russian vessels began to appear about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

First Ship to Sink

According to eye-witnesses, the Borodino—companion to the battleship Orel—was among the first to sink. She became separated from the fleet, caught fire from the projectiles of a whole squadron of Japanese vessels concentrated against her and, after sustaining a torpedo boat attack, plunged downward at about 6.30 in the evening, and was seen no more. Half an hour later the dismembered fleet saw another of its warships follow her. This was the Oslyabya. The battleship Alexander II, which escaped destruction during the afternoon, was detected by Japanese torpedo boats after nightfall. She was taken by surprise, but flashed her searchlights over the water, and discharged a broadside. The torpedo boats discharged their torpedoes, and in a few moments a great explosion occurred, and the battleship went down. The ironclad, Admiral Oushakoff, made a gallant stand. She refused to surrender, and two Japanese cruisers reluctantly sunk her.

Flags Struck

The Dmitri Donskoi was sunk late on Sunday morning, and a prisoner from her hulk said that at nine in the morning Admiral Rodjestvensky and over eighty of his staff were on board the Bedovi endeavouring to effect their escape. The Japanese found Admiral Rodjestvensky in a cabin of the boat after the ship's men had struck their flag. At 3 p.m. the Russian flagship Nicolai I was signalling the Japanese fleet from near the southeast of Er-lung Island (Matsu Shima), where Nebogatoff surrendered all that remained of the Baltic Fleet. Admiral Enquist had escaped with two vessels to the south, and ultimately arriving at Manila, the ships were interned there to await peace. It was Monday morning before the last of the fighting ships sunk. The commander of the only remaining vessel removed his crew, consisting of about six hundred men, ashore on Er-lung Island, he was himself badly wounded, but caused his ship to be blown up.

Flagship's Plight

The surrender was perhaps the deadliest blow Imperial Russian dignity had ever sustained, and may be called the greatest military disgrace the Russian throne ever experienced, for the deck of a ship is a nation's soil the world over, and the title to the seas was virtually surrendered by Nebogatoff. But aboard the flagship Nicolai I. there seemed nothing else to do. Admiral Nebogatoff there surrendered his whole Third Squadron of five ships, the Nicolai I Admiral Seniavin, Admiral Apraxine, and the Izumrud, which, however, being a swift cruiser, got away to destory herself afterward on the rocks beyond Vladivostok. Nebogatoff was separated from the main body that was formed of the First and Second squardrons, and when attacked by the main Japanese force made a tremendous resistance for a time and until he found himself unequal to the encounter.

The Last Moves

As this appeared a sufficient reason for surrender, he hauled down the flags and raised the Japanese colours at the signal yards. At this the Japanese flagship signalled, asking whether the Russians wished to surrender, to which the Russians replied affirmatively. Admiral Togo sent an officer to take possession of the fleet, who met Nebogatoff proceeding to Togo's flagship. This Japanese officer returned, accompanying the defeated commander to the battleship Mikasa, where the details of the surrender were arranged. The Japanese colours were raised at each ship's topmast, with the Russian colours just beneath, and the ships under command of Japanese officers were navigated by the Russian crews into Japanese harbours.

Like the reduction of Port Arthur, the annihilation of the Russian fleet in the Korean Straits has no equivalent in military history. The nearest parallel to the battle of the Sea of Japan—so named by Togo—is the destruction of the Spanish Armada or the battle of Trafalgar. By it Russia for the time ceased to exist as a naval power—the Eastern Empire had carried her mobile navy to the bottom of the sea or into prison harbours. There was not enough naval force left in the Eastern Empire and in Russia to even resist a fourth-rate navy.

"NELSON OF JAPAN"

The "Nelson of Japan," his countrymen proudly called him, and the appellation was well merited. As Nelson saved Britain by his great victory at Trafalgar, so did Togo, just one hundred years later, save his own country by his destruction of the Russian armada under Admiral Rodjesvensky in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The most unassuming of men and utterly incapable of boasting, Admiral Togo inwardly cherished this characterization.

The son of a samurai, Togo himself was a born fighter and leader of men. While a lad of fifteen, he had his first baptism of fire and, by a curious freak of fortune, it was from his future friends, the British Navy, that he received it. It was, however, as a military cadet on shore, not as a naval officer afloat, that he had this first experience of active service. This was in 1863, when a British fleet under Admiral Kuiper bombarded the city of Kagoshima, the headquarters of the Prince of Satsuma, whose retainer Togo was.

Far from harbouring any resentment against those who thus destroyed the citadel of his proud clan, young Togo was so filled with admiration for his enemies that he is said to have decided then and there to study the science of sea warfare under British tuition at the earliest opportunity. That opportunity was to come eight years later, but, before it did, he was to distinguish himself in further combat. This time, however, it was in civil war against his follow countrymen.

English Training

On the outbreak of the Restoration War in 1868, he was ordered by his clan to join the warship Kasuga, and in this, in two separate naval actions, he assisted the Imperial side to victory, first in the Kii Straits and subsequently in the final battle off Hakodate.

Peace restored, his desire to study the science of war under British naval tuition was fulfilled. Ordered to England in 1871 for that purpose, he remained there till 1878, first serving as a cadet aboard the Worcester, then going on to Greenwich Naval College, and finally assisting in supervising the construction of the armoured corvette Hiei, in which, on its completion, he returned to Japan.

The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1894 found him commanding the cruiser Naniwa, and in this capacity he was responsible for an action which, at the time, called forth considerable criticism. Intercepting a British vessel, the Kowshing, which had been chartered as a Chinese transport and had 1,200 Chinese troops on board, he torpedoed and sank it. Although, from a naval point of view, his action was considered justified, the criticism that it called forth in England is said to have worried him so much that, on his return to Japan, he confided to his superiors his intention to commit harakiri, by way of atonement, if his action in sinking the Kowshing led to strained relations between Japan and Great Britain.

Promoted rear-admiral in 1898, he was raised to vice-admiral shortly after the outbreak of the war with Russia in 1904. Then it was that, as Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, he put into practice the lessons he had mastered so well under his former British teachers, and made for himself a name that will for ever rank high among the great sea captains of the world. His action in bottling up the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, together with all the gallant episodes connected therewith, and his final brilliant victory off Tsushima in May 1905, are matters of history. So, too, is the famous signal that fluttered from the masthead of his flagship on that memorable day in May:—"On this one battle, the fate of the Empire depends," a message as eloquent and inspiring as was Nelson's at Trafalgar.

British Honours

Promoted full admiral while the war was still in progress, he was, on its conclusion, the recipient of the highest awards and honours, both from his own grateful country and from others, his foreign decorations including the highly prized British Order of Merit, which Prince Arthur of Connaught presented on the occasion of the Garter Mission to Japan in 1906.

Chief of the Naval General Staff for a short time after the war with Russia, Admiral Count Togo, as he was this time, was then appointed a member of the Supreme War Council, and, in April, 1913, was promoted Fleet Admiral.

His last visit to England was in 1911 when, as a member of Prince Higashi Fushimi's suite, he attended the Coronation of King George V, and among the most treasured possessions in his small, unpretentious, simply furnished wooden dwelling in Tokyo is the invitation card to that ceremony. Suitably framed, it hangs in a place of honour on a wall of his study. Close by is a photograph of his famous flagship Mikasa, while pictures of other warships in which he served are also there.

But amongst the many trophies and mementoes cluttering the small room, none is more treasured than a piece of old wood. It is nothing much to look at but closer inspection reveals an inscription explaining that once it formed part of the hull of Nelson's Victory, and that it had been presented to the Nelson of Japan by some of his British admirers.—Reuter.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR JUNE

1. Neptune in quadrature with Sun, 3 a.m.
2. Venus and Uranus in conjunction, 1 a.m. V. 1° 44′ S.
3. Saturn in conjunction with Moon, 8.43 p.m. S. 2° 27′ S.
8. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 1.13 p.m. U. 2° 27′ S.
9. Venus in conjunction with Moon, 3.38 a.m. V. 7° 42′ S.
9. Saturn at a stationary point, 9 p.m.
11. Mars in conjunction with Moon, 7.11 a.m. M. 4° 42′ S.
11. Jupiter at a stationary point, 1 p.m.
14. Mercury at greatest Elongation, 24° 27′ East, 3 p.m.
14. Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 3.06 p.m. M. 1° O′ S.
19. Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 5.22 a.m. in 3° 47′ N.
22. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 0.05 a.m. J. 6° 34′ N.
22. Sun enters the sign Cancer, 10.45 a.m. Summer comm.
27. Mercury at a stationary point, 10 p.m.
30. Mercury in Aphelion 11 a.m.

CONSTELLATIONS AT 9 P.M.

In the North: Ursa Major has just crossed the meridian, Draco and Cepheus are east of it. In the East: Cygnus and Aquila are rising, Lyra and Ophiucus are well up, Hercules midway, and Bootes on the meridian. Along the Ecliptic: Sagittarius is rising, Scorpio, with its long tail swinging along the horizon, is midway, Libra is near the meridian, Virgo is just passed, Leo is midway, Cancer next, and Gemini just setting. In the south-west is Hydra. The Milky Way runs along the whole eastern horizon. Its bifurcation may be well observed.

PHASES OF THE MOON

4.	Last Quarter	0.47 p.m.
12.	New Moon	2.06 a.m.
20.	First Quarter	6.31 a.m.
27.	Full Moon	5.02 a.m.
15.	Moon in Apogee	10.20 a.m.
28.	Moon in Perigee	0.54 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
3.	11.44 p.m.	4.40 a.m.	10.16 a.m.
10.	3.00 a.m.	10.12 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
17.	9.08 a.m.	3.53 p.m.	10.31 p.m.
24.	4.04 p.m.	9.14 p.m.	1.42 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

Day	Rises	Equ. of time	Sets
3.	4.52	— 2 min. 32 sec.	6.51
10.	4.51	— 1 min. 1 sec.	6.54
17.	4.51	add 0 min. 26 sec.	6.57
24.	4.53	+ 1 min. 27 sec.	7.00

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

Mercury, being at eastern elongation on June 14, is an evening star during the month, and in the first fortnight may be seen above the west-north-west horizon about 8 o'clock p.m. On June 14 it will be very near the Moon, the latter having about 66 hours. In the northern regions Mercury will be occulated till 44° latitude N. by the Moon.

Sets on 1st at 8.34 p.m.; on 16th at 8.57 p.m.

Venus is a bright object in the early morning sky, at a low altitude North of East about 3½ o'clock. It passes from the constellation Aries into Taurus. Mag. —3.5.

Rises on 1st at 2.50 a.m.; on 16th at 2.42 a.m.

Mars may be considered a morning star, as it rises in the dawn, North-East by East.

Rises on 1st at 4.18 a.m.; on 16th at 3.57 a.m.

Jupiter will be in the south-western sky in the late evening at altitude between 25° and 20°. Sets about midnight at the end of the month. Mag. —1.8 to —1.6.

Sets on 2nd at 2.06 a.m.; on 17th at 1.07 a.m.

Saturn in the constellation Aquarius will be at a stationary point on the 9th, and then move retrograde in right ascension. Rises on 1st at midnight; on 16th at 11.00 p.m.; on 30th at 11.04 p.m.

Uranus enters the constellation Aries, and rises in the early morning, on 1st at 2.48 a.m.; on 15th at 1.54 a.m.

Neptune moving in the constellation Leo sets about midnight; on 2nd at 0.32 a.m.; on 15th at 11.37 p.m.

REVOLUTION AND ROTATION OF MERCURY

Mercury describes an orbit within that of the earth in 88 days, which is its sidereal revolution, so that its synodic revolution or period, or the time from one superior or inferior conjunction with the sun to the next, is about 116 days and Mercury seen from the earth, oscillates from one side of the sun to the other and back again in this period, the extreme positions being called elongations. The average period from east to west elongation is 44 days; from west to east, 72 days. There are, therefore, three (as this year) or four eastern elongations or evening apparitions in a year, and a corresponding number of western. Because of the large ellipticity of the orbit the angular distance of the planet from the sun on these occasions is very variable, and for this and other reasons the circumstances of apparitions differ. The reason of the difference of the sidereal and synodic revolutions of Mercury (and the other planets) is that when Mercury comes round again to the point of its last conjunction, the earth has gone forward, and it requires 28 days for the planet to overtake us.

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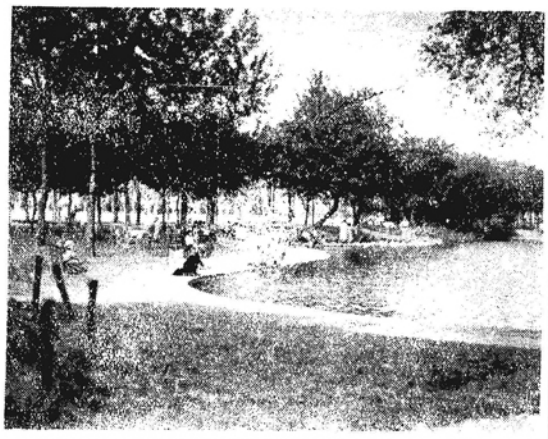
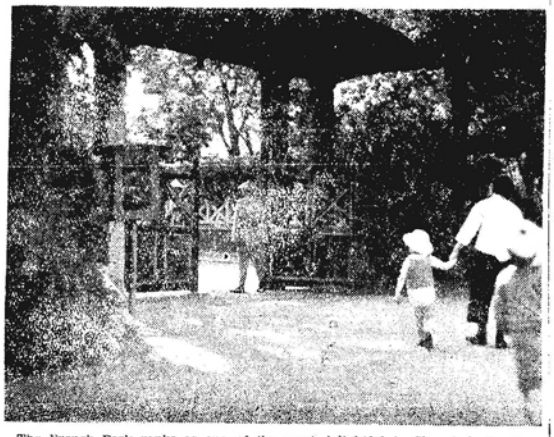
THE FRENCH PARK

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.





The French Park ranks as one of the most delightful in Shanghai. In the upper photograph there is a view of the beautiful lake, one of the favourite playgrounds for children. Below is one of the gates, showing the police man on duty.

Shanghai Recreation Grounds: VI

KOUKAZA PARK IN FRENCH TOWN

Concession's Garden in the Style of France: Early Difficulties and Present Beauties

The series on Shanghai Recreation Grounds is to be brought to a close to-day with a sixth article on the Koukaza Park in the French Concession. The difficulties experienced by the Concession authorities in obtaining sufficient space for their project in the early stages of the scheme contrasts to-day with the beauties the park presents to the regular and numerous section of the public which patronizes it.

In conclusion, it can be said that a gratifying number of residents, not only newcomers but some even of several years' standing here, have expressed appreciation of the series which, while demonstrating how well provided the city is in respect of recreational gardens and open spaces, indicated at the same time the extent of the improvements and modernizing process that has been carried out in them for some time past. To-day's sketch is careful to outline the various facilities offered in the French Park, as follows:—

Vying for popularity with Shanghai's public parks in the International Settlement is the Koukaza Park, in the French Concession. Most familiarly referred to as the "French Park", the area is one of the beauty spots of the community and boasts a history extending over a period of some years.

It was in July, 1908, that the Administrative Council of the Concession met and decided upon a project that was to eventuate in the present development. At that time Koukaza presented a somewhat uninspiring, not to say barren aspect. The Council ordered its Public Works Department to undertake a detailed study of the problem of creating a park area inspired by the garden stylists of France.

France Transplanted

Shortly work was under way. Plans, presented and passed, provided for the laying out of a garden on the ground available east of Route Voyron. The installation of a band stand was next accomplished, and the dream of a garden formed after the charming fashion of France was realised, and to-day occupies the original space alotted to it.

Despite arduous efforts directed towards an increase in the size of the area, it was for many years impossible to secure enough land to carry out the first scheme outlined for Koukaza Park. Tennis courts to the north, the property of the Cercle Sportif Francais, logically barred expansion in that direction, while to the west, possible park space was largely taken up by the various buildings of Municipal services which did not move into other quarters until 1914.

The year 1917, however, was one which saw a substantial increase in the Park area. A purchase of land on Route Vallon considerably augmented the size of the grounds, while the simultaneous decision of the Council to close Route Vallon to traffic, added an impressive avenue to the area already under municipal ownership as Koukaza Park. With this headway made, the Council ordered land to the west levelled, and next sponsored the construction and development of a most attractive rose garden.

Spread South and West

Not until 1919 were the southern and south-western sections of the Park put in order and opened to the public. Since that time, the progress of years has marked little change in the Park as a whole. However, in 1926, a part of the grounds formerly occupied by the Cercle Sportif Francais were included in the Park area when the Cercle Sportif Francais removed to more spacious premises in Rue Cardinal Mercier and Rue Bourgeat.

A system of entrance charges was inaugurated by the Council in 1918, the same year that the Park was opened to the Chinese public. Until 1933, little aside from the routine maintenance took place at the Park, but in that year, the area become a scene of tremendous activity. Part of Koukaza Park was closed after the Compagnie Francaise de Tramways, d'eclairage Electriques at des Euax obtained permission to undertake important public utility work. The chief part of this was the construction of four underground reservoirs having a capacity of 33,000 cubic metres, the building of a pumping station, and the construction of an artesian well.

Loveliness To-day

Unquestionably popular with the public, it is interesting to note that the year 1932, 21,491 admission tickets were sold. A slight decrease in the tickets issued the following year is accounted for adequately by the extensive construction going on within the Park borders. Taking this fact into consideration, it becomes apparent that the number of frequenters of Koukaza Park is steadily increasing. For many years past, in addition to providing a restful recreation spot for all who chose to enjoy its loveliness, the Park has been the scene of the annual military review held on July 16, Bastille Day.

No account of the Park Department of the French Concession, however, could be complete without at least a mention of the very delightful public square cleverly landscaped at the intersection of Avenue Joffre and Route Boissezons. A charming pavilion, set in the midst of trees and carefully planned shrubs, unexpectedly greets to rambler about Shanghai, its shade and close clipped greenery inviting respite from the summer sun.

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Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 4, 1874.

We hear that a case of arson has been engaging the detective powers of the Police. Within a fortnight two attempts have been made to set fire to "the Camp," Mr. Silverthorne's temporary tavern on the Yangtszepoo Road. On the first occasion the incendiary made the attempt in the cook-house, but the boy in charge, whose sleeping place adjoined, promptly discovered and put out the fire. Again, about 2 a.m. on Sunday, the attempt was renewed by thrusting a bunch of rags soaked in kerosene and fixed on the end of a bamboo, under the thatched roof of the house. A watch had been set in consequence of the former affair, but darkness and the attention demanded by the fire favoured the escape of the incendiary.

* * *

We understand that Mr. D. M. Henderson leaves this morning by the Sin Nanzing for Chefoo, and will at once go on to the Promontory in the Feihoo, to forward the work of the Lighthouse. He intends, as soon as possible after landing, to start a temporary light of the sixth order, which will show a fixed bright light, visible about seven miles in clear water.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 5, 1874.

There was some fear last evening that the qualifying clause, "weather permitting," in the Wind Instrument Society's programme, would render all the rest inoperative, but though a little rain fell about seven, and a thunderstorm seemed imminent, that no unwelcome visitation was postponed sufficiently long to permit the enjoyment of the promised treat in the Gardens. The night was hot and oppressive, and urged many to seek the cool promenade by the river, so that the Gardens were well filled. The music was excellent, particularly the operatic selections; and the concluding "Hongkew Tramway" Galop, a gay and effective composition, brought down the rain. The elevation of the Band Stand a few feet appeared to be an improvement acoustically as well as aesthetically, while we believe it adds to the comfort of the performers—no small consideration, seeing we are so much indebted to them.

* * *

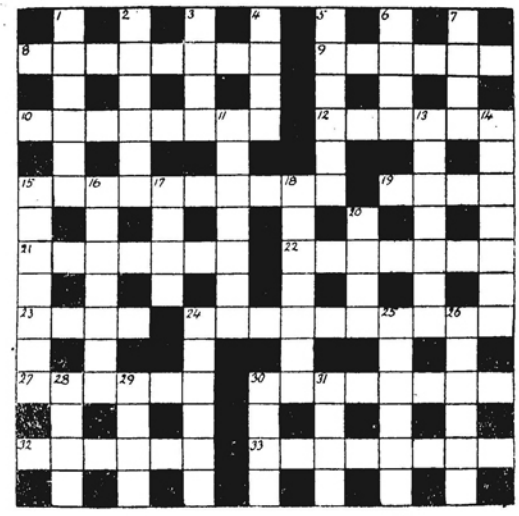
We hear it rumoured that the Trustees of the Recreation Fund had a meeting yesterday, at which was decided to apply for leave to appeal the recent case. If this is so, we hope there will be called a meeting of the Public, to protest against any such actoin.

* * *

We have received a copy of a report made by Baron Richthofen to the Geographical Society at Berlin, on "the most natural way for a line of Railway between China and Europe," which we may refer to more fully again.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

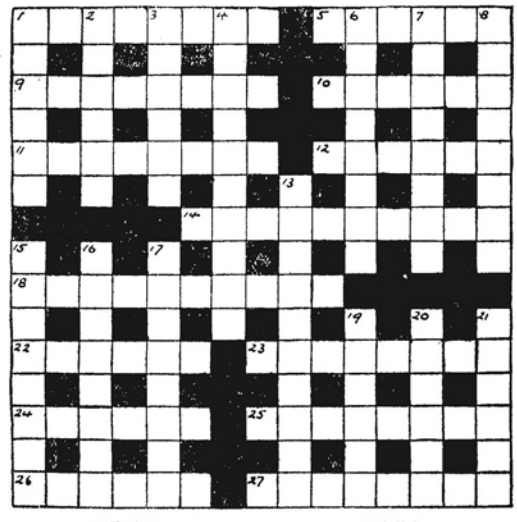


ACROSS

8 This kind of settler sounds not quite upright
9 English town. Do some sandwiches come from it?
10 "The grade" (anag.)
12 This kind of furniture harmonises well
15 Not a waiter but a railwayman
19 Motorists often find this useful in a bad fog
21 A tiny bit of a car or worn by a house-worker
22 This kind of death would silence us apparently
23 Unnecessary advice to the cultivator for there's generally money in it
24 This is rather late for a yawn
27 "The war" may be an apt anagram
30 A simple form of power
32 Disease
33 Kind of drug

DOWN

1 A noisy part of the storm?
2 Not a foreign stamp but a stamp from abroad
3 This 30 down is always to be found in Scotland
4 This ford is on the Aire
5 Mineral that has not the charm of gold but is more arresting sometimes
6 River of Central Europe
7 Character in Othello
11 This is proverbially better than precept
13 Sloth
14 Epithet for a tanner in these days
15. W. Country resort
16 Free from blame perhaps
17 Rearrange 29 down
18 Title
20 One of the deer in 24 across
24 A poetic command
25 Implement that may follow the sowing
26 A liquid measure
28 Welsh resort
29 Part of a cherry that one doesn't want inside one
30 Fish
31 Heraldic colour



ACROSS

1 In a quarrel this fellow may be placed on one side
5 Eastern ended insect
9 A sitter's confession is not unimpressive
10 In the garden one might find this in the way
11 Obese lot become quite out of fashion
12 A piscatorial throwback, no doubt
14 A curtailer of latitude
18 One of Neptune's steeds (two words)
22 Bits of fancy flying do not make for growth
23 A hot favourite with the plumber
24 Things that Alice saw in the looking glass
25 Weakness does not usually tend to this as an argument, but might
26 Unwilling
27 Amiable

DOWN

1 Even swindlers are taken in here
2 What the 17 down lack
3 What a fisherman might consider a smack
4 This helps the understanding of a text
6 This may be 11 across in many ways, but even the lady motorist still likes to show a good one in progress
7 Epithet for the big, bad, hungry wolf
8 Not a lawless African town
13 A plaything the tinker uses without the eighth letter (two words)
15 An Ayran sun-symbol
16 Ape with tail departed
17 Tall billiards players take the this, but it's hardly ever still
19 A number
20 This is enclosed in the head of 13 down
21 Far-reaching in a short while

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

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A COUNTRY DIARY

May 28—Sitting by a country creek this morning, with an unexpected companion beside me, the words of an old love song came rushing through my mind: *"Pale hands I loved beside the Shalimar"* ran the haunting words of the song, as I looked at this beautiful creature: *"pale hands, pink-tipped....."* I think the lines went on (for I am only quoting from memory).. ....and, after all, what could be more appropriate in these days of modern manicure? There she sat dressed in coral red with her slim legs tucked coyly in beneath her and her long red-clad arms stretched out before her, with pale pink-tipped hands clasped before her eyes in an attitude of defence, perhaps not unmixed with defiance.

"When," thought I to myself, "shall we come to those dramatic lines so beloved of drawing-room singers some thirty years ago." ....."*crushing out life, crushing out life, and waving me Goodbye*"? Ah! Me!....the years roll by and love dies slowly.....and so I turned on my heel and left her.....that beautiful little fresh-water crab, some three inches long over all.

Thousands of these little crabs, generally spoken of as "land crabs" live in round bore-holes in the banks of our creeks, and you may see them any day as they saunter forth in search of food....some greeny-brown, some darker still, and some coral red: and even if there is no bungalow in sight to represent your *Shalimar*, you may still think of *"pale hands pink-tipped"*.....which is quite a pretty thought for any man before breakfast.

A Correction.—

I find that I was misinformed when I suggested that the word *Shalimar* meant a bungalow or country cottage whereas it actually refers to a lake or lotus-pond or steam: this meaning really makes my little fancy of "Pale hands I loved beside the Shalimar" all the more apt since the land-crabs referred to live beside our creeks. I take off my hat and bow the head to all those friends who have pointed out the error, and am altering my diary accordingly.—*The Author.*

* * *

May 29—The Red-rumped Swallows are again nesting in Hungjao village, and you may see at least three nests in a little tea-shop at the end of the narrow street over the big wooden bridge. These "striated" or "Golden-rumped" swallows as they are sometimes called, build a long bottle-shaped nest of mud pellets under the eaves (entering and leaving by the neck of the bottle) and are generally later than the ordinary House Swallows. This year they would have been later than usual with their nesting, but the tea-shop proprietor, eager to please his customers by the presence of the birds, has built them readymade frames of bound cotton strands on which the birds only have to plaster a little mud to make it look like home; incidentally this human architect of birds' homes has not even troubled to imitate the bottle shape, so that all but one pair, who are presumably die-hard conservatives, are living in saucer-like nests as though they were House Swallows: this particular pair have elongated the entrance with mud to get the correct shape, thus proving that you can fool some of the birds, summer the time, but not all the birds all the time. But I am now wondering what the more liberal-minded Swallows will do if they are driven elsewhere, and find no artificial nests to greet them? Will they have forgotten how to shape their nest in the correct manner.....or will they perhaps perish for lack of ability to build a home of their own?

In this same village, by the way, youngsters who used to demand "Tung-veh" (meaning the humble copper) now cry boldly "Gimme a Dallah".....so you see what modern education is doing for us all.

* * *

May 30.—This last week has made a tremendous difference in our lives on a small farm, for the corn is at last being reaped. The bearded barley comes first and leaves the sluggard wheat behind. Now the barley is being cut and led into the small farmyard. There the ladies of the farm attend to its threshing and winnowing. Dear me! What memories those words bring back. Watch the stout young women of our farm, with white cloths over their heads to protect them from the flying "hair" and chaff, crashing down the small bunches of barley on to the threshing frame. The work becomes automatic, but the chatter of the farmyard never ceases: the bunches of living corn are handled mercilessly and beaten across the rough frame, upward-sloping and barred with wooden slats. That broad-beamed young female tells a tale of her marital wrongs and says as she slashes a special bunch across the slats, "I wish I had him here, the *great rice-bowl*, this is the way I would treat him".....here she hits the spray of corn-stalks such a crash on the frame that the whiskers of the barley fly into the eye of the lady opposite.....and mutual recriminations occupy the next few minutes. The reference to the *"great rice-bowl"* (or Ver-doong in the local dialect) merely suggests that the gentleman concerned eats from the rice-container instead of from the usual bowl.....so that his stomach shows development to the detriment of his brain. Then we have to winnow the corn by dropping it gently through the air so that the obliging breeze will carry off the chaff and let the pure corn drop into the container. A glorious old Anglo-Saxon word is "winnow," meaning literally to fan away with wind: hence Dryden's pleasing simile:

"Winnow well this thought and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind."

But now the young rice stands shimmering green in the seed beds and our summer's work has hardly yet begun.

* * *

May 31—Just as the month of May ends, it comes clearly to the notice of any country observer that bird-song is changing, if not falling off for the time being. This is quite natural when you consider how early our birds' breeding season is. I have often tried to analyze the true meaning of bird-song and have not yet solved the riddle. But of one thing I am certain: birds in love with their mates are natural "wheedlers" and much of their song can be described as wheedling. Take the Lesser Grey Tit, for example....he of the black head, white face and black bib. As soon as the courting season starts he begins to change the sound of his shill "Pitsi-wee, pitsi-wee," to a sweet and fascinating "Pretty-pretty-pretty." Now I am not suggesting that these birds speak English, but I do suggest that the sounds made by the "wheedler," be he bird or beast or human being, are all based on the world-old system of modulating the voice and, so to speak, swallowing some chalk, just as the bad Wolf did when he made his famous effort to enter the home of the young Goats....Just at this time of year I love to watch the Blackbird as he carols his lusty song from the top of every tree. Remember that he has just brought out his new family and is already considering the possibility of another clutch. So he sits at the top of any convenient tree and, in between chattering and warbling, produces a beautiful note whch can only be described as "pretty-dear, pretty-dear." Now if that is not wheedling I would like to know what is. But wait a moment.....a horrible thought has just assailed me ....can he possibly be referring to the cost of his wife's new Summer outfit? I hope not.

* * *

June 2—Walking in the Hungjao country the other day I was tremendously struck by the beauty of one of our local trees which is just now in full bloom. I refer to the (so-called) "Pride of India" or China Berry tree: it has a darkish-green foliage, something like that of our local Ash tree, but brighter and much smarter in its general appearance. Just at this time of year it also carries large bunches of lilac-coloured flowers, feathery and bright in their appearance. Personally I prefer the name of China Berry, for it is apparently a native of the soil and follows up its flowers with solid berries much favoured by our birds, thus making itself not only beautiful, but useful.

Whenever I look at a tree such as this I am reminded of the words of a crude yet distinctly beautiful little poem written by an American lady ....Joyce Kilmer:

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree,
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

Now I have not inflicted that poem on my diary for nothing, but because, having been set to music, it happens to be the song which was sung by the chorus of a variety show, now visiting Shanghai, in their garden scene. Words such as the above are hardly such as we might expect from the lips of show-ladies generously built if scantily clad (bless their hearts, which I could not see).....but it all goes to show that snuffy old men who write diaries are not the only lovers of Nature.

* * *

June 3—Frogs are to me the most fascinating things and Nature seems to have an almost inexhaustible supply of them. Just now the very last of the Spring hatchings have decided to take to the land and may be seen in thousands hopping along and across the country paths. They have gone through all those miraculous changes from yoke-filled egg to black tadpole: have sprouted legs at the back; developed lungs and learned to come and breathe oxygen at the top of the water (first sign that they are going to be land animals); grown legs in front and given up feeding on the contents of the water ....living instead on their rapidly diminishing tails! Then the great day arrives when they realize they can no longer live in the placid pond where the wise Mother frog laid them to avoid their natural enemies. So they must migrate. The tail is now reduced to a stump, and having four legs, lungs and a backbone they make for the wide open spaces. Only the other day I watched the first migration of untold millions of frogs from a big square pond: so thick were they that they climbed out in masses, inches thick, and spread themselves over the surrounding country so that I could not walk without treading on them. Creeks are swum and passed by as being insufficient to support them: and so, finally, the remaining hordes who have survived the onslaughts of birds, beasts and men, come to a haven of rest where they can find a living from the slugs and insects which are their natural food. Then, later in the summer, as the tiny creature becomes a large and hungry beast, further migrations in search of food must take place. So, one rainy summer's evening when the macadam roads look like promising streams the adult frogs migrate again. Our motor cars come crashing through the darkness and, protest as they may, we kill them by hundreds. At such times as these I am strongly reminded of local pedestrians walking solemnly into the road and holding up their hands to keep the traffic back; or King Canute ordering the tide to turn.

In Parenthesis

China Limericks

Shanghai by night is well known
To many whose wild oats are sown
So just take the word
Of a sad but wise bird
And leave it, young fellow, alone.

* * *

Revised Proverb

A WOMAN is judged by the company after she has left.

* * *

Eloquence

"EDITH positively talks with her eyes."

"And I suppose when she feels like swearing she just gives a cursory glance."

* * *

The Truth Teller

A GOVERNESS asked her ward what "S-e-e" spelt. The child hesitated.

"What do I do when I look at you?" said the governess.

"Thquint" was the reply.

* * *

Disappointed

THE terrible child watched the visitor sipping his tea for a few minutes, and then protested. "Mr. Smith drinks just like anybody else," he howled. "Not like a fish at all!"

* * *

Misunderstood Again

A TRAMP was arrested recently in London while running off with a carpet. Apparently he misunderstood what the housewife meant when she handed him the carpet and told him to beat it.

* * *

A Portent

WIFE (sorrowfully): "I've just received a letter from poor dear mamma. She says she is feeling very seedy."

Husband (with a grunt): "I suppose that means she is going to plant herself on us."

* * *

That Was All

"SHE's a lovely girl, and so simple in her tastes. I told her that I hadn't much of an income yet, but that I hoped I could provide for her every want."

"And what did she say?"

"She said that would be all she would ask!"

* * *

An Old Favourite

EVEN Sports Editors can be made to chuckle on occasions. Ours did when a news agency sent him the following quotations on the Oaks:—

11/8 against Campanula, taken and offered
100/30 against Light Brocade offered, 7 to 2 taken
9/2 against Zelina offered, 5 to 1 taken
100/9 against Bar Three

The Sports Editor thinks they must have changed the conditions of the Oaks, for he says that Bar Three has been running since he was a boy and can be found in the history of racing right down through the ages.

THE BOOK PAGE

AN IMPORTANT WORK

MARTIN LUTHER The Man and his God. —By Brian Lunn. Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London. 12/6.

Martin Luther was a wonderful product of his age. He may not have been so intellectually grand as Erasmus, but he undoubtedly left a much larger mark upon the world. He led the mediaeval rebellion against the Roman Catholic Church, established his own doctrines in Europe, where they have since endured, and undoubtedly showed the way for Henry VIII to set up the English Church from motives not quite so high as those of the man about whom Mr. Brian Lunn so interestingly writes. It was a peculiar age. The original doctrines of the Church were being submerged by discussions of theological niceties the importance of which at this date and age it is a little difficult to appreciate. The book commences with Luther studying for the priesthood. In the Convent of the Augustinian Eremites at Erfurt holy men debated all manner of peculiar problems. Many hours of much eloquence were spent in considering whether if a goat partook of the holy wafer it did in fact perform the act of communication; or, again, long debates would take place on "whether the persons of the Father and the Holy Ghost could have become man as well as that of the Son"; and even "whether the Eternal Word could also assume a non-reasonable nature." It was only to be believed that a man like Luther, with a strong, masculine, forceful mind, very soon became tired of this theological hair-splitting; if he pursued his studies and ultimately became a priest it would seem that the seeds of rebellion were sown in him during the period of his studentship. He was not long a priest when his first difficulties with the Roman Catholic Church became apparent. He was in opposito the acquiring of salvation by good works and insisted that the just should only live by faith. Some of his sermons at that time can easily stand reading in this present day and age. They had about them an almost modern originality.

"I know no salvation or blessedness in myself," he is quoted as saying on one occasion, "nor seek it in anyone else, save in Thee alone...but the proud have salvation and blessedness enough in themselves. Their blessedness is not God's blessedness, they have got it themselves in order that they may not be damned. But God makes blessed only the damned. Not, as many say, that they deem themselves damned, but are blessed; no, they have to be really damned, and it is no pretended damnation either, for you can't playact with God."

He contends that mankind is justified only by the pure grace of God's promise, not by the merits of their own righteousness preceding that grace. And in his description of faith Luther says much which it would be just as well that the world should read to-day:

"But faith is a divine work in us, by which we are again transformed and born anew of God, and it makes us quite other persons in heart and mind and sense, and in all our powers, and it brings the Holy Ghost with it. O, it is a lively, busily active thing, is faith, so that it must needs work good without remission. It does not ask whether there are good works to do, but before the question arises it has done them and is always doing them. He who does not do such good works is a man without faith, who taps around to look for faith and good works, and knows neither what faith nor what good works are, although he babbles a lot of words about faith and good works.

"Faith is a living, complete confidence in God's grace, so certain that a man would die a thousand deaths for it. This confidence and understanding of divine grace makes a man gay and hearty with God and all creatures, and this the Holy Ghost does through faith. Therefore the man is willing and joyous without constraint to do good to everyone, to serve everyone, to suffer all manner of things, for the love and praise of God, who has shown him such grace, so that it is impossible to distinguish work from faith, as impossible as to distinguish heat and light from fire."

Much of Luther's teachings were tolerated. Circulated in printed form they certainly gave the Princes of the Church very considerable uneasiness. But it was not until the question of indulgences came prominently before Luther's notice that what might be termed the first overt acts of rebellion took place. Looking back and applying the standards of to-day, it might be possible to believe that Luther attacked the sale of indulgences with a degree of intemperance which in itself would defeat its own ends. In his own day, however, it is possible that the manner in which he conducted his attack was its own best recommendation. It has to be remembered that the indulgence had changed from a purely spiritual concession to the penitent into a means of raising money on a scale which amounted almost to a modified international financial operation. For in Luther's time there are cases on record where bankers have advanced money with the revenue to be obtained from the sale of indulgences as security. His attacks were vigorous and at the same time a denial of the teachings of Holy Church:

"It is a great error that anyone should suppose God wants satisfaction for sins, since God at all time forgives men out of His inexhaustible grace, asking nothing in return except that they lead a good life....

"Indulgences are permitted for the sake of imperfect and lazy Christians, who will not sturdily (*keklich*) practice good works, or live decently, for indulgences lead no one to be better, but to acquiesce in imperfection.

"....A man does much better to give spontaneously to the building of Saint Peter's or what not, than to accept indulgences for so doing.... It is better to do a good work than to have many works remitted; now indulgences are the remission of good works, or there is nothing remitted.

"And now pay attention to this: you shall before all things give to your poor neighbour, if you want to give. But if it should ever happen (which God forbid) that there is no one left in your town who needs help, then give to the churches if you will—altars, ornaments, chalices—to the churches in your town. And when there is no more need for that, then and not till then, you may, if you will, give to the building of Saint Peter or elsewhere. But even then, don't to so to get an indulgence.

"Now you'll say, 'Well, I'm not going to buy any more indulgences.' To which I answer, 'My will is, and I beg and advise, that no one shall buy indulgences; let the sleepy, lazy Christians buy indulgences, and you go your own way.'"

"Excommunication," he says, "is nothing but to be placed outside the communion of the faithful. But the communion of the faithful is of two kinds: the one, internal and spiritual; the other, external and bodily. The spiritual communion is one faith, hope, and love towards God. The corporal communion is participation of the same sacraments, that is in the symbols of the faith, hope, love ...Therefore, as no creature save God alone can communicate the soul in that spiritual communion, nor reconcile a soul that is excommunicate, so no creature can deprive it of that communion, nor excommunicate it, save a man himself through his own sin."

The authorities of the Church were naturally very perturbed at the action of this then comparatively young man in setting at defiance some of the root principles of its teachings. Indeed, had it not been for the protection afforded him by the Elector, it is sure that on at least two occasions, had the authorities of the Church been able to secure Martin Luther's body, he would have paid dearly for the manner in which he attacked the Roman Church. He was violent, because he said the Roman Court was more disgraceful than Sodom, Gomorrah or Babylon ever were, and that it was quite past all hope. And yet he refrained from attacking the person of the Pope, but the unchristian teachings of his opponents; and if at times he used strong language he could support himself with the example of Christ Who called His opponents the offspring of vipers and hypocrites, and St. Paul who described Simon Magus as a child of the devil, and the false prophets he called dogs and deceivers. In admitting the Pope's claim to be Viceregent of Christ as probably only too well founded, he administers a backhand blow by pointing out that a man is viceregent in the absence of his lord and that it seems only too obvious that Christ is absent from Rome. The Romans, he said, had entrenched themselves behind three walls:—The superiority of the spiritual over the temporal power; the sole right of the Pope to interpret the scriptures: and the sole right of the Pope to summon a General Council of the Church if the second wall be scalable by an appeal to the Council. It was only to be expected that sooner or later the Holy See, exasperated by this "midge in Wittenberg", decided eventually to issue a Bull of Excommunication. Luther was to be denied the privileges of the Church and his writings were condemned to the flames. What he thought of that is admirably set out in the quotation on excommunication given above.

Luther was fortunate in his friends, particularly in the friendship of Erasmus, one of the greatest humanists of the centuries, and though he was not prepared to go the full length that the burning religious reformer did, Erasmus accompanied him through many years with the comfort and understanding that only so big a soul as he could possibly give. There is a temptation, and a very natural one, to deal at some length with the Diet of Worms called by the Emperor Charles V. in 1521. It is a most dramatic event in the life of Luther,a period which called for an enormous moral courage in a struggle from which, if he did not emerge entirely successful, he

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came out with no little honour to himself. Given a chance to retract some if not all of his writings he had the temerity to reply:

"If I were to retract these books, I should be doing nought else but to strengthen that tyranny, and open the windows and the very door to the devastation of this unchristian monstrosity, which, heartened by the testimony of my recantation, would feel free insolently to ravage your realm, and oppress the poor folk worse than ever before. My God, what a cloak of wickedness and tyranny I should become!

"The third kind of books is those which I have written against various individuals who have defended the Roman tyranny. I admit having been more violent against them than is suitable for a Christian. For I don't pretend to be a Saint, and I do not dispute about my life, but about the teaching of Christ. These books also I cannot retract, as it would encourage them in their tyranny.... to treat God's people more unmercifully than ever.

"Now, as I am man and not God, I ask no better treatment for my books than my Lord Jesus Christ did, when he was asked about his teaching before Annas, and said: 'If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil.'

"And I think it will be evident now that I have sufficiently weighed and considered the strife and tumult which will arise in the world from my teaching. Really, I have been pleased beyond everything to see that divisions and disunion and strife have arisen on account of God's word. For that is the way of God's word as the Lord himself said, 'I come not to send peace, but a sword. I am come to set a man against his father.'"

Under the selfsame safe-conduct with which he had gone to Worms, Luther eventually left and sought refuge in the Castle of Wartburg where again it was not long before he was busily engaged in writings which attracted as much interest as those which had earlier got him into trouble.

Sufficient has here been written to indicate the importance of this work and to suggest the value it will undoubtedly be to those interested in the religious developments of the 16th century. But Luther was very much more than an unorthodox theologian. It would be wrong to describe him as a free thinker in the modern interpretation of the word. But there is no doubt that he extended the realms of his thought in directions which seem to be astonishing anticipations of what the present world is thinking. He did not approve of Henry VIII; and if Henry drew a quaint picture of him as devoured by a hell hound from whose belly he belched forth vile barkings against the chief pastor, who called him back, Luther replies by describing "my Harry" as "the ninny, the crass liar, twister, rogue; a sow unlearned in the Scriptures, who scolds like an angry whore."

In his speculations on marriage and the relation of the sexes Luther was undoubtedly far ahead of his age. He certainly went further than even the most liberal divorce laws of the present century. After discussing the ordinary questions of marriage, Luther proceeds to lay down a doctrine:

On the question of impotence he says that he has been represented as having advised that if a wife cannot be satisfied by her husband she should go and find someone else. What he said was as follows: "If a sound woman has received an unsound man in marriage, but cannot take any other man openly, and does not like to act against honour, since the Pope requires so many witness ....She shall say to her husband as follows: 'See well, my dear man, you have deceived me in my young body, and thereby brought my honour and soul into peril, and before God there is no marriage between us. Allow me to have a secret marriage with your brother or your best friend, and you have the name, so that your property shall not descend to strangers. Let yourself be willingly deceived, by me, as you deceived me without my will.' It was the husband's duty to concur; if he refused she should run away to another country and marry."

which even to-day seems grossly immoral. That he was in favour of marriage is evidenced by his own entry into the bonds of matrimony. It does not appear to have been particularly successful in his case though that may have been been due as much as anything to his earlier training. His friends were dismayed when he took the step, and though from a purely material point of view the marriage was successful, his wife having all the qualities of a good housewife, there are indications that every now and again the man spiritually rebelled against what he had done.

He was bitter in his rage against the Jews. At one time he had thought of them and dealt with them kindly. He had hopes of bringing them over to the Evangel and conversations had taken place between him and certain leading Rabbis. They differed from him on only one point, but that a vital one, for they alleged that the Messiah had not yet come. From that moment onward, instead of Luther converting the Jews a large number of Christians had been proselytized into Judaism.

"What are we to do with this damned, reprobate people? If we tolerate them we become parties to their lies and blasphemy. We can't convert them: we must practise a sharp method, if we are to save any of them from the eternal flames. First let their synagogues and their schools be fired; what won't burn must be pulled down and covered with earth. This shall be done to the honour of our Lord, so that God may see that we are Christians and have not assented to their lies. If we protect these houses in which they spit upon and desecrate Christ, it would be as bad as if we did it ourselves. Their homes are to be dealt with in the same way, because they carry on the same practices in them. Moses said that if a city practised idolatry, it was to be entirely destroyed; if he were alive to-day he would be the first to demand the punishment of the Jews."

That language seems strangely familiar in this day and age. It may very well be that the same violent spirit in which the above passage was written has dictated certain unfortunate occurrences which have taken place in Luther's native land during the last year or so. And while, perhaps, he is not to be blamed for it, there can be little doubt that he was fostering a spirit which already existed and which, though it was but recently believed to be dead, has broken forth into a new and hotter flame.

By that time the monk had become a parson. He had completed his breach with Rome and suffered all the spiritual torment which a nature such as his was bound to endure in a mentally turbulent life. He died surrounded by loving friends; and in his last prayer, which they recorded, spoken with the breath of a dying man, there is something of his own personal humility and, at the same time, that spiritual arrogance with which he fought the case of religious reform. Thus, when he died he was heard to say three times, "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." His friend, Jonas, asked him, "Revered Father, do you die confident in the Christ and the doctrine as you have preached it?" Luther answered clearly, "Yes," turned on his side and fell into his last sleep. Perhaps the gentlest thing that this very perfect knight of reform ever did in his life.

His greatest work for humanity was undoubtedly the creation of the German Bible. It was waiting for the man who should free it from the annotators with their crossword puzzles of allegoric, anagogic, tropologic interpretations and give it to the nation as something to be "understanded by the common people." He ranks bigger in history than either Wycliffe or Tyndale, and though he was not called upon to make the sacrifices of Ridley and Latimer, proved himself a noble son of the Church as he thought it to be; and it is probable that the Church has suffered the disadvantage of not agreeing with his views on the subject.

The book is an exceptionally interesting work. The author makes his subject live without resort to those fictitious aids of which a large number of modern biographers have availed themselves. That is all to the good. For it leaves an impression of historical accuracy on a book which is as easy to peruse as some of the higher flights of recent authors.—R.T.P.-G.

A RECONSTRUCTION

JESUS AS THE WOMEN KNEW HIM.—By H G. Tunnicliffe. Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London. 6/-.

Miss Maude Royden in an appreciative foreword to this book says that it comes opportunely after Mary Borden's "Mary of Nazareth," which, deeply interesting as it was, scarcely did complete justice either to Jesus or to His mother. Mr. Tunnicliffe has set himself the difficult task of seeing Jesus through the eyes of some fourteen women named in the Gospels who include Mary His Mother; Mary the sister of Martha; Mary of Magdala; Joanna; Salome; the Woman of Samaria; Peter's wife's mother; Susanna; the Wife of Jairus; the Woman in the Crowd; the Syrophoenician woman; the Widow of Nain; the Woman taken in Adultery; the wife of Pontius Pilate. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the author could possess Browning's gift of projection into his men and women and make each of these fourteen women take life as a distinctive personality. The interest throughout, of course, is upon Jesus as the women knew Him and not upon the women themselves. Nevertheless, there are many interesting side-lights upon their lives and circumstances. Based upon a scholarly study of the Gospels and their background, the book can be warmly recommended as not unequal to its high and difficult intention. Perhaps no subsequent reconstructions of the Gospel narrative have quite approached the standard set "By an unknown Disciple." But Mr. Tunnicliffe's contribution will find a place alongside it on many people's shelves, and will be read with great interest, apart altogether from its religious values, by those who appreciate good writing and intelligent imagination.—H.G.N.

A NEW NOTE

THE GOSPEL OF WORSHIP or The Message of Redemptive Power Revealed in Christian Worship. By Richard de Bary. Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London. 6/-.

During recent years there have been a number of books published on the subject of worship. The emphasis in most of these has been upon the question how far traditional forms of worship meet the needs of the modern man. Non-liturgical Churches have been engaged in serious searchings of heart as to whether they may not be omitting something valuable through their lack of anything resembling a Prayer Book. At the same time, the liturgical Churches have been not less concerned with their traditional ways. Anglicanism wished to revise her Prayer Book, and there is a growing feeling that the prescribed order of mattins and evensong should be made considerably more elastic in this age of literacy; indeed that there is no excuse for incurring the grave danger of over-familiarity which incessant repetition of the same form of words inevitably runs. Nor is Roman Catholicism content. There is at least one movement urging that the Liturgy shall be made understandable by the people in all its details.

Some may think these discussions are fiddle-playing while civilization is burning. Had not the Churches better be engaged in urgent political and economic thinking, in the hope of contributing a plank or two to society's lifeboat? But wiser thought will appreciate the fact that the Church's supreme function is to be the instrument of man's approach to God. Man is a worshipping creature; and perhaps the world's problems would be more hopeful of solution were men to-day to dethrone themselves in the worship of the Father of Jesus Christ. In any case, as Delacroix writes, all religions which have survived to be recorded in history have possessed some kind of cult, some way of public worship. Christianity, if it believes it has a gospel for the world which is vital for the world's salvation, cannot afford to neglect the activity which so far in human history has been the necessary means of perpetuating and proclaiming and experiencing religious truth.

Mr. de Bary, in the book under review, carries the matter even further. His contention is that worship is one of the great firsts and lasts of human nature; that Christ was the perfect worshipper, His death being the supreme act of worship ever offered upon this same spirit of selfless adoration, a worship which yields satisfactions not otherwise to be attained in certainty of life's significance and eternal quality. The book is not easy reading, for the author's style is scarcely a model of lucidity and his mind ranges over wide fields of history for allusions which do not always illumine the argument for any whose European history was not even enough to become rusty. The publishers say that it sounds a new note, a note which is needed in these times. And the opening essay in the book, which raises the question how the modern man can be drawn into an atmosphere of worship, led one eagerly to the following pages. But while the promised note certainly rings out, it does so in the midst of a veritable orchestration of sounds. This is not to say the book entirely disappoints. On the contrary, it is deeply suggestive and is wrestling with a point of view whose very unfamiliarity makes it hard to grasp. But it must be confessed that the practical outcome of it all for Christian worship is obscure. The new note is scarcely transcribed for the belfry; and how Mr. de Bary would actually approach the passers-by of Trafalgar Square, or conduct a worship-campaign as distinct from other kinds of mission, ought to be the sequel to this confident declaration of rediscovery of the original essence of the Apostolic faith.—H.G.N.

A COWBOY STORY

BLACK WING'S RIDER.—By Cherry Wilson. Ward Lock, London. 3/6.

This is a pleasant story, entertainingly told, and should provide good fare for those who, while preferring that type of fiction coming under the heading of "cowboy yarns," like it dressed up in a different style to the usual.

The story is rather far-fetched, but no more so than any cowboy story, when men of rather a low type are made to appear as chivalrous heroes —as, of course, they have to appear, for otherwise few would read about them. It concerns a family of outlaws, holding out against the world in the centre of a marvellous stretch of canyon country, and the efforts of those outside to take from them a marvellous stallion, all-white with the exception of a black patch on his rump, going under the name of "Black Wing." One of the hands, a half-witted youth, but as cunning as no mortal man can be, leaves the security of the eyrie, to roam the world, in a sort of Robin Hood-like existence, mounted on Black Wing.

The story then moves swiftly to a satisfactory finish, and although this book is not of the type to be read from cover to cover immediately on opening, yet it provides pleasant reading for moments of relaxation.—O.H.V.

JOIN THE NAVY

THE BOY'S LIFE OF ADMIRAL BEATTY.—By Captain Frank H. Shaw. Hutchinson, London. 7/6.

Landing at Dartmouth in 1884, David Beatty started his career as a naval cadet on H.M.S. Britannia, without influence, but with a determination to work his way up to whatever position the Navy could offer. Throughout his stirring career Beatty never failed to accept an opportunity of adventure, and it was this characteristic with more than a fair share of luck, that carried him through more than forty years service to end up as First Sea Lord at the Admiralty.

To boys in China, the stirring tale of Beatty's adventures in the relief of the Legations during the Boxer trouble will be of absorbing interest. After weeks of rough and tumble work, which make good reading, in which the Boxer did his best to wipe out the foreign devils, Beatty's was the task to subjugate the native city of Tientsin. He ended up the campaign as a post-captain at the age of twenty-nine—the World War only fourteen years ahead and the Battle of Jutland to be fought. It is an entrancing biography and is written by a sailor who knows the sea. No better present to a Shanghai boy between the ages of ten and sixteen could be chosen.—R.O.D.

A TRAVEL BOOK

BALI: Enchanted Isle.—By Helen Eva Yates. Allen & Unwin, London. 7/6.

This is a travel book of unusual interest. Those who have visited the beautiful island of Bali, will have their memories pleasantly stirred: those who have not will find their appetites whetted. The author felt the same charm that every one feels on visiting Bali, for she writes:

For centuries Bali has been a forgotten medieval island where sun-bronzed women dress as Eve, a land where nobody hurries, and all is peace. It is a little paradise where men wear flowers in their hair, and strange *gamelan* bells ring at night; a paradise where people live happily without money, without clothes, and without enmity; a paradise where you can buy a little thatched *bale* (house) for a song, and live easily on fruit and sunshine.

The writer is introduced to the smell of the "*frangipani* blossoms—the pervading perfume of Bali," then to Princess Patimah, also known as the Silver Queen, the richest woman in the island, with a great reputation for business acumen. She is whirled away in her bright blue American motor-car (American italicized, by the way) to the Residency House in Singaradja, the capital of the island; is given a taste of pomelo, "a little like a grapefruit and an orange, but much more delicious, with a honeyed sweetness that made the mouth water;" shown over Princess Patimah's silver workshops, thriving on the tourist trade; driven through the island over its five-hundred miles of Government road; taken to quaint Hindu temples, marvellously decorated with stone carvings of intricate design; and, best of all, shown the religious dances for which the Balinese are justly famous. Balinese batiks are described for her edification, as well as krisses, the wavy-bladed swords or daggers of the Malays.

A chapter is devoted to the remarkable cremation ceremony of the Balinese, a ceremony so expensive that it keeps most families poor in their efforts to see their departed safely along the fiery road to heaven. A brief history of Bali is also given. In short, when the reader has completed the book and looked at all its pictures, he will have a pretty good idea of the Isle of Bali and its delightful inhabitants. And that, we presume, is exactly what the author had in mind when she wrote it.—A. DE C.S.

FOR BRIDGE PLAYERS

SQUEEZE PLAY FOR AUCTION & CONTRACT BRIDGE An Analysis.—By Robert Rendel. Allen & Unwin, London. 2/-.

Most players understand squeeze play as an up-to-date version of the old-fashioned Vienna Coup, but surprisingly few have more than a hazy idea of the difference between the simple, double, triple and backward varieties. Mr. Rendel's useful little work makes all these things clear. It is just the book to guide those moments when the opponents are nervously discarding potential winners and trying to read from the player's face which cards he will use to establish the last two tricks. The reader is introduced, in simple language, to the elements of squeeze play and carried, step by step, through all its aspects and intricacies. There are over 70 illustrated tables which are most helpful in addition to exercises for the learner, with correct solutions at the back.

None of the current books on bridge devote more than a cursory chapter to this important aspect of the game, so the book should be a welcome addition to the enthusiast's collection of bridge literature.

A GOOD YARN

THE TRAIL OF THE LONELY RIVER.—By Harry Edmonds. Ward, Lock, London. 3/6.

The author tells a fine running story in convincing style. He has proved by his previous works, as well as this, that he always gives a yarn, deftly executed, which can be relied upon to be out of the ordinary.

The heroine of the novel is Dorothy Steele and the hero a young Bolshevik, Serge Nikolaiev, who proves to her that Communists are not as bad as they are painted. Dorothy is sent to a steamer in a hurry for an agreement to be signed by Serge and a compatriot for the sole concessions on certain rich Russian shale and lignite deposits. The steamer leaves, taking Dorothy with her, as further authority is required from Moscow. Dorothy finds herself carried off to Russia, where an opposition firm is working and where, after her life has been saved several times by Serge, she finds more adventure in a few weeks than most people find in a lifetime. It is a good yarn, well worth reading.—W.H.C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

LIANG A-FA.—The Rev. G. H. McNeur. Kwang Hsueh Publishing House

LIN TSE-HSU.—G. Chen. Yenching University

THE ECONOMICS OF REARMAMENT.—P. Einzig. Kegan Paul

COMMUNICATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.—F. V. de Fellner. King

THE CHINESE RENAISSANCE.—Hu Shih. University of Chicago Press

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, June 2.

Signs of summer are upon us. Cocktail parties have merged into garden parties, men appear at dinners looking like waiters, mat sheds festooned with coloured lights have sprung up in all sorts of surprising spots and hold promise of even more open-air dance floors than usual this year, mosquitoes have started their annual attack and carpets are banished; last of all comes the final sign that cannot be ignored—the closing of the Little Club.

But to go back to cocktail parties (just by way of a change). Thursday evening saw Mr. and Mrs. W. P Lambe and their daughters at home to a large number of friends. It was all very pleasant because a fine evening encouraged guests to enjoy the comfort and coolness of verandah and garden; the latter was especially popular with its supply of chairs which the hostess had had the forethought to place well within reach of a table laden with "eats" and drinks.

One merit of a cocktail party is that one meets all sorts of people with whom one likes to exchange a little light conversation every now and again but seldom finds the opportunity in this busy town. And at the Lambes' there were additional merits: amongst them the attentive way in which Mrs. Dewhurst looked after each individual guest, and the cheery atmosphere produced by combining people of all generations from the very youngest to—well, their elders and/or betters.

"Amongst those present" one noticed Dean and Mrs. Trivett; General Macnaghten in what lady novelists describe as "immaculate evening dress;" Col. Pelly and several officers from his popular regiment; Col. and Mrs. Cosgrave, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Spence, Dr. and Mrs. Gauntlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harpur, Mr. R. G. Macdonald who has just returned from home, looking marvellously well and, like his wife, younger than ever; Mr. A. D. Blackburn was also there, so were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Macgregor, Mrs. T. G. Drakeford, Mrs. H. Maitland, and (little) Mr. Abbott. Of course, there were dozens of others, but kind and considerate hostesses don't expect one to remember them all.

Farewell

Another and rather less formal cocktail party was given on Wednesday when Mr. R. H. Whittaker gathered a large number of his friends round him to celebrate his departure for the States. Printed invitations had been despatched to all the guests, but the usual "pleasure of your company" was supplemented in this case by a note at the foot of the card to the effect that: "The translation on the reverse is given for the convenience of American friends."

Although British one was curious, and the card was turned over.

Say, folks!
Dick Whittaker's hitting the steel for home. He'd be glad to shake with you on 23/5/34 at Clement's Joint.

Booze will be on him

Any snort you like

Mr. Whittaker proved a most generous host and all promises were fulfilled. In fact, everyone had a swell time at Clement's Joint that evening.

And More Cocktails

The past week does not seem to have been conspicuous for activity. To-day and to-morrow will be busy days and a quite formidable array of invitation cards denotes a sequence of important social functions for the near future. However, there have been one or two interesting events. There was the Oxford and Cambridge gathering yesterday when the British Returned Students Union were hosts to a very large number of guests in Mr. Cheang Pak-chiu's garden. The garden is one of Shanghai's not so numerous beauty spots, and although the weather looked unpromising, it held, so that flowing dresses, picture hats, cool drinks and all such delights of the garden party were there to be enjoyed by appreciative guests.

Yet another cocktail party was being given at the same time in another part of the town. Colonel and Mrs. Cosgrave—how is it Col. Cosgrave always seems to have something fresh and cheery to say to everyone?—No wonder he has so many friends—were at home to a continuous stream of guests at 319 Route Frelupt. People have been lead to wonder, especially lately when cocktail parties threaten to break all records for size and mobility, why this form of entertainment is carried out on so large a scale. Well, Mrs. Cosgrave managed to give some sort of explanation when she said the other evening that she had started by just asking a few people in to cocktails. As she continued to meet more and more friends her invitations became more and more widespread, until eventually all unwittingly she found she had about 200 people coming to her house. Such is the penalty, or pleasure, of having so many friends.

Arrival

Other items of interest include the recent arrival, or rather return, of Miss Pat Master from Hongkong. She was the only passenger to accompany the new B. and S. ship, Shuntien, on her maiden trip, and could they have chosen a more charming one? In any case, she arrived safely and in time to enjoy a spot of Shanghai night life at the Little Club on Wednesday evening. Earlier in the day her mother and father gathered a number friends round them in the Country Club to welcome their newly-engaged daughter. Her fiance, as everyone must remember, is Lieut. John Casser who is the son of Dame Sybil Thorndyke. I hear from a friend in Hongkong—though I refuse to vouch for its authenticity—that the distinguished actress may manage to be in Hongkong for the wedding. Anyway, according to one enterprising interviewer she is alleged to have said (Mr. Master, as a lawyer, will surely appreciate that phrasing!) "It has always been my ambition to go to China .....I am determined to be there for the wedding, and so is Mr. Casson."

Over the Tea Cup

The bridge and mahjongg tea held by the B.W.A. at the expense of Mrs. F. B. Winter's well-known hospitality this week was not without its significance. Although some 200 women spent a very pleasant afternoon playing the same of their choice (one lady who inclines to wit on these occasions was heard to say afterwards that she was hoarse with over-calling!) Lady Brenan's simple yet impressive speech introduced a note of gravity into the event. Briefly, the B.W.A. wants more members. And more members it ought to have. It has been suggested that we in Shanghai tend to forget that such ponderous phrases as "duty to the community" and "civic service" merit a certain amount of consideration. Between the rounds of bridge, cocktails and buying clothes, a little civic service might not come amiss Generally speaking we are, in Shanghai, let off pretty lightly in these matters. And the fact remains that out of the many thousands of British women here only one goes to swell the membership of the sole British women's organization in the town.

Other Items

A gathering of unusual character will take place this evening when Sir Elly Kadoorie, in conjunction with Mr. Yui Ming, will be host at Marble Hall at a reception to meet His Holiness the Panchen Lama of Tibet. Such a distinguished personality will assuredly be the centre of wide interest amongst Sir Elly's guests to-night. Mr. Yui Ming, by the way, is Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here, and the occasion will, of course, be a formal one. More must not be divulged now as the date is yet in the future and will provide material for next week.

Mr. John Morris, the Far Eastern Manager of the United Press, and Mrs. Morris gathered a large crowd of friends to their home last Tuesday evening to meet Mr. and Mrs. James Furray. Mr. Furray is vice-president of the United Press, and he and his wife have just returned from their tour in Japan. They are all too fleeting visitors here for they are making a round trip of the Far East and leave for their next port of call, Manila.

Visitor Departs

Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith, whose visit in Shanghai for the past several months has enabled her to renew acquaintanceships throughout the community, will leave to-morrow night in the ss. Poyang to visit with friends at the Episcopla Church Mission in Wuhu for a week before going to Hankow. After embarking for the Gorges trip, Mrs. Smith, whose rapid tour of China is in the nature of a farewell trip to the country, will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Shoemaker of Peking for a week. Mr. Howard Allen Paine, of Louisville, Ky., will arrive in China next month for a visit to various parts of China before accompanying Mrs. Smith to Moscow via the trans-Siberian route. Mrs. Smith, whose mind is alert upon all contemporary trends, plans an extended stay in Russia before making visits to Vienna, Florence, and Rome. She will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Johannes Prip-Moller in Copenhagen for some time before leaving for London to stay with her cousins, Mrs. and Mrs. Harold George Proctor, of Lake House, Leighton-Buzzard. Mr. Paine after accompanying Mrs. Smith to Moscow will proceed to the States in September. Mrs. Smith, however, plans to extend her European tour and visits until early in 1935 when she will return to her home in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Smith, whose interest in China and contemporary movements the world over is well-known, will lecture in the United States where she has bookings arranged for at least one year after her arrival.

Views On Air Travel

Not at all sought after by keen reporters bent on apprising the public of the accomplishments and plans of her famous husband was Mrs. T. G. W. Settle, wife of the noted authority on balloon flights, who arrived in Shanghai early this week. Mrs. Settle, whose home was originally in Arlington, Mass., however proved the possessor of a most interesting outlook as well as an attitude regarding aerial travel that is both modern and experienced.

As she chatted of her own experiences in the air and her reactions to the daring ventures of her husband, Lieut.-Commander Settle who left yesterday for Nanking to take command of the U.S.S. Palos, Mrs. Settle kept a watchful eye on Thomas Brackett Settle, her young son. With a contingent of motor cars lined up on the floor before him, he was busily engaged in moving them off to the north-east corner of the room.

"Everyone seems to think I should have some desire to become a pilot and fly about in an aeroplane, but really I haven't the slightest desire in that direction," she confided, adding hastily, "but don't assume that I'm not interested in flying. I am."

Then it was revealed that, accompanied by Commander Settle, Mrs. Settle is numbered among the relatively few persons in the world who have crossed the Atlantic via the air route. She and her husband were passengers on the Graf Zeppelin when it crossed the Atlantic in 1932. At that time, Commander Settle was returning to America after piloting the United States entry in the Gordon Bennett Balloon contest to victory, and retiring the cup to become the permanent property of the United States.

This information she vouchsafed briefly in response to a question, immediately concentrating conversation on the advantages of Zeppelin travel. "Airship travel is really the most delightfully pleasant mode of travel in the world to-day," said Mrs. Settle, "I, naturally, haven't any fear of the air, for my husband's confidence is bound to inspire confidence, and yet, I can imagine that the most fearful individual would soon forget terror in the normalcy of his surroundings. There is every comfort and convenience on the Graf. One sits and talks in a well-appointed saloon, or plays bridge, and at night one retires in a perfectly comfortable stateroom. There is hot and cold water, and a smooth, noiseless ride above the earth that quite wipes away the thought of anything strange or unusual lingering in one's consciousness."

Asked to reveal her feelings with regard to her husband's flight nearly twelve miles into the frigid reaches of the stratosphere, sealed tightly into the spherical "Century of Progress," Mrs. Settle at first demurred. After some urging she said, "Naturally, I was worried. From April until November 20, when he left the ground, the flight was our entire life. We lived it, dreamed it—no moment was quite free of it. So many wondered why he didn't go up sooner, but he had to wait for exact weather conditions to rise successfully into the stratosphere. He is so fore-sighted that when I wondered over some emergency that might conceivably arise, he told me that he had already thought of it, and quieted my misgivings with a description of the precautions already achieved.

"Finally, I became so imbued with faith that it was a relief when he left the ground. The radio permitted me to hear him speaking, sometimes laughing throughout the flight. Really, any woman whose husband is in the Navy or Army air services, becomes inured to waiting. A very simple and adequate philosophy grows not precisely fatalism, but something close to it, always re-enforced with confidence. There are many women who have the same suspense to go through. After all, I'm but one of them....."She smiled, and concluded her discussion with the observation that Commander Settle's sea-duty on the U.S.S. Palos, will after his balloon flights and stratosphere ventures, seem a relief. at least to his wife, even with her faith in air-travel!

A London Letter

THE LOCH NESS MONSTER AND PUBLICITY: DORA AGAIN: FASHIONS IN FLOWERS

BY OLIVE DUN

London, Apr. 22.

No film star ever understood the art of publicity better than the Loch Ness Monster. He has now, not merely hitched himself on to Royalty, but to its youngest and (jointly with her sister) most popular member.

Coming into the nursery recently, the Duchess of York found the Princess Margaret Rose poring over a fairy tale. "Oh look, Mummy," exclaimed the child, pointing to a picture of a dragon "Isn't that a darling little Loch Ness Monster."

Now with the return of warm weather, the Monster has emerged from his winter quarters and has been photographed by a Surgeon Wilson, a print being subsequently reproduced in the "Daily Mail." Surgeon Wilson says he saw a commotion in the water some 200 yards from shore, and then a strange head (rather like a swan, minus the beak) rose above the surface and stayed just long enough to be "took" before submerging again. Zoologists are quoted to the effect that the picture resembles no marine creature previously seen. So we look forward to a busy summer.

Since the monster first "got into the news" last summer, he has had imitators all over the world. Their appearance has been noted and immediately forgotten. The Loch Ness Monster remains the only original and unassailable for ever fresh and stimulating, and his adventures have been translated into as many languages as "Charley's Aunt."

Another Little Drink

Practically the whole British Press is up in arms against a joint decision of the Lord Chief Justice and two brother judges, that local magistrates may not extend the closing hour of public houses for half an hour in summer time. Of course the judges are not blamed, but the idiocy of the Licensing Law.

I do not understand that law very well (who does?) but apparently on a "special occasion" magistrates may allow public houses to stay open an extra half hour. The magistrates of Steyning in Sussex (120 others have done the same, but Styning has been taken as a test case) decided that summer time might count as a special occasion, and told the publicans they need not close till 10.30 p.m. instead of 10.

The police objected and the judges very reluctantly decided that the law was on their side, although counsel for Steyning pleaded ingeniously that summer time was a very special occasion for holiday resorts, "which were full to overflowing all the summer and during the winter lived on their accumulated fat like a bear."

The outrageousness of the law which says that grown men and women cannot be trusted to buy a glass of beer after 10 p.m. is palpable to all but fanatics, for if people mean to get drunk, they will do so by ten and the extra half hour will not matter either way. But all the newspaper protests in England will not defeat Dora.

We are not the only country, however, to have a Dora. There is a port somewhere up the Amazon called Leticia, where all dancing is forbidden after 9 p.m. except on Saturdays when it may continue till two. You may draw your own deductions from the fact that the place is administered by a League of Nations Commission.

A War Play

Almost on the very day of the French rejection of the British disarmament plan (on the evident and reasonable plea that Germany has rearmed, means to rearm, and will defy all attempts to stop her) a very grim and opposite play was produced at Daly's.

"Dark Horizon" by Lesley Storm gives an appalling picture of what the aeroplane and science have made of war. For two acts the characters of the story are seen pursuing their normal lives of business, love, and petty interests. There is some newspaper scare of war, but it seems remote. The League is in charge of negotiations the Government will not allow England to be involved.

And then out of a clear sky arrive the aeroplanes. There is a helter-skelter rush for basements. But London's water has been infected by bacteria, the gas from the shells rained down by the aeroplanes filters into every nook and cranny. Only a few fortunate ones have gas masks. The play ends in a general cataclysm of horror. It is a fine production and the ending wonderfully staged. Whether it will achieve its purpose is another matter. But the theory stressed by some good folk that Germany only wants all the armaments she is building, all the air stations she is planning, as a solace to her own dignity, seems to me singularly unconvincing.

Stella Benson's Diary

The will of the late Stella Benson (Mrs. O'Gorman Anderson) the novelist, has naturally attracted attention. She directed that her diary amounting, it is said, to fifteen or twenty volumes should be given to Cambridge University with strict orders that they are not be opened for 50 years. Each volume has a lock and, according to one report, as each was finished the key was thrown away.

According to Miss Benson's brother, she began to keep a diary when only five, in her life she made an enormous and vary varied number of acquaintances, and she is believed to have written of them with the greatest plainness. She did not wish any of them to be wounded by her writing, while she also wished to preserve for posterity a faithful picture of the life of the age she moved in.

It is an interesting idea, but will it work? There are abundant contemporary records of the days when Bunhill Fields were really fields, Islington a pretty country resort, Apsley House quite literally "No. 1 London." But we have the greatest difficulty in picturing what ordinary private life was like in those times. How many young people to-day can realize a time perfectly well remembered by their parents, when there were no cinemas, radio, telephones, aeroplanes, motor cars, X-rays, and very little electric light?

Posterity will probably be more interested in Miss Benson's observations on her friends than in her furniture and food—that is if the aeroplanes have left the world any posterity 50 years hence.

I notice that one of the weekly gardening articles common to all newspapers speaks of the reviving popularity of the camellia—perhaps in company with the revival of several Victorian fashions, for somehow the camellia always seems a distinctly Victorian flower.

Flowers Return to Favour

Flowers have their cycles of fashionableness just like dogs. (When I was a child, I remember Manchester terriers being popular, very clever, smart dogs they were. I have not seen one for ages, and pugs seem to be absoutely extinct. Even bull dogs are comparatively scarce.) Similarly I cannot recall when I last saw either a tube-rose or a gardenia. The former, perhaps, went out of favour owing to their heavy rather sickly scent, when the fresh air craze began to catch on. The gardenia may have declined simultaneously with the decay of melodrama. A gardenia in the buttonhole was as much a distinguishing mark of the villain as the evening dress, opera cloak and white gloves.

Latterly it has seemed to me that buttonholes are becoming popular again with men, as tie-pins undoubtedly are. A year or two ago you saw neither. I can only hope that the fashion of wearing flowers in the evening will not be revived by women. Turning over some old photographs the other day, I came upon one of a girl of the 'eighties, a noted beauty of those days, in an extraordinarily stiff-looking evening dress, with a heavy spray of flowers extending right from one shoulder to the waist. The effect, at least to our eyes now, was not pretty, but merely fussy. It was also an expensive fashion and hardly for the good of the frock.

Apropos, I recall a time and grim old story of those days, told me from her personal experience, by an aunt. A girl friend of hers was going to her "coming out" dance, and a man in whom she was more than a little interested, had asked permission (it was done in those days) to send her flowers. The evening came, but not the flowers, the girl was dressed and waiting for the carriage when a large box arrived. The flowers at last! She opened the box eagerly. The florist had made some hideous mistake. The box contained a funeral wreath.

Not long afterwards the man with whom the girl was in love went to Egypt to take up a position, caught typhoid fever there, and died. She never married.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe.....Andre Lebon, left Marseilles May 4, due Shanghai June 6
From U.S.A...........Protesilaus, left Seattle May 12, due Shanghai June 7

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe via Suez......C. Rosso, lvs. Shanghai June 8, due London July 3
For U.S.A............Chichibu Maru, lvs. Shanghai June 9, due U.S. June 27

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From OSLO

Malaya	—	June 9
Tricolor	—	June 13
Teneriffa	—	June 20
Peiping	—	June 22
Afrika	—	July 5
Formosa	—	July 31
Danmark	—	Aug. 2
Shantung	—	Aug. 22

From GDYNIA

C. of Bath	June 2	July 23

From HAMBURG

Trave	Apr. 28	June 18
Arendskerk	—	June 25
Trier	May 12	July 3
Grootekerk	—	July 12
Alster	May 26	July 16

From ANTWERP

Duisburg	May 6	June 11
Yangtse	—	June 29

From ROTTERDAM

C. Well'gton	Apr. 28	June 12
Meerkerk	May 3	June 14
Oder	May 4	June 19
Lahn	—	June 21
Rheinland	May 13	June 29
Helenus	May 19	July 4
Sauerland	May 26	July 9
Nordmark	—	July 22
Leverkusen	—	Aug. 6

From LIVERPOOL

Pyrrhus	Apr. 28	June 9
Deucalion	May 5	June 12

From LIVERPOOL

Calchas	May 12	June 22
Patroclus	May 19	June 26
Agapenor	May 26	July 7
Memnon	June 2	July 10

From MARSEILLES

A. Lebon	May 4	June 6
J. Laborde	May 18	June 18
F. Roussel	June 1	July 2

From LONDON

KashimaM.	May 4	June 12
Glenshiel	May 5	June 14
Soudan	May 5	June 15
Rajputana	May 11	June 17
YasukuniM.	May 18	June 22
Benlawers	May 12	June 26
Glengarry	May 19	June 28
Ranchi	May 25	July 1
HakoneM.	June 1	July 9
Benmacdhui	May 26	July 14
Burdwan	June 2	July 14

From TRIESTE

Hilda	Apr. 28	June 22

From CALCUTTA

Sirdhana	May 25	June 18

From MELBOURNE

Nankin	May 2	June 7
Nellore	June 2	July 9

From N. E. INDIES

Tjisondari	May 26	June 12

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Tai Yin	Apr. 26	June 8
Chinese Pr.	—	June 9
C. Windsor	—	June 10
Stl. Traveler	—	June 15
P. Johnson	May 3	June 18
Laganbank	—	June 22
P. Lincoln	May 10	June 22
Adrastus	May 2	June 24
Ptr.Maersk	May 10	June 27
RabyCastle	May 10	June 27
Silveryew	—	June 28
P. Monroe	May 17	July 2
Java. Prince	—	July 7
Tai Yang	May 26	July 8
Rhexenor	May 25	July 15
P.VanBuren	May 31	July 16
Sil'cypress	—	July 21

From SAN FRANCISCO

Tatsuta M.	May 17	June 5

From PORTLAND

G.Pershing	May 23	June 12
Asia	—	June 19
Jutlandia	—	July 15

From NAGASAKI

NagasakiM.	June 6	June 7
NagasakiM.	June 10	June 11
ShanghaiM.	June 14	June 15

From CANADA

E. Canada	June 2	June 19
Ixion	June 3	June 28

From YOKOHAMA

Alipore	May 22	June 8
Rawalpindi	June 5	June 12

From KOBE

Kasagi M.	—	June 6
Maya M.	—	June 10

From SEATTLE

Protesilaus	May 12	June 7
P. Grant	May 26	June 12

BIRTHS

McCREA.—On May 30, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McCrea, a daughter.

NANCE.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on June 4, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Nance a son, Leland.

MARRIAGE

WATSON—GOETZEE.—On Friday, June 1, 1934, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., B.D, Phyllis May, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Goetzee, of Barnes, London, to John Bruce, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson, of Caterham, Surrey.

ENGAGEMENTS

MORTON—OHLIGUER.—The engagement is announced of Mara Michaella, elder daughter of Mrs. W. G. Warren and the late Mr. M. P. Ohliguer, of Shanghai, to Albert Hedly, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Morton, of Tientsin.

PERRY—JEN.—The engagement is announced of Helen May, eldest sister of Dr. T K. Jen, of Shanghai, to Arthur Charles, youngest son of Mr. H. Perry, of Shanghai.

DEATHS

ALFERIEFF.—On Tuesday, June 5, 1934, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, Julia S. Alferieff, aged 64 years.

FEARON.—On June 4, 1934, at 933 Avenue Foch, Shanghai, Emily Wood, widow of James Sturgis Fearon and beloved mother of Mrs. C. R. Burkill.

FENDLASON.—On May 29, 1934, at Hankow, Mary Sue, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Fendlason.

SCHIERHORST.—At the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, on June 4, 1934, *Adele* Schierhorst, aged 80 years.

SEQUEIRA.—On Friday, June 1, 1934, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Rafael Augusto, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Sequeira, aged 5 months,

SHENGLE.—At the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital, on the evening of June 4, 1934, Mabel, widow of the late J. C. Shengle, and daughter of Mrs. Florence Nazer of Shanghai and the late J. S. Nazer. Very deeply regretted.

THOMAS.—On May 31, 1394, at the Foo Ming Hospital, Shanghai, Tona, the dearly beloved wife of R. A. Thomas, aged 34 years.

TIPPLE.—Suddenly at Hove, Sussex, on June 3, 1934, Rennie Tipple, in his 76th year. Formerly of Yokohama and Shanghai.

IN MEMORIAM

HARDOON.—In ever loving memory of Albert E. Hardoon whc passed away on June 2, 1930. "Gone but not forgotten."

MOSES.—In loving memory of Moses Joseph Moses, beloved husband of the late Mrs. Remah Moses, who passed away at Shanghai on June 4, 1930. "Never forgotten."

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
May 25	29.99	70.3	N	1	72.5	64.4	81.3	59.0	B.
„ 26	29.94	69.8	E S E	2	70.9	61.9	81.7	57.2	B. C.
„ 27	29.87	70.2	S S E	2	69.8	64.9	79.5	61.0	O.
„ 28	29.91	70.2	E S E	1	73.1	66.2	84.6	59.2	B.
„ 29	30.02	71.3	E S E	2	73.8	67.1	82.2	61.9	B. C.
„ 30	30.00	72.0	S E	2	75.8	70.5	85.3	65.8	O.
„ 31	30.03	73.6	S E	3	78.8	72.5	86.0	68.0	C.

Explanation

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1934	Minimum Temperature 1933	Maximum Temperature 1934	Maximum Temperature 1933	Rainfall 1934	Rainfall 1933
May 25	64.0 F.	64.5 F.	78.5 F.	71.5 F.	Nil	0.04-in.
„ 26	62.0	62.5	78.0	76.0	Nil	Nil
„ 27	63.6	61.5	77.5	71.0	Nil	0.11
„ 28	63.5	60.0	81.5	75.0	Nil	0.56
„ 29	65.5	60.5	77.5	82.0	Nil	Nil
„ 30	67.5	63.0	82.0	82.5	Nil	Nil
„ 31	69.0	65.0	81.5	82.5	Nil	Nil

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per M.V. Glenapp, May 31. From London. Mrs. B. Dallas. **From Hongkong.** Mrs. J. Foster Brown, Mrs. G. Shepherd, Mstr. G. Shepherd, Miss C. Norman, Mr. W. Luthy.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, June 3. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. V. G. F. Barton, Mr. A. Mol. Duncan, Mrs. V. Hallberg, Miss T. E. Hallberg, Mr. J. G. Jensen, Mrs. C. Tenney, Mr. M. Hallberg, Miss K. Clark, Miss L. U. Clark, Miss C. J. Cohen, Mr. C. H. Goldstone, Maj. K. P. Atkinson, Miss E. Milner, Mr. V. Dookin, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Yen, Mr. and Mrs. Hwa Shih Jung.

Per P. & O. S. Kaisar I Hind, June 3. From London. Mr. and Mrs. C. J M. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Clarke, Mstr. S. Clarke, Mr. H. N. Davies, Miss J. B. Davidson, Mr. D. McG. Holmes, Mr. J. J. Spring, Mr. H. Maudsley, Mr. A. G. McDiarmid. **From Marseilles.** Mr. D. McCallum, Mr. G. B. Shotter. **From Singapore.** Miss Koh Choh, Miss Benjafield. **From Hongkong.** Brig. G. Rowan-Hamilton, C. K. Li, Mrs. J. Byrne, Miss T. Barbeluk, W. G. States.

Per SS. General Lee, June 4. From Manila. Mr. Alfred Berg, Mr. G. Elsner, Miss Rosalina Sarrosa, Mrs. N. Silverio, Mr. Jose Silveria, Mrs. Jesusa Silverio, Miss Maria Silverio, Mr. George Woodhouse. **From Hongkong.** Mrs. M. Lee, Miss Gladys Lee, Mr. H. Mayfield, Mr. K. Wong.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, June 3. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Austin Grey, Mr. W. W. Brotherton, Miss Alicia EsCaler, Mr. Fernando Ocampo, Mrs. Lourdes Ocampo, Mstr. Fernando Ocampo, Miss Acelina Ocampo, Mr. M. S. Block, Mr. C. E. Haygood, Mrs. Glen Hodges, Miss F. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Au, Miss K. Au, Mr. G. S. Archbutt, Mr. D. Carter, Mr. Chow Yuen, Miss L. Chan, Mr. M. K. Clark, Mr. G. Wallace, Mr. W. A. H. Duff, Mr. F. Elias, Mr. A. D. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Fung, Mr. W. G. Fung, Mr. W. Grabig, Mrs. N. A. Gorman, Mstr. D. and Miss G. Gorman, Mr. V. M. Grayburn, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Judah, Infant Judah, Mr. Y. R. Kan, Mr. Koo Shiu Lung, Mr. C. M. Kan, Mr. Kan Tung Po, Mr. L. Kadoorie, Mr. Kan Yuet Keung, Mr. Y. M. Lo, Mr. Lum Tze Fung, Mr. Ngan Sing Kwan, Mrs. and Infant Leung Ki Ho, Mr. B. J. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McK, Mr. J. Muckle, Mr. K. S. Ng, Mr. Y. S. Pang, Mr. A. Portario, Miss C. M. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Phoden, Surg. Capt. A. T. Rivers, Mrs. Rivers, Mr. J. C. Rae, Mr. E. P. Stander, Mr. adn Mrs. S. Tanaka, Mstrs. Tanaka, Mr. H. M. Tang, Mr. J. Tang, Mr. S. H. Thompson, Mr. C. J. Waung, Mr. P. S. Widdup, Mr. W. Watkinson, Mr. Wei Hung Ki, Mrs. and Mstr. Y. K. Kwan, Madam Ma Lai Wan, Miss P. Y. Wong, Mrs. M. Drake, Prof. and Mrs. R. Robertson, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Sum Ho Ming, Mr. E. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. T. Wei, Miss M. Wong, Mr. Y. C. Woo, Mrs. C. Lee Chee, Mr. R. R. Campbell, Mr. A. B. Reynolds, Mr. B. S. Mee, Mr. Lum Kan Sheung, Mr. S. and Mstr. P. Hall, Mr. S. C. Zan, Mr. Y. Y. Fong, Mr. Tung Chee Cheung, Mr. Wong Man Fat, Mr. Tong Shon Yue, Mr. Chan Kang Hong, Mr. and Mrs. Cho Lin Hoy, Mr. Lim Tiy San, Mrs. V. Wong, Miss How Wan Yin, Mrs. Kwok Chan Chee, Mstr. Tong, Mrs. Kwok, Miss Wong, Mrs. Tong Chee Cheung, Mrs. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Lum, Mstr. N.S. and C.L. Lum, Mr. Kan Wing Ho, Mr. Shum Lum, Mr. Chow Tit, Mr. Tong Chung Kwang, Mr. Chow Yau, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Wan Fong, Miss Chan, Miss G. and Mrs. C. Suen, Misses I. Suen, Mrs. S. Phoon, Mrs. Wong Man Fat, Mrs. A. Gramkau, Mr. Chow Tung, Mr. Chow Kun, Mr. Yook Yan San, Miss Hui, Mrs. Dang Sok Jing, Mstr. Dang Ho Yan, Mstr. Dang Ho Yee, Mrs. E. M. and Mstr. Chan, Mrs. and Mstr. Ah Ho, Mr. Chan Kun Wing, Mr. K. M. Chan, Mr. Ho Wai Que, Mr. Ho King Fat, Mr. Fong Yuk Sang, Mr. Low Chee, Mr. Young Wing Chong, Mrs. K. S. Poon, Mrs. A. Hui, Miss Wong Kar Tai, Miss Shim Hoi Ngor, Mr. Bow On Yin, Mr. Lee Kin Chee, Mr. T. M. Lui, Mr. Chan Sek Ling, Mr. Mok, Mr. Elias Antaki, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Springer, Mrs. H. C. Amos, Mstr. W. H. Amos, Mr. B. H. Berkenkotter, Mr. J. Baldwin, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mr. N. Baldwin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hess, Mr. H. Janson, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Leake, Mstr. Leake, Mrs. P. V. De Ossorio, Mr. M. and Mr. J. Ossorio, Mrs. K. Saltontall, Mr. S. C. Chao, Mrs. and Baby Kan, Miss Lea Metral, Mr. C. N. and Baby Pun, Mr. H. W. Rinckhoff, Mr. C. Schumacker, Mr. E. L. Simpson, Major J. B. Austin, Major L. Eastwick-Feld, Major F. H. Lodgewood, Mrs. Ledgewood, Capt. D. B. Michell, Mr. C. V. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Phyce, Mrs. A. M. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tratman, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Spelle, Miss Stelle, Mrs. D. M. Biggar, Mrs. C. V. Bailey, Mrs. H. Bodman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bettley, Mr. A. A. Burton, Mr. G. C. Champ, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duclos, Mrs. and Mstr. W. Feliejsen, Mr. K. E. Graig, Mr. E. Grimble, Mrs. H. C. Gray, Mrs. C. S. Hart, Mr. J. Evon W. Kuhr, Mrs. J. E. Von Kuhr, Miss Kuhr, Miss E. V. Lendrum, Mr. A. Morris, Mrs. H. L. Schultz, Mr. A. L. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Thompson, Mr. G. Yip, Miss Koo Kin Min, Mrs. Lay On Ko, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Parnett, Mrs. R. W. Rutherford, Col. W. H. Cowles, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Scott, Miss M. and K. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Elder, Miss A. E. Elder, Miss F. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. J. Philps, Mr. D. Chandiram, Capt. A. C. Crick, Mr. A. Carpi, Mrs. F. Farias, Mr. H. G. Nagrani, Mr. A. Rojo, Mr. S. Takayama, Miss Chan Seen Kwan, Miss S. K. Laird, Mrs. H. J. and Mstr. MacIntire, Miss Littleton, Mrs. Chook Yuen Len Tai, Miss Yun Lin Wong, Mrs. A. T. Hamilton, Mrs. Mj. A. Shedden, Miss E. Shedden, Miss E. Mattley, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Marshall, Mstr. Wong Yi Lam, Mrs. Wong Leong Chee, Miss Wong Mui, Mr. Chan Tat Kwong, Miss Chan Yung, Mr. Chan Yun Fong, Miss Wong Ching Lar, Mr. Wu Tat Sun, Mr. Leu Lai, Mr. Wong Chung, Mr. Hee Hong Shin, Mr. Lum Yen Ki, Mr. Lum Sha Cho, Mr. Wong Robert Kia Sung, Miss Wong Yuk Lin, Miss Pang Lin Kin, Mr. Leong Hoo, Mstr. Leong Wai Kong, Mr. Law Jing Cok, Mr. Fackson Ching, Mr. Yau Tin Fook, Mrs. Ching Moy Shee, Mrs. Hom Sew Oy, Mr. Woo Kun Noon, Mr. Chin Guey, Mr. Lee Kim Nuey, Mr. Gee Su Yow, Mr. Yap Chong Hon, Mr. Ygnacio On Y. Asiu, Mr. Chang Ping Lin, Mr. Chow Tsin Ching, Mr. Tjoe Fat, Mr. Chen Huo An, Mrs. Liu Chai Chiao, Mr. Chin Sin Fo.

Per R.D.S. President Hoover, June 4. From San Francisco. Miss E. H. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Baboud, Mr. L. Biron, Mr. H. Bonney, Mr. Jack Briscoe, Mrs. J. Briscoe, Mrs. Louise Briscoe, Dr. C. M. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. N. Y. Chin, Mrs. M. F. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Deegan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dickinson, Mstr. Donald Dickinson, Mr. H. F. Doolittle, Mrs. J. A. Duff, Mstr. J. W. Duff, Miss Betty Duket, Mr. Norman Ellsworth, Miss Pauline Epstein, Mr. S. T. Erickson, Mrs. S. T. Erickson, Mr. B. L. Falconer, Mr. H. Firks, Mr. and Mrs. M. Frankel, Miss Ethel Freitas, Miss B. G. Gerke, Mr. A. O. Glasson, Miss A. Goldman, Mr. W. J. Gorham, Mr. A. M. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Greig, Mr. Han Hsi Yuan, Miss Cleo Helmel, Judge M. J. Helmicke, Mrs. H. J. Helmicke, Mr. A. B. Henningsen, Mr. Hoang Tsen Yue, Mr. Huang Nai Shu, Mr. Ernest M. Jaffee, Mr. R. Jarvis, Mr. Truman Johnson, Mrs. Truman Johnson, Mstr. Truman Johnson Jr., Miss B. Johnson, Mr. M. Jongeneel, Mr. and Mrs. Lin Sho Ju, Justice H. Macrossan, Mrs. M. Maitland, Mr. Rene May, Mr. Mei Ting, Mr. A. D. Mitchell, Mrs. A. D. Mitchell, Mstr. Decatur Mitchell, Mr. E. B. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Murphy, Miss Jean Murphy, Miss Margaret Murphy, Mr. Harry Negbaur, Miss A. L. Ray, Miss A. A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Schroch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beverley Scott, Mr. Y. Y. Shie, Mr. and Mrs. I. Treves, Mr. R. Vanderburgh, Mrs. Alex. Van Straaten, Col. Hsin Wei Wang, Miss Marie Weber, Lt. C. J. Wu, Mr. Yee Yap, Mr. Y. Yebiko.

OUTWARD

Per P. & O. S. Mantua, May 29.—For London, etc.—Dr. D. Abel, Mrs. H. Askeys, Mr. and Mrs. Avasia, Mr. M. Baker, Miss Bennett, Mr. P. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mrs. A. Dean, Mrs. A. M. and Miss M. M. Diniz, Miss Durrell, Mr. T. G. Evans, Mrs. S. Finlay, Miss B. Godwin, Mr. E. Graendsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gwinnell, Dr. V. Iswariah, Mr. and Mrs. Karsandas, Mr. G. Kendna, Mrs. and Miss Kohiyar, Pte. S. N. Lake, Mr. A. W. Lamond, Mr. C. E. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Miss C. Marr, Miss M. Masters, Mrs. McGregor, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. M. Nagporwalla, L/Cpl. H. A. North, Major H. O'Reilly, Mr. F. Paice, Miss F. M. Pierce, Mr. J. Power, Mr. M. Rhys, Pte. H. C. Ryder, Miss Scott, Miss Sherrard, Miss Skeggs, Mr. H. D. Smith, Mr. S. N. Soul, Rev. B. Stokes, Miss Vakil, Miss Wall, Miss J. Watson, Miss Whitfield.

Per T.S.S. Sarpedon, May 29. From Singapore. Miss O. K. Barrett, Mr. O. S. Cranston, Mr. J. W. Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Livermore. **From Liverpool.** Mrs. M. Booth, Miss J. N. Booth, Miss P. Booth, Surg. Lt. Commdr. J. Hamilton (RN), Mr. J. W. Heavyside, Mr. A. N. Jacob, Mr. R. D. Seabrook. **From Hangkong.** Mr. Si Lang Chek. **From Marseilles.** Mr. B. Hemingway, Mr. B. B. Joseph. **From Penang.** Mrs. T. E. Mason, Mstr. J. Mason, Miss A. Mason, Mr. Lew Hong Tann, Miss R. Reynolds.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, May 29. From Kobe Japan. Mr. A. R. Bortnikoff, Mr. Z. F. Chang, Mr. G. V. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Couble, Miss J. Couble, Lieut. John G. Cross, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Cross, Miss Elizabath A. Cross, Lieut. R. Fullinwider, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Furav, Mr. Carlos Lavatelli, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lengyel, Mr. K. Ling, Mr. H. Linder, Mr. Jose Lomazzi, Miss Ma Kune Oi, Mrs. Ma Ying-piu, Mrs. Ma Wing-chan, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Mayer, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Morrow, Lieut. F. P. Munson, Mr. Julius S. Reese, Lieut. Comdr. T. G. W. Settle, Mrs. T. G. W. Settle, Mstr. Thomas B. Settle, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tseng, Mr. D. F. Wong.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, May 30. From Japan. Mr. C. S. Pussell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martimer, Mr. W. Seidel, Dr. H, Mertens, Mr. O. Rusche, Mr. K. Hertel. Mr. Fargier, Mr. and Mrs. M. Thomassen, Mrs. J. Quayle, Mr. A. G. McLoughlin, Mrs. M. McLoughlin, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. W. Focken, Mr. W. Charters, Mrs. E. B. Charters, Miss M. M. Charters.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, May 30.—For Hongkong.—Mr. G. F. V. Cole, Dr. Joseph F. Rock, Mr. Haig Assadourian, Mr. Nits, Mr. W. H. S. Davis, Mr. Liang Wen Chin, Mr. J. A. Yardynsky, Mr. Wu Han Chin, Mstr. Wu Bing Se, Mr. C. Fuxman, Mr. W. F. Choy, Mr. Nelson Chiang, Mr. Dancan Jeu, Mrs. W. H. Chu, Miss Soghia Chin, Mr. Piggott, Mr. N. Denison, Mr. N. Wells Henderson, Mrs. Zerner, Mstr. Zerner, Miss C. Moosa, Mr. and Mrs. G. Graham, Miss Dinah Levy, Mrs. H. Yih, Mrs. S. Ngao, Mr. C. K. Liu.—**For Manila.**—Mr. M. G. Michous, Mr. George H. Francis, Mr. F. L. Morris, Mr. Delbert L. Millam, Mr. S. Nagimoto, Mr. Dalton T. C. Cheng, Mr. Robert Green, Mr. M. Medigovich, Miss Katharine F. Ellis, Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Scouel, Mr. F. E. Vogt.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, May 31. —For Nagasaki.—Mrs. W. A. Reed, Mr. Reed, Mrs. F. L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen, Colonel F. R. W. Graham, Mr. P. F. Chen, Mr. J. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johansson, Mr. James Jackson, Miss Hiss, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Adams, Mrs. A. Willer, Mrs. A. L. Kavarana, Mr. R. W. Parkurot, Mr. S. H. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bailey, Conte and Contesse de Lamage, Mr. K. N. Z. Muhlen, Mr. Thomas A. Hiam, Mr. E. J. Lees, Mr. J. P. Itz, Mr. A. H. Rupp, Mr. H. M. Hind, Mr. E. Farrell, Mr. M. H. Bharucha, Mr. I. F. Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. J. G. P. Vivian, Mr. W. W. Kuhn, Mr. L. D. Mckichol, Mr. R. J. Holmes, Mr. R. Burger.

Per N.D.L.S. Coblenz, June 1.—For Genoa, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hotchkiss, Mr. B. Baierl, Dr. Fr. Kofler, Mr. and Mrs. R.H.A. Tausch, Mr. and Mrs. Engels, Mr. R. Schoepe, Capt. and Mrs. Voigt, Mr. and Mrs. Herzog, Mrs. and Miss Wilhoit, Mr. Erich Neuser, Mr. and Mrs. K. Maeder, Mr. Fritz Landauer, Mr. R. Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Haymann, Mr. Hans-Albert-Marchard, Mr. and Mrs. Heiss, Mr. C. W. Lindsey, Miss M. H. Wilson, Dr. R. F. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Buyanow, Dr. T. C. Liu, Mr. A. Jauch, Mr. H. Loeffler, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nichols, Mr. M. W. Cardwell, Inspector Brems, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Meske, Miss M. McDonald, Mstr. W. Busse, Mr. J. Ojanpera, Miss M. J. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Palmer, Mr. William Probst, Mr. and Mrs. St. Forbes, Mstr. and Miss Forbes, Mr. C. A. Wagniere, Miss G. H. Wilson, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. and Miss Busse, Mr. and Mrs. Buch, Miss Lucy V. Moore, Miss I. E. Crawford, Mr. H. Eckhusen, Mrs. J. A. Schuelt, Mr. C. J. Doughty Jr., Mr. E. Schultz, Mr. G. Archengelsky, Mrs. Hall.

Per M.M.S. Aramis, June 2.—For Marseilles.—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gironi, Mr. E. Bousquie, Miss S. Detollenaere, Mr. and Mrs. Dalard, Mr. Avenard, Mr. De Guittaut, Mr. Colson, Mrs. Nicolle Farret D'Asties, Mr. A. Truffert, Mr. De Chaunac de Lanzac, Mr. F. Browet, Mr. A. De Goveneche, Father Pierre Feil, Mr. Shen Seling, Mr. Ho Saw-Tchong, Mr. Ma Se-Liang, Mr. Cougoulat, Mr. Perrot, Mr. Gallenca, Mr. J. Bonalair, Father A. de Thuy, Mr. Wu Schautan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Simeoni, Miss Wang Schelle, Mr. Chang Wei Jen, Mr. Hwang Tien Hsioh, Mr. A. Roussille, Mr. Martin, Mr. Provost, Mr. Guillam, Mr. Veronin, Mr. Balcon, Mr. Vizes, Mr. Le Guen, Mr. Chen Chao Shung, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. de Carvalho, Mr. E. Torres, Mr. A. Le Gurun, Mr. R. Bance, Mr. R. Ricart, Mr. L. Burt-Pichat, M.M. Jarnot, Perret, Ralanan, Lacroix, Jouvan, Fily, Mahieux, Griffon, Coedo, Kerisit, Arribart, Bihan, Le Verche, Largis, Besin, Reuillon, Thomas, Clous, Le Mee, Burgaud, Balancon, Descharles, Messrs. H. Boularant, R. Delunch, F. Graziani, M. Robaglia, G. Wust, M. Le Menu, A. Micaleff, R. Decalume, A. Boucabeille, J. Clearec, F. J. Kerrin, P. Bailly, E. Menou, A. Chemineau, P. Manocurvrier, E. Colombani, A. Deleroix, J. Delatraz, Mr. Rychter-Dawid.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. Paul Seng.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. M. W. Pbakiewicz, Mr. T. W. Cranston, Mr. O. S. Cranston, Mr. J. R. Foley, Mr. H. R. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Tanfield, Mrs. Toumanoff, Mrs. Nikonoff.—**For Hongkong.**—Mrs. M. S. Cavanagh, Miss D. Cavanagh, Mr. Meyerhof, Mr. Paul T. Lee, Mr. G. W. Briggs, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Y. T. Liang, Mr. Y. C. Wong, Mr. H. Ash, Mr. Lederhoffer, Mr. Y. S. Cheng, Mr. K. S. Cheng, Mrs. Z. Y. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chu, Mr. Y. Y. Wong, Mr. R. T. King, Mr. C. L. Wong, Mr. C. S. Cheng, Mr. W. C. Tam, Mr. and Mrs. Kung Li Sing, Miss Kung, Mr. and Mrs. C. Yee, Mr. L. Lee, Mr. Leung, Kam Tsiang, Miss W. Y. Ling, Mr. Tran Huy Chuyen, Mr. Nguyen Hun Phoi, Mr. Nguyen Van Chung, Mr. Y. P. Wong, Mr. T. V. Tchang, Mr. V. W. Tsiang, Mr. L. Feng, Mrs. C. S. Ho, Mr. C. K. Lee, Mr. Dou, Mr. Chang, Mrs. M. Remedios, Mrs. J. Senna, Miss May Chen.

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Printed and published at the office of the North-China Daily News & Herald, Ld., *North-China Building, Shanghai, China*

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